By Authority of Government.

THE

CODE

OF

MILITARY STANDING REGULATIONS

OF THE

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

CONTAINING

AN ABREVIATION OF THE STANDING ORDERS, RULES, AND REGULATIONS, THAT ARE NOW IN FORCE; ARRANGED UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE AND PARTICULAR HEADS, IN SECTIONS AND ARTICLES; TOGETHER WITH AN APPENDIX OF THE ROLL OF THE ORIGINAL ORDERS FROM WHICH THE DIGEST IS FORMED, UNDER A SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT WITH THEIR SEVERAL DATES AND AUTHORITIES; REVISED AND CORRECTED IN THE DIFFERENT PUBLIC OFFICES UNDER GOVERNMENT.

COMPILED BY

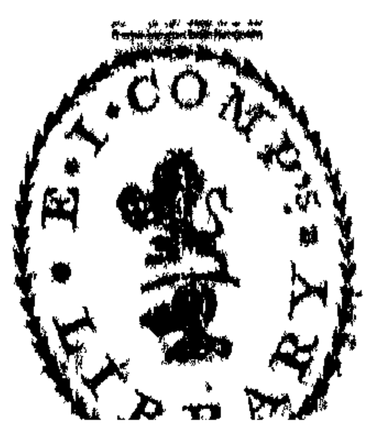
CAPTAIN HENRY GRACE,

MAJOR OF BRIGADE TO THE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

FORT WILLIAM, 1st OF JANUARY, 1791.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY COOPER AND UPJOHN.



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MAY - 1922

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS,

KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY's FORCES, GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE KING's AND COMPANY's FORCES IN INDIA, &c &c. &c.

MY LORD,

WITH the utmost Respect and Deference, I presume to lay the accompanying CODE *of the Standing Military Regulations of this Establishment before you.*

In the anxious Hope that this WORK *may, in some Degree, assist in the Preservation of Correctness and Uniformity of the existing System of this respectable Army, I beg Leave to submit it to Your* LORDSHIP'S *Attention, to return my most grateful Thanks*

Thanks for the Patronage and Support it has received, and for the Honor done me by your Approbation of the Undertaking.

I have the Honor to be,

With the utmost Respect,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient,

And most humble Servant,

HENRY GRACE.

FORT WILLIAM,
1791.

PREFACE.

IN prefacing a Work, ſuch as is now preſented to the public, regard need only be had to the bare neceſſity of introducing it, with requiſite explanations, in that plain ſtile ſuitable to the ſubject.

The Compiler has, therefore, only to requeſt, that ſuch errors as might, perhaps, unavoidably occur in a Work of this nature, (the firſt of the kind hitherto effected in India) may be indulgently paſſed over by his brother officers. And, when the heavy expences of printing in this country, as well as other combined cauſes, are conſidered, he truſts, an idea of advantaging himſelf, in a pecuniary point of view, will not prevail; but that due credit will be given to the laudable motives which have influenced him in this attempt.

That a CODE OF STANDING MILITARY REGULATIONS, or a Compilation of the Orders and Rules in force, has ever been materially wanted in the ſervice, and much wiſhed for, will be univerſally allowed. It will alſo, no doubt, be generally admitted, that the moſt beneficial effects may be expected to ariſe from a publication of this nature; as uniformity and regularity, in the performance of the various and numerous duties incumbent on the different departments of this military eſtabliſhment, will, doubtleſs, be gained by it. It appears to be almoſt impoſſible for an officer to retain a recollection, or even to collect the materials, requiſite to a competent knowledge of the multiplicity of orders and rules, he muſt neceſſarily be acquainted with, in order to acquit himſelf in the different ſituations he may be occaſionally placed. This obſervation is, no doubt, more applicable to the officers of the higher ranks in the ſervice, and

the ſtaff, who have to enter more into the minutiæ, and have greater reſponſibility upon them; yet, every officer, it is preſumed, may find benefit from ſuch aſſiſtance.

Many efforts have been made to bring military compilations and digeſts into notice here, by men eminent for their profeſſional abilities; and, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that nothing prevented the completion of their deſigns, except the uncommon aſſiduity and devotion of time, that became requiſite to accompliſh the undertaking, and which cannot be ſpared by any of the officers at the heads of public departments under Government, without too great an encroachment on the neceſſary current duties of their offices.. This the Compiler has reaſon to believe, and to ſpeak of with ſome degree of confidence, from what he has experienced and obſerved, during the length of time that the preſent CODE has been in reviſion;—in the courſe of which many alterations have taken place, from the iſſuing of ſubſequent orders;—from whence it is obvious, that a CODE OF REGULATIONS which comprizes ſo many departments, and relates to ſo many ſituations, will ever require much attention and aſſiduity, which muſt be conſtantly employed, without intermiſſion, in order to inſure it's accuracy. The neceſſity of a Compiler's office for this purpoſe, (which has, until of late years, always exiſted in this ſervice) muſt be obvious; as it would, no doubt, be productive of great benefit, in preſerving the uniformity of diſcipline, and conſequent credit and well-being of the army:—when the importance of the ſubject is reflected on, and the advantages that muſt attend ſuch a foundation, are maturely conſidered, the aſſertion will not, perhaps, appear too bold. Many of the moſt reſpectable authorities can be produced in ſupport of it; and, amongſt others, the following paſſages in the preface of that admired Work, "The Military Arrange-
" ment," by Lieutenant-colonel Williamſon, lately publiſhed, may not be altogether inapplicable:

" But what there is infinitely greater want of, is, a ſyſtem of Re-
" gulations, eſtabliſhed by authority, like that amongſt the Pruſſians,

" for

"for the exercise, discipline, and whole detail of the service; and, "it were even more eligible, that an indifferent system should be "established than none at all; as we should then, at least, have the "benefit of uniformity."—Again, he says,—"Here I may be per-"mitted to observe, that the Government is more indebted, than "people in general are aware of, to those who have voluntarily un-"dertaken to frame systems, and to collect the laws and institutions "of the army."

The object of this Compilation has been to render the orders and regulations of Government, now in force, as clear and as comprehensive, as the nature of such an arrangement would admit of; by placing them in a collected point of view, so as to have the whole required information, on any particular part or head, immediately obtained, or as nearly so as possible.

The Work is in two Parts:—The first is the COMPENDIUM, or CODE; and the other, the APPENDIX.—The latter contains the orders of Government, as they have been promulgated, and shews the authority on which the CODE is founded. References are made throughout the whole CODE, to effect what the orders themselves could not, without innumerable repetitions, admit of.

On consideration it will be found, that the Compilation, consistently with the nature of the various orders in it, could not have been differently formed, to produce the intended effect; for as they have ever been issued occasionally, as they became necessary, and have had mostly some object of immediate local reform in view, they would not suit the purpose of forming a regular code of rules from, unless they underwent internal alterations; that is, that the essence barely should be extracted and arranged uniformly under their respective heads; in which case, a simple index would suffice. It must be allowed that such a work would be an acquisition to the service, and what every officer must wish to be possessed of: but it would require the hand of Government itself to constitute it. Demands on their

time

time, of a ſuperior nature, in all probability, will prevent the attainment of ſo deſirable an object; yet, it is to be hoped, that the WORK now preſented, will, in a great meaſure, ſupply the deficiency; and, although not in itſelf altogether void of ſome few imperfections, it will anſwer the grand object of bringing the ſtanding rules and orders of the ſervice into a ſyſtematic form and general notice. To effect even this point, much labour has been beſtowed; in the recital of which, the Compiler hopes he will be freed from the imputation of ſelf-praiſe.

So far back as the beginning of the year 1786, preparations were commenced for this arrangement, by indexing above fifty volumes of orderly-books, in the office of the artillery brigade-major, which had been carefully collected there, under the immediate inſpection of the late reſpectable commandant, Colonel Pearſe, and the other commanding-officers of that corps; the office having always been fixed to the head-quarters of the brigade in Fort William, where all orders of every deſcription are publiſhed, and ſome of it's records and orders going as far back as the year 1748, rendered it, in the firſt inſtance of preparation, a very fit place from whence to obtain an extenſive degree of information on the ſubject; beſides, an unwillingneſs in the Compiler to intrude on, or interrupt the public officers of Government, in their immediate and current duties, induced him to adopt this mode of making the collection for the firſt copy. But, the ſame purpoſe was afterwards effected by a reviſion which he was authorized to make in thoſe offices, by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief, previous to his laying the fair copy before Government. It would be too tedious, nor does it here appear neceſſary, to recite the various probations and amendments that the Work underwent, until that fair copy was laid before the Government, on the 20th of July, 1789; nor was it until he had examined and conſulted every authority and compilation that he could get acceſs to, (in which was included, the military digeſt, by the preſent military

ſecretary

ſecretary to the Government,—the collection of Mr. Petrie, which was made in his office as compiler,—together with a few forms of particular parts of a code, which was ſome time ago laid before the Government, by the preſent military-auditor-general,) that the Compiler was ultimately determined in adopting that form, in which the Work now makes it's appearance. Suffice it to ſay, that no pauſe whatever took place in the courſe of the four years that the Compiler was engaged in preparing it; during which time, the conſtant labour and attention that became requiſite to bring it into an approaching ſtate of perfection, would hardly be credited. The hope of meeting with an honourable reward in the approbation of his brother officers, induced him to perſevere in the undertaking; although in many ſtages of it, the obſtacles appeared ſo inſurmountable that he almoſt deſpaired of being ever able to accompliſh the deſired end. The encouragement and ſupport he has invariably met with from Government, and the aſſiſtance he has received from the officers at the heads of public departments, together with the favourable ſentiments of thoſe officers to whom he had an opportunity of ſhewing the plan, has not a little contributed to give ſupport to him, under the diffidence which muſt naturally ariſe on undertaking a Work of ſuch magnitude as this appeared to him to be.

In the formation of the preſent Work, conſiſtency with the nature of the exiſting orders of the ſervice gave the outline, or diviſion of the ſections, that a knowledge of them might be as eaſily attainable as poſſible; and, although their number do not exceed forty-one, yet the headings in the CODE, which are alphabetically arranged, are made as copious as appeared to be neceſſary, in any light that they might be taken in, ſo as to afford the required information, on any head or ſubject, in a direct and conciſe manner. The peruſal of the headings of the ſections in the APPENDIX, might, perhaps, give the appearance of imperfection; but, when their formation is particularly conſidered, it will be eaſily diſcernable that the arrange-

ment was founded on neceſſity; for, as the orders ſeldom or ever have been iſſued on any one point alone, without ſome alluſion to other departments, particularly thoſe contained under the heads of Eſtabliſhments, Salaries and Allowances, Medical Department, Military Board, &c. &c.—and, in fact, all the ſections in the Work,—it would be impoſſible to arrange an order under the different heads that it bore a reference to, without many repetitions of it; which, if adopted for the whole of the Work, would unneceſſarily ſwell it into volumes, and create a great additional expenſe. Thence aroſe the propriety of adopting the preſent plan, in conſidering all the orders and regulations only as an APPENDIX, or a ground work for the CODE, which having been formed upon them, the ſubſtance matter is extracted, and brought, by a ſhort and conciſe mode, into a collected point of view. This might be deemed ſufficient for the purpoſe of the compilation, could it receive the ſanction of Government, without being accompanied by the original orders, but it is not admiſſible. However, the only inconvenience that ariſes from the adopted mode, is the bulk of the Work, and the expenſe of ſo much more printing. But even in it's preſent form it is not without it's peculiar advantages; as the APPENDIX contains the fair copies of the original orders of Government, together with their dates and particular authorities, that are already familiarized, by practice, to the officers of the army, and are arranged in ſuch a form, that the whole information, on any point or ſubject, is to be found under the ſame article, although the ſeveral parts might have been iſſued at diſtant periods.

The Table of ſucceſſion of Governors-general, and Commanders-in-chief, at the head of the CODE, which goes back as far as Lord Clive's time, ſerves to ſhew by whom the various orders and regulations have been iſſued; as every order in the APPENDIX has a reference to it, by the inſertion of the authorities and dates. To avoid prolixity, the bare initials in this caſe have been preferred: ſuch

ſuch as *M. C.* for Minutes of Council,—*G. O.* for General Orders,—and, *G. L. C .D.* for General Letter from the Court of Directors, &c. &c.—It muſt alſo be remembered, that the figures with the *th*, *rd*, &c. &c. are office, or internal numbers, and not thoſe denoting the articles.

It may, perhaps, be advanced, that many parts of the Work are unneceſſary in a CODE; ſuch, for inſtance, as only allude to an individual ſituation:—The deſire of the Compiler to render the Work as generally uſeful as he had it in his power to do, was his motive for the extenſion. It will not be thought that the regulations of the garriſon of Fort William are unneceſſary; every officer of the army at one time or other has occaſion to become acquainted with them: if it be referred to the opinion of thoſe who have been in the ſituation, he doubts not it will be readily acknowledged, that no part of the CODE becomes more neceſſary:—by a late reviſal they have been made perfect, and are arranged under their own ſections, forty-ſeven in number, and the whole form one ſection of the CODE. Neither can it be thought that the ſections of Orphan Society, or routes, both of which appear ſomewhat foreign to a regular code of rules, are unneceſſary:—few perhaps are more uſeful, or, from the publication of which, greater benefit will ariſe. The ſection of Orphan Society contains all the rules, from it's firſt formation to the preſent time, that are now in force, including the bye-laws of the general management: in this the army, as ſubſcribers and ſupporters of it, are particularly intereſted; and will, no doubt, feel a pleaſure in the peruſal thereof. Routes are taken from thoſe which have been ſent to the quartermaſter-general's office, in the general relief of 1788-9, by the different commanding-officers conducting the marches of the troops; and, it is to be hoped, that ſection will be found uſeful and inſtructive, ſome pains having been taken to bring all into one ſyſtematic form, and to point out the remarks on the rivers, nullahs, encamping ground, water, roads, and ſupplies of grain and proviſions: the

the routes to Bombay and Madras, by the late General Goddard and Colonel Pearſe, are included. The ſections of Military Board and Medical Department, are unavoidably large; as the forme embraces the whole of the ordnance department, with ſuch regulations of the old Ordnance Board, as are now in exiſtence, togethe with the reſolutions of the new Board laid down as ſtanding rules but, as this ſection is barely confined to it's own rules, the orders o the Government which appertain to that department, ſuch as on th ſubjects of ſurveys, returns, boats, camp equipage, muſters, an the like, will be found in other parts of the Work, and properl referred to from this ſection. The Medical Department contain every matter relative thereto, arranged in the manner that appeare to be the moſt judicial.

The reaſonings on orders and their expreſſed foundations, togethe with the preambles, or preliminary paſſages, which may not be conſidered as coming conſiſtently into a code, could not, nevertheleſs, be left out with propriety; as the orders would appear, in many inſtances, unintelligible by ſuch a mutilation. The internal reform o the orders (if ſuch a term is applicable) was not authorized; but, in inſtances where they required any modification, it has been permitted, under the title of Compiler's Remarks, which will always be found in Italicks, encloſed between parentheſis: they were alſo previouſly ſubmitted to authority.

There is one circumſtance in which the Compiler would be wanting to himſelf was he not to notice, that in the courſe of the ſeveral reviſions which the APPENDIX has undergone in the public offices, all the ſtanding orders were found to be contained therein, and few were found to be obſolete; that is, the inſertion of which did not, in ſome inſtance, become neceſſary, to give a guidance in particular caſes. The letters from the officers reviſing, to the Government, give the cleareſt teſtimony of the Compiler's ſucceſs in the ſelection of the orders.

The

The future Editions of this WORK, in their periodical progreſſion, will keep up a complete ſet of the regulations which have at various times been iſſued in the ſervice, ſhould a digeſt not be adopted; although the obſolete ones will not be of further uſe than as a matter of reference, and to ſatisfy curioſity. The Orders contained in this firſt Edition will form an extenſive ground work for ſuch a repoſitory.

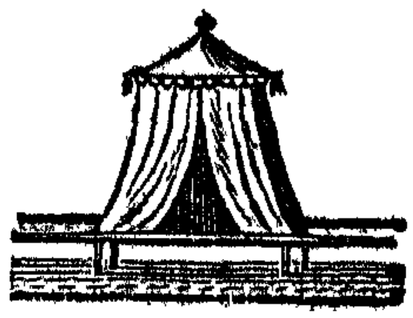
The Compiler begs leave to obſerve to the officers of the army, that although there has not been any pains, aſſiduity, or attention, ſpared on his part, in the different ſtages of the progreſs, in order to give the fulleſt and moſt complete knowledge of the military regulations and rules of this army that was poſſible; and, although Government have in every inſtance afforded him all the ſupport and aſſiſtance that were requiſite, by ordering particular and careful reviſals in the ſeveral offices, and ultimately of the whole in that of the adjutant-general's, it is not impoſſible but that there ſtill may exiſt ſome rules and authorized cuſtoms in the ſervice which have not been met with, in the numerous reſearches which the Compiler has made, and which may have eſcaped even the attention of the ſeveral officers reviſing. This, together with the impoſſibility, perhaps, of avoiding ſome few errors, will naturally have it's due effect on the minds of the officers, as a ſufficient motive for their not poſitively conſidering them as the excluſive regulations of the ſervice in every reſpect whatever. And this the Government not only ſeems to expect, but it has alſo been an inſtruction to the Compiler, from the Board, to apprize the ſubſcribers, and the officers of the army in general, that any ſuch omiſſions, or errors, are not to be pleaded againſt the application of exiſting rules and regulations which may have been overlooked, as Government will, of courſe, reſerve to itſelf the power of putting the true meaning and conſtruction on the orders, in caſes of their having been miſunderſtood, as has hitherto been the caſe, and ever

muſt. But indeed this precaution would ſeem, and does appear, to be unneceſſary, as all the orders in the APPENDIX have already been in practice in the ſervice. All that is done here is the correction of the orders from the originals; which, taken alone, is rendering a very eſſential ſervice, as the common orderly-books, the medium through which they are conveyed to the army, are often incorrect. This, together with the arrangement, and ultimately the extract from the compilation, which conſtitutes the CODE, is all the merit the Work appears to be entitled to.

Before the Compiler takes leave of this ſubject, he deems it a duty incumbent on him to account to his ſubſcribers for the delay that has occurred in finiſhing the Work; which aroſe from the length of time required by the military-auditor-general to give the APPENDIX ſuch a reviſion as he deemed neceſſary, to inſure it's accuracy ſo far; and, as his time was ſo fully employed in the current duties of his own office, it took him a period of not leſs than fourteen months to perform his part in the reviſion, as the laſt ſection was not received from his office until the latter end of December, 1790. The whole of the ſections were left with him on the 25th October, 1789, after having undergone reviſions in all the public offices twice; and, by the orders of Government, all ſuch parts of his general and particular remarks as tended to correct the Work, conformably to the inſtructions of Government, by noting thoſe orders in force as well as thoſe which became obſolete, have been attended to.

The Compiler once more begs leave to ſubmit himſelf to the candour of his brother officers, and doubts not but that he will find ſuitable allowances made for any errors that may appear in the Work. That it is free from errors altogether, he cannot well expect, when he reflects on the great difficulties and obſtacles he had to cope with; and particularly as the Preſs was frequently waiting for manuſcript before it was received from the military-auditor-general's

general's office; by which he was precluded from giving the Work that attentive conſideration that it required, after having lain by for ſo long a period. If, however, the indefatigable aſſiduity and unwearied attention he has beſtowed on it, during a period of four years, renders it, in any degree, ſerviceable and acceptable to the army, he will, in his own eſtimation, have received a reward for his labours.



ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Compiler, from a Desire to obviate as much as possible any apparent Difficulty that may arise in keeping the CODE *correct, in Consequence of Alterations which may hereafter take place, begs Leave to suggest a Plan whereby he thinks it will be easily effected, until the revised Addition makes it's Appearance.*

When an Order is issued, which is considered as a Standing Regulation, it should be entered in a Book kept for that Purpose, in the Manner of a Supplement, and the Number of the Page on which it is written should be annexed to the Article in the printed Regulations to which it bears a Reference;—of course, when any Article in the printed Book is annulled by a new Order, it must be crossed off, and the Reference to the Page of the Supplement containing that Order, inserted.—The Compiler is induced to intrude this Remark, from the Number of Applications which he has received from different Parts of the Army, to have blank Leaves bound up between each Section; conceiving that the Mode here proposed will effectually answer all the Purposes intended, and thus render the Book conveniently portable.

THE

CODE, OR COMPENDIUM,

OF THE

BENGAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Table of Succeſſion of the Governors-general and Commanders-in-chief, ſince the Year 1767, as an Explanation to the CODE, to ſhew by whom the various Orders have been iſſued.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

LORD CLIVE reſigned the Government on the 27th of January, 1767, and was ſucceeded by the Honourable Henry Vereſt.

The Honourable Henry Vereſt reſigned the Government, and was ſucceeded by the Honourable John Cartier on the 24th of December, 1769.

The Honourable John Cartier reſigned the Government on the 13th of April, 1772, and was ſucceeded by the Honourable Warren Haſtings.

Edward Wheeler, Eſq. was appointed acting Governor and Commander-in-chief of the garriſon of Fort William and town of Calcutta, 6th July, 1781, (on the departure of the Governor-general to viſit the dominions of the Nabob Vizier,) which he held 'till the 4th of February, 1782, when the Honourable Warren Haſtings returned to the preſidency and reſumed the Government.

Edward Wheeler, Eſq. was a ſecond time appointed acting Governor-general on the 17th of February, 1784, during the abſence of the Governor-general, and held it 'till his death, (11th of October, 1784,) when the Honourable John M'Pherſon was appointed to act; which he continued to do 'till the arrival of the Honourable Warren Haſtings on the 1ſt of November following.

The Honourable John M'Pherſon was appointed Governor-general on the 12th of February, 1785, on the reſignation of the Honourable Warren Haſtings.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Brigadier General Carnac reſigned his commiſſion in the Honourable Company's ſervice on the 27th of January, 1767, and was ſucceeded in the command of the forces under the preſidency of Fort William by Colonel Richard Smith.

Brigadier General Richard Smith reſigned on the 4th of December, 1769, and was ſucceeded by Brigadier General Sir Robert Barker.

Brigadier General Sir Robert Barker reſigned the ſervice on the 22d of December, 1773, and was ſucceeded by Colonel Charles Chapman.

Colonel Charles Chapman reſigned the ſervice on the 18th of January, 1774, and was ſucceeded by Colonel Alexander Champion.

Lieutenant-general John Clavering appointed Commander-in-chief by the Honourable Court of Directors, in a General Letter dated the 29th of March, 1774, published in General Orders, in Fort William, on the 27th of October, 1774, from which period the command devolved on him.—Lieutenant-general Clavering died on the 2d of August, 1777, and it was directed in the Minutes of Council of the 1st of September following, that all General Orders should be issued by, and all returns made to, the Board in the Military Department.—The performance of the military duties annexed to the station of Commander-in-chief were carried on through the Board, 'till the 16th of October, 1777.

Brigadier-general Giles Stibbert was appointed to the provincial command of the army on the 16th October, 1777.

Lieutenant-general Sir Eyre Coote appointed Commander-in-chief of the King's and Company's forces in India, by the Honourable Court of Directors, in a General Letter dated the 7th of May, 1778, published in General Orders, in Fort William, the 25th of March, 1779, from which period he took the command.

Lieutenant-general Giles Stibbert was a second time appointed to the provincial command on the 6th of October, 1780, in consequence of Sir Eyre Coote's embarking for Madras on public service, and held it 'till the 25th of July, 1785.

Lieutenant-general Robert Sloper was appointed Commander-in-chief of the King's and Company's forces in India, by the Honourable Court of Directors, by a commission bearing date 24th of November, 1784, published in General Orders at Fort William 25th July, 1785, from which period he took the command.

The Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. was appointed Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, by a commission from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 21st of April, 1786, and published in General Orders on the 12th of September following; since which period the general Government and supreme Command in India, have been held by him.

ADJUTANTS.

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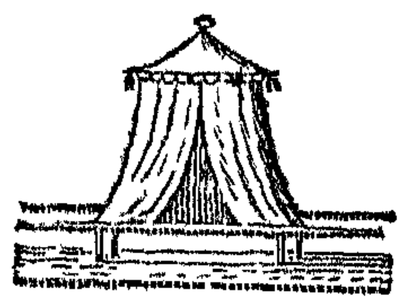

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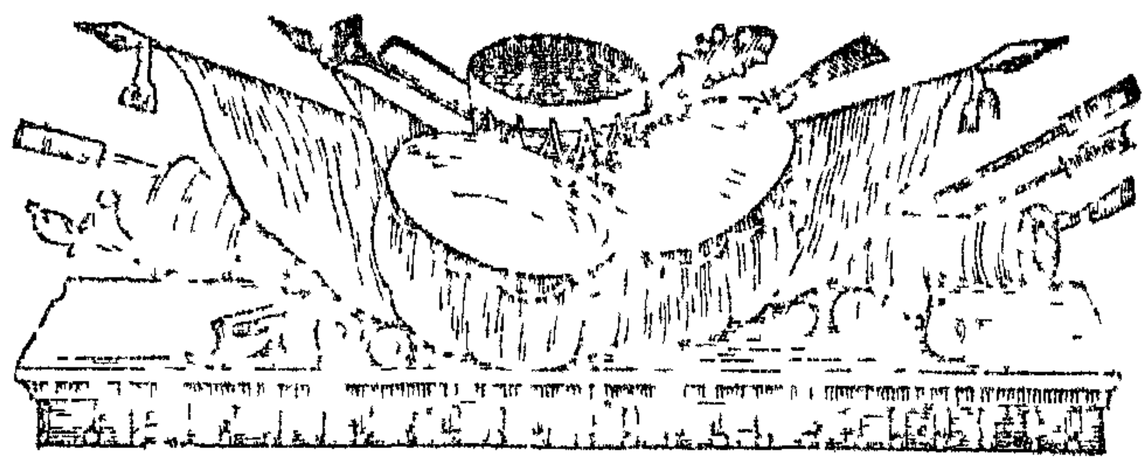

APPENDIX

TO THE

CODE OF BENGAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

SECTION I.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

ART. 1ſt. *(M. C. 20th September, 1786. Ex. par. 166, C. D. G. L. 12th April, 1786.)* As an act paſſed in this ſeſſion of parliament has enabled the Company to unite in the ſame perſon the office of Governor-general and Commander-in-chief; and Lord Cornwallis having undertaken the office of Governor-general, we think it may be attended with the moſt beneficial conſequences, at this time, to inveſt his Lordſhip with the ſupreme power, both civil and military.

2. *(M. C. 20th April, 1787.)* The Board, after a due and attentive conſideration of a minute delivered in by the Right Hon. the Governor-general, concur unanimouſly in the propriety of the arrangements, propoſed in the draft of reſolutions which accompanied them; and they direct, that theſe be publiſhed to the army, as the future regulations of the ſervice, on the ſubjects to which they relate: the Board alſo direct, that for the information of the army at large, the following arguments, extracted from the minute of the Right Hon. the Go-

vernor-

vernor-general, in explanation of the principles on which the resolutions have been formed, be published in general orders.

Arguments extracted from the Governor-general's minute.

Our territorial possessions in India have been acquired by exertions of zeal and abilities, that have done honour to the British name; but, whatever laws or regulations may be established for their civil government, it is evident that the permanent security of those dominions must ultimately depend on a respectable military establishment.

The duty we owe to our country and constituents, necessarily calls for the attention of this Government to the improvement of their military system; and, as the responsibility of this duty may be presumed to rest more immediately with the Commander-in-chief, some remarks and propositions, that have this object in view, have been submitted by him to the Board.

The importance of a frequent inspection of the troops, is self-evident; but the remote distance of the military stations, from the seat of Government, renders it impossible for the Commander-in-chief to attend sufficiently to this duty himself; and as there are no general officers upon this establishment, the colonels are the only officers who can be employed as reviewing generals.

This consideration, in addition to many other weighty arguments, suggests an objection to a colonel's being constantly fixed to the command of a particular division or brigade. The impropriety of his reporting upon the state of his own corps, for the defects of which he is himself, the responsible person, must, on general principles, be apparent. On the other hand, he ought not to be placed in the embarrassing situation of pointing out the neglects, or censuring the conduct, of an officer of equal rank, and, perhaps, his senior in the service; a necessity to which he would find himself exposed, if he were employed to inspect and report upon the division or brigade of another colonel.

Resolved and ordered, that the several colonels of infantry on this establishment, be no longer considered as attached to specific battalions, divisions, or brigades; but that the Commander-in-chief be requested hereafter, to appoint them to command at such stations of the army, and to employ them in such situations, as to his judgement may appear expedient.

3. *(ibid.)* Resolved, that the majors of brigades be considered as staff attached to the colonels so employed, or to the officer commanding at the station for the time being, to conduct the general duties thereof; but to be returned, as at present, with the sepoy corps.

4. *(ibid.)* Resolved, that in order to supply the place of this staff-officer, in the brigades of native troops, the several quarter-masters of the sepoy brigades be hereafter denominated adjutants and quarter-masters of brigade; and that besides the duties of their present stations, they be directed to attend the field officer commanding the native brigade, to officiate as his public officer, and to communicate his orders to the several corps under his command; and that they do, in consequence, receive the allowances established by the regulations, for an adjutant and quarter-master to a detachment of infantry, in one person.

5.

5. *(G. O. 31st January, 1788.)* It is to be considered as a ſtanding order, that the fort of Budge Budge, and all the troops on duty at the Preſidency, including thoſe at Barrackpore, are under the immediate command of the ſenior officer at the Preſidency, to whom reports and returns are to be accordingly made.

6. *(M. C. 20th April, 1787.)* The military eſtabliſhment of this Preſidency affords few gratifications out of the line of regular ſucceſſion; the public good requires, that ſuch as do exiſt, ſhould be conſidered as the rewards of profeſſional merit, and not granted by partial favour; an adherence to this principle, under a Government ſubject to continual variations in the conſtituent members, may be moſt reaſonably expected from ſuffering the diſtribution to flow through the Commander-in-chief alone, by conceding to him the excluſive management of the detail in all military appointments.

The practice of conferring the command of a regiment of ſepoys, invariably on the ſenior captain, is liable to great military objections. The hopes of honourable diſtinctions are neceſſary to ſtimulate military men to extraordinary exertions; and, if ſeniority alone were to obtain the objects moſt deſirable, many valuable profeſſional talents, and that ſpirit of emulation, which excites vigour and activity, would in numberleſs inſtances lie dormant. To eſtabliſh and maintain the ſtricteſt poſſible diſcipline amongſt the native troops, is of the higheſt importance, and it is therefore proper that the command of a regiment of ſepoys ſhould be an honourable and deſirable object.

Between candidates nearly equal in character and ability, ſeniority has a juſt claim to preference; but when for that ſituation, ſuperior military qualifications are found in a junior officer, the public good requires that he ſhould be encouraged.

The general principles by which the pretenſions of the captains of the European corps to the command of native regiments ought to be regulated, are their knowledge of the language and cuſtoms of the natives, and the good ſtate of their companies; and on the other hand, as the bad ſtate of a native regiment affords a preſumption of negligence or incapacity in it's commanding officer, the good of the ſervice in ſuch caſe points out the neceſſity of his removal to a ſituation in which his defects may be of leſs public detriment.

The Board agree in opinion with the Commander-in-chief, in the importance of eſtabliſhing and maintaining the ſtricteſt diſcipline among the native troops; and, ſenſible of the objections to the practice of adhering invariably to the rule of ſeniority in appointments to ſepoy commands, recommend it to him to declare to the army, that it is the unanimous wiſh of the members of adminiſtration, that in conſidering the pretenſions of the captains of European corps to the command of native battalions, the good ſtate of their companies, and their knowledge of the language and cuſtoms of the natives, ſhould be principally regarded: and on the other hand, that when from the bad ſtate of a native corps, there is an appearance of negligence or incapacity in it's commanding officer, it will point out the neceſſity of his removal to a ſituation, in which his defects may be of leſs public detriment.

7. *(G. O. 10th July, 1787.)* Lord Cornwallis thinks it proper to inform the

army, that it will in future be a general rule, that captains and lieutenants who may return to the service from Europe, will not be appointed to native regiments, until they have been at least one year in this country, after their last arrival.

8. *(M. C. 17th May, 1787.)* Resolved, that from the date of publication of an order for an officer's removal or appointment to a corps at the station where he may be, he shall be expected to join within one month exceeding the time prescribed by the boat regulations, for proceeding from one station to another, and, in failure thereof, his batta shall from that period cease, unless sickness shall delay his departure; of which he must obtain monthly certificates to entitle him to a continuance of his half batta.—This regulation is to extend also to officers appointed from the supernumerary list, to supply vacancies.

9 *(ibid.)* Officers on leave of absence from their corps, and removed during such absence, if it is not at their own request, shall in future be entitled to half the prescribed boat allowance, to defray the expence of conveying their baggage from the place of their removal to that of their appointment; but they are not on any account whatsoever to draw any budgerow allowance for their own conveyance, if removed during their leave of absence.

10. *(G. O. 23d July, 1787.)* And it is to be a standing regulation in future, that whenever officers commanding battalions of native infantry, or companies of Europeans, are removed from one corps to another, they are to settle all accounts with their battalions or companies, up to the end of the month, in which such order of their removal shall be published; but, it is to be understood, that the Company are not to be liable to any additional expence on account of batta.

11. *(M. C. 11th August, 1788.)* Resolved and ordered, that in future the chaplains of the army shall not be considered to belong to specific battalions, but employed without any alteration in their present allowances, in such manner, and at such stations, as shall be thought most useful for the service by the Commander-in-chief.

12. *(M. C. 14th May, 1784.)* That all pay-masters and deputy pay-masters, in future, be appointed from the civil covenanted servants of the Company.

13. *(M. C. 5th January, 1789.)* Resolved, that it be declared in general orders, that every ensign who may be transfered at his own request to the artillery, shall come in youngest on the list of lieutenant-fire-workers, and retain upon general duties only the rank in the army which his present commission confers upon him; but that whenever he shall succeed to a lieutenancy of artillery, his rank in the army shall be regulated by his promotion in his own corps, without any reference to the date of his first admission into the service.

14. *(ibid.)* It is further ordered, that every ensign of infantry, previous to his appointment to the corps of artillery, shall deliver in, at the adjutant-general's office, a letter which shall remain there in deposite, declaring his acquiescence in these terms.

15. *(G. O. 6th January, 1789.)* The commanding officer of artillery will be pleas-

ed

ed to require from the enſigns whom he has recommended to be transferred to the corps of artillery, letters to the effect, preſcribed by the Minutes of Council of the 5th January, and forward them to the Adjutant-general's office. He will alſo be pleaſed to accompany all future recommendations of this nature, which he may have occaſion to make, with ſuch letters from the officers concerned.

16. *(G. O. 16th February, 1789.)* The Commander-in-chief being of opinion, that the officers lately transferred from the infantry to the artillery, and generally new officers, will have better opportunities of learning their duty at the Preſidency than at other ſtations of the army; Colonel Pearſe is deſired to cauſe a liſt of ſuch removals, as he may deem neceſſary, to anſwer that intention, to be ſent to the Adjutant-general.

17. *(G. O. 7th July, 1788.)* In future, when ſerjeants are required for native corps, application is to be made through the Adjutant-general, to the Commander-in-chief, who will either nominate them himſelf, or direct proper men to be ſelected from the European battalions, from which they can be moſt conveniently ſupplied.

18. *(M. C. 5th May, 1783.)* The Court of Directors having fixed a rule, by the following paragraphs of their letter to this Government, which precludes officers from claiming rank from the places which they poſſeſſed originally, in their order of appointment as cadets, viz. Extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated the 3d of March, 1775, par. 94. We acquieſce in the opinions of our Preſident and Council, and Board of officers, that cadets have no rank; but we cannot allow cadets or officers, made by our Governor in the country, to take rank of thoſe who received an earlier appointment from the Court of Directors; it is therefore our order, that every officer whoſe admiſſion into the ſervice, as cadet or officer, was not by the authority of the Court of Directors, take rank below the youngeſt of our cadets, of the year in which he received his appointment.

Extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 30th January, 1778, *par.* 34. The importance of rank in the military line is ſo great, both in point of honour and emolument, that it is our earneſt wiſh to attend to every juſt complaint, and to redreſs every real grievance; but, we are ſorry to find, that in a few inſtances there are worthy officers, who ſeem entitled to a degree of relief, which we apprehend cannot be granted, without ſubjecting officers equally deſerving, to very unmerited hardſhips.

Par. 35. In this light we view the claims of thoſe gentlemen who juſtly ſuppoſe themſelves to have been entitled originally to commiſſions, according to the order in which their names appear on liſts of cadets, formed by the Court of Directors, and have not found that rule obſerved; their claims have been generally rejected, on the determination of a board of field officers, that cadets have no real rank; and the Court of Directors have, in their letter of the 3d March 1775, par. 94, acquieſced in the opinion of the late Preſident and Council, and Board of officers, that cadets have no rank; but, as ſeveral cadets had then been made by our Governor of Fort William, without our orders or authority, and had taken rank

of those who received even an earlier appointment from the Court of Directors, it was ordered that all officers, whose admission into the service was not by the authority of the Court of Directors, should rank below the youngest of our cadets, of the year in which they received their appointments.

19. *(M. C. 20th September*, 1786.) Extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 12th of April, 1786. par. 86 In the 94th paragraph of our General Letter of the 3d March, 1775, we directed that every officer, whose admission into the service, as cadet or officer, had not been by the authority of the Court of Directors, should take rank below the youngest of our cadets, of the year in which he received his appointment.—In your letter of the 12th September, 1776, you observe, that if no limitations were fixed to this regulation, the rank of all the officers in the army would be thrown into utter confusion, and many persons, high in the service, deprived of places which they have held for an uninterrupted course of years, to be removed to an inferior degree of rank; and, on referring to your consultations of the 17th of June preceding, we observe that you resolved not to extend the operation of this regulation to a remoter period than the 2d of October, 1769. But, in your before-mentioned letter of the 12th of September, 1776, you informed us, that when the consequent arrangement was laid before you, the severe and unprecedented hardships which it appeared that the officers appointed in the country would suffer, from a supercession; some of fifty-five or fifty-six; others of more than a hundred in rank, if it were carried into force; whilst those appointed in Europe, would only be gainers of eight or ten at the utmost, induced you to suspend the execution thereof, and to recommend it to us, to re-consider the subject. In consequence of this recommendation, we gave you a latitude, in our letter of the 30th of January, 1778, to come to some final decision on the matter; but as you have not availed yourselves of that latitude, but on the contrary, have again referred it home, we direct that no future alteration do take place in the list of the army, either in consequence of our orders of the 3d of March, 1775, or your subsequent regulations, in June, 1776. You are to comply, however, in future, with our repeated injunctions, that no more appointments of cadets do take place in India: such appointments must rest exclusively with the Court of Directors.

20. *(M. C. 3d August*, 1779.) Cadets appointed by the Court of Directors, to rank according to the list transmitted from the India House, and to succeed to commissions as vacancies happen: those who have borne commissions in his Majesty's service to have the preference in rank.

21. *(ibid.)* Service of cadets is to commence from the time of their publication in general orders at Fort William.

22. *(ibid.)* Cadets appointed by the Company shall take rank of those cadets and officers appointed in the country by the Board, in the same year in which the Company's annual list of cadets is dated. — *(The latter part of the 19th article prevents the immediate effect of this one).*

23. *(ibid.)* Such cadets whose conduct is not approved, are directed to be sent home by the first conveyance.

24. *(ibid.)* Those who decline to continue

tinue in the military line are not to be permitted to remain in India.

25 *(M. C. 27th September, 1784.)* Resolved, that all assistant-surgeons who may hereafter be appointed by the Court of Directors, or admitted into the service under this Presidency, by the Board, be examined by a committee, consisting of the surgeon-general, and two or more surgeons of his nominating, from the civil or military surgeons doing duty at the Presidency; and that on passing such examination, the certificates of their qualifications, which they shall in consequence receive from the surgeon-general, be delivered, together with their credentials from the Court of Directors, (if their appointment is from them) to the military secretary, that the person so approved, may be reported by him to the Board, receive their sanction for being confirmed in general orders, and for being appointed to the Civil Hospital at the Presidency, or to the military department, according as their services may be required. *(This examination has been made since the 26th November, 1788, by the Hospital Board, as ordered by Government).*

26. *(M. C. 29th May, 1783.)* Extract of a General Letter, dated July 12th, 1782. par. 59. In our general instructions to your Government of the 29th March, 1774, paragraph 25, we directed that you do not on any account, or under any pretence whatsoever, suffer any European to hold any post, or to exercise any office in our service, civil or military, who shall not have been appointed, or admitted into the Company's service, by the express authority of the Court of Directors. We understand, however, that various departments at, and under your Presidency, are occupied by persons not within the above description; it is therefore our pleasure, that such persons be forthwith removed. When we consider the representation you have made to us in your revenue letter of the 5th May, 1781, of the number of our covenanted servants out of employ, we are convinced of the absolute necessity of enforcing this order, which must be carried into execution without any exception; and direct that the salaries and allowances to such unauthorised persons, as above-mentioned, do cease upon receipt hereof.

SECTION

SECTION II.

AUDITOR-GENERAL's DEPARTMENT.

ART. 1ſt. *(M. C. 9th April, 1788.)* The Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, reſumes the conſideration of the proceedings on the 17th of March laſt, in the ſecret and ſeparate department, and agreeable thereto, is pleaſed to direct, that as the deſignation of Commiſſary-general is in no reſpect deſcriptive of the duty of that officer, the ſame be diſcontinued; and that in future he be deſigned Military-auditor-general.

2 *(M. C. 23d July, 1788 —Ex G L. C D. 28th March, 1788* par. 80*)* —The rank of Colonel, now given to the Auditor-general, is to be conſidered as annexed to the office only; he is not to be appointed to the command of a brigade, or any other ſtation, incident to that rank, until he ſhall become entitled thereto, agreeable to his original ſtanding in the ſervice; and, on the reſignation, or coming away of Colonel Murray, this rank is not to be continued to his ſucceſſor in the office of Auditor-general, without our ſpecial directions for that purpoſe, it being our intention to reſerve to ourſelves the power of beſtowing that mark of diſtinction, after approved ſervice.

3. *(ibid.) par.* 74. As we have ever been of opinion that it is entirely incompatible with the nature of the office of Auditor-general that he ſhould hold, or participate, in any contract or agency, we have required of Mr. Murray to enter into covenants which go a number in the packet, not to engage in any ſuch whatever —In taking this ſtep, we do not intend the moſt diſtant inſinuation that ſuch a practice has been purſued, either by that gentleman or his ſucceſſors; on the contrary we with great pleaſure expreſs our implicit confidence in the aſſertions of Mr. Murray, relative to the ſubject contained in his letter to your Board of the 30th January, 1786.

4. *(M. C. 22d September, 1785.)* The following are the orders and regulations for the office of the Auditor-general.

The

The Auditor-general is under the immediate orders of the Board, and all the military disbursments of the Government of Bengal; whether to his Majesty's or the Company's troops, are under the controul of his office, *(excepting the subsistence of the King's troops, serving under the parliamentary agreement of* 1781.*)*

5 He is not to consider the authority of any officer, of any rank whatever, sufficient to warrant any alteration of, or addition to, the establishments or standing regulations approved by Government.

6. He is to pay no regard to any plea of usage or custom, but to conform strictly to the standing regulations.

7. He is not on any account to receive bills for audit, through any other channels than from the Board, Commander-in-chief, and the several paymasters.

8 He is to make such remarks and observations on the bills for the exra-charges of the army, as, to him, may seem proper, previous to their being laid before the Board for audit.

9, He is not permitted to correspond with the officers of the army, nor with their agents, relative to the business of his department

10. All letters on such subjects are to be addressed to the proper paymasters, who will forward them to the Auditor-general, and communicate his answers.

11. The Auditor-general's audits, or decisions, can be only laid aside by Government.

12. He is to transmit to the paymasters, as early as possible, the retrenchments or re-audits of their accounts, and also copies to the Paymaster-general, that he may debit or credit the paymasters, or officers, as the case may require.

13. His audits are to be irrevocable, unless representations against the retrenchments be made to him, through the channel of the paymaster's office, within two months after the paymasters shall have notified them to the parties concerned

14. Notifications are to be made to him by the commanding officers of subordinate stations or detachments, of the dates of publication of the general orders, of the Governor-general and council, or Commander-in-chief.

15. The deaths of officers are to be regularly reported to him, by the Brigade-major, or the Staff-officer of the respective corps or stations.

16. He is not on any account to pass the separate bills of any officer, who ought to be drawn for in the abstract of a corp.

17. He must be held responsible for all unjustifiable disbursements, to which he shall give his sanction.

18. All bills and accounts for fixed charges, are to be audited by the Auditor-general in the order of their delivery to him for that purpose, or a sufficient reason is to be assigned to the board for his not doing so.

19. The general rules respecting the audit of military disbursements in the Auditor-general's office, are as follow.

20. To abstract alphabetically all the regulations, or orders which relate in any manner to military charges, and to apply them correctly in examining the accounts.

21. The pay abstracts must be compared with the muster rolls, the difference remarked and excesses retrenched.

22. The pay batta and allowances, drawn

for

for each rank, muſt be compared with thoſe eſtabliſhed.

23. The addition of every bill and calculation of batta, and all bills not drawn in Sonaut rupees, muſt be examined.

24. Each bill muſt be compared with the ſum entered for it in the diſburſement.

25. Charges depending on caſualties the dates of which are not ſpecified, muſt be retrenched until it ſhall be aſcertained that the charges correſpond with the dates of the caſualties.

26. Altho' the abſtracts or bills be agreeable to the eſtabliſhment, yet only the number muſtered are to be allowed.

27. And though it may happen that more are muſtered than are in the fixed eſtabliſhment, the exceſs muſt not be allowed unleſs by particular authority.

28. Improper rates in abſtracts or bills, are to be corrected whether under or over thoſe eſtabliſhed.

29. The omiſſions of officers who draw leſs than they are intitled to, are corrected in his office.

30. *(M. C. 3d Auguſt, 1779)* Reſolved that the fixed diſburſements of the army, ſuch as the pay and batta, ſhall be paid by the reſpective pay-maſters, according to the muſter-rolls, which ſhall be regularly furniſhed to them without any other certificate, but their accounts ſhall be tranſmitted afterwards monthly to the Auditor-general's office at the Preſidency, to be audited before they are paſſed and formally entered into the Pay-maſter-general's books, but in reſpect to all bills not fixed in their nature and amounts, they ſhall be forwarded to the Auditor-general's office, where he or his deputy will always be preſent, and ſuch bills will be examined and certified for payment and be again returned without delay.

31. *(ibid)* That all bills of that nature which were formerly refered by the regulations to the Commander-in-chief, and the Commanding officer of the different brigades for the counter-ſigning and paſſing, ſhall continue to be refered to them as uſual, and that ſuch commanding officers ſhall counter-ſign them in theſe words: ſeen, and refered for audit to the Auditor-general. *(modified by the 8th art. 5 ſec. and the 19th of the 3 ſec.)*

32. *(ibid)* All extorordinary charges in the field not provided for in the public regulations, ſhall be directed by the expreſs warrant of the Commander-in-chief, and all bills for ſuch diſburſements ſhall be atteſted, as ordered by him before they are delivered to the Auditor-general, and entered under the ſeparate head of extraordinary contingencies; but no bills of whatever nature ſhall be paſſed without the official ſanction of the Auditor general, his ſanction however ſhall only advert in ſuch caſes to the rates of the articles, which he is at all times effectually to controul, and not to the orders: he ſhall give every information relative to the contingent charges of the army, when called upon, reporting to the board ſuch unprecedented diſburſements as the Commander-in-chief may on ſome occaſion find neceſſary to order for the good of the ſervice. *(modified by art. 8. ſec. 5. and art. 19. ſec. 31).*

33. *(ibid)* All general orders iſſued by the Commander-in-chief to the army, ſhall be communicated by the Adjutant-general to the Auditor-general, and Paymaſter-general.

34. *(M. C. 29th November, 1786.)* Ordered, that the Auditor-general do, on no account, pass any claim not made in Sonaut rupees, unless in case of any specific engagement of the Company, which may require payment in another sort of rupees.

35. *(M. C. 16th July, 1787.)* It is directed, that the Auditor-general do lay monthly before the Board, a particular account of the Purveyor's bills, for each General Hospital; and that he remark the increased or decreased proportion of each, according to the number of patients that may have been received into each hospital, in the course of the month.

36. *(M. C. 5th May, 1783.)* That no paymaster of a brigade, or detachment, or garrison, shall pay, or the Auditor-general audit, any bills for the batta of officers, absent from their corps through sickness, without being furnished with the certificates required.

SECTION III.

BUDGEROWS AND BOATS.

ART. 1st. *(M. C. 16th June, 1786.)* Budgerows are not to be provided by the Company for any officer; but those ordered on duty by water, shall be allowed to draw, in lieu of budgerows and boats, whether going or coming, viz.

		St. Rs.
Colonel, - -		930
Lieutenant Colonel, Physician-general, *(at present President of the Hospital Board,)* and chief Surgeon, - -		630
Major and head Surgeon,		360
Captain, Paymaster, Deputy-paymaster, and regimental Surgeons,		180
Subalterns, hospital and regimental Mates, *(Assistant Surgeons)* -		100
Cadets, - -		80
Conductors, - -		50

	Months	
Berhampore	1	
Monghyr	1 1/2	
Patna or Dinapore	2	
Buxar	2 1/4	
Chunar	2 1/2	
Allahabad	3	
Cawnpore	3 1/2	
Futty-ghur	4	
Dacca	1	
Chittagong	2	
Midnapore	1/4	

2. *(ibid)* The boat-allowance to and from all

all other places where water conveyance can be used, shall be ascertained by the distance: allowing five cos per day going against, and seven cos coming with, the current.

3. *(ibid)* Staff or warrant officers may draw boat-allowance according to the monthly pay and batta they receive in virtue of their offices; unless their ranks in the army entitle them to superior allowances; in which case, they shall be permitted to draw the allowance of their rank.

4. *(ibid.)* The bills for allowances, in lieu of budgerows and boats, shall specify the places of departure and destination; the rank of the officers who draw them; the corps from which, and to which these officers shall have been removed, with the dates of removals: and if the places of departure and destination shall happen to be such as are not specified in the above table; the distances shall be expressed in the bills, in order that the officers, who countersign them, may be enabled to judge at one view of their correctness.

(G. O. 29 August. 1789) Boats for removing sick Europeans to be provided at the rate of 75 maunds tonnage for each man; and this to be expressed in the bill.

5. *(M. C. 16th June, 1786)* The above allowances to be drawn in advance by bills on the pay-master of the station or corps, from which the officers are to proceed; if from the Presidency, on the pay-master of the garrisons, countersigned by the Adjutant-general or Town-major, to be accompanied by an attested copy of the order of removal, and audited before payment.

6. *(ibid)* If from any of the other stations of the army, to be signed by the major of the brigade or other staff officer, who usually circulates the orders of the commanding-officer; by whom last it shall be counterlignedd, and an attested copy of the order of removal must be tacked to it.

7. *(ibid)* The signatures and attested orders shall be authority for the pay-masters to discharge all such bills, having first corrected the rates, if necessary.

8. *(ibid)* Excesses shall be retrenched, and the pay-masters debited, as usual, leaving them recourse as in other cases.

9 *(ibid)* Officers appointed to corps, or removed from one corps to another, shall only be entitled to half batta, from the dates of such appointments or removals, until they join, whether within or without the Provinces, and to the prescribed boat-allowance.

(M. C. 26th August, 1788.) References having been made to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief, with respect to the pecuniary situation in which field and staff-officers are to be considered, who proceed from one station to another by water, towards effecting the relief; it is to be understood, that they are only entitled to half batta, with the prescribed boat-allowance, under the rule laid down in the 9th paragraph of the section of regulations of budgerows and boats, unless proceeding in charge of, or on duty with, troops, hospitals, or stores.

10. *(M. C. 16th June, 1786.)* But officers ordered by water on duty shall be entitled to the batta of their corps, and to the prescribed boat-allowance.

(G. O. 16th March, 1787.)

(G. O. 16th March, 1787.) The intention of the 10th paragraph of the section of Budgerows and Boats, issued in general orders of the 11th September, 1786, having been misconceived, the following explanation of it is directed to be published, and the rules therein laid down, to be strictly conformed to.

Par. 10. — But officers ordered by water on duty, shall be entitled to superior batta, and the prescribed boat-allowance, in the manner following: viz.

Officers attached to corps, stationed within the provinces, to full batta, while proceeding upon duty by water, within the provinces; and to double batta after they pass Chunar upwards; and to full batta again after they pass Chunar downwards.

Officers who have joined their corps stationed beyond the provinces, to double batta, while detached upon duty from their corps, and proceeding by water within the provinces.

But, officers appointed to corps beyond the provinces, which they have not joined, and ordered to proceed by water upon duty, shall only be entitled to full batta, until they pass Chunar upwards.

11. *(M. C. 16th June, 1786.)* Supernumerary officers, who apply for the Commander-in-chief's permission to take up their residence in any particular part of the Company's provinces, are not to draw the boat-allowance to convey them there; but on their being re-appointed to corps, they shall be entitled to the customary boat-allowance.

12. *(ibid.)* The orders must express when the removal of officers have been at their own request.

13. *(ibid.)* The commissary of stores shall provide all boats for the transportation of stores, from the Presidency to the different stations of the army. The rates of boats so hired, are to be fixed at the rate of 3 rupees per 100 maunds, by the month, with the proportion of mangees and dandies, and at the rates of wages, established as hereafter for the store boats, under the commissaries of ordnance.

14. *(ibid.)* The quartermaster-general is to examine the boats for transporting stores, and is to be answerable for their condition.

15. *(ibid.)* He shall also grant certificates, expressing the nature, burthen, number of oars, mangees, goliahs, and dandees, with the date of the boats being received into the service. *(They are to accompany the bills for the boat-hire, for audit).*

16. *(ibid.)* The boats are to be hired by the trip or voyage; one half of their hire payable in advance, and the remainder at the end of the trip or voyage. The bills are to be audited before payment, agreeable to the established rates of hire; and all expences of repairs that may be necessary, in the course of the voyage, shall be defrayed by the proprietors, and deducted from the second moiety of the hire.

17. *(ibid.)* Officers are entitled to the allowance for budgerows and boats in the following cases: viz.

When posted to corps upon their first introduction into the service.

When ordered to proceed by water upon any duty.

When removed, without their own application, to supply vacancies in the corps to which they are removed; and when water conveyance

conveyance cannot be used, the difference of batta is to be drawn, calculating it from the date of appointment, and to be allowed for the distance they may have to travel at the rate of five cos per day.

18. *(ibid.)* Boats for transporting the clothing of the army shall be provided by contract, and paid for out of the off-reckoning fund.

19. *(ibid.)* The sum of 140 Sonaut rupees per month to be allowed for the tindels and lascars of two pinnaces at Budge Budge, for the purpose of visiting and examining all vessels passing and repassing that fort, which are subject to be visited or examined, to be drawn by the Quartermaster-general.

20. *(ibid.)* The following establishment of boats, for the undermentioned services, are to be kept up by the fort-major of Fort William, and drawn for at the following rates:

For the conveyance of sick sepoys, who are on garrison duty, to Barrackpore, one paunchway, rupees 28. Ditto for those stationed at Budge Budge, rupees 28.

For supplying the garrison of Budge Budge with wholesome water, two boats, each of 400 maunds, rupees 74.

For the serjeant who examines the shipping passing and re-passing the garrison of Fort William, one paunchway, rupees 28.

21. *(ibid.)* The board direct, that it be offered to the option of the commissaries of ordnance at Chunar-ghur, Cawnpore, and Futty-ghur, to purchase the boats, at present attached to their respective stations, at a fair appraisement, and to be hereafter responsible to keep up their several proportions for the use of the Company, either for the conveyance of stores, transporting troops, for the purpose of hospital-boats, or for any other public service, which the Commander-in-chief, or the officers commanding at those stations, shall think proper to direct, under the rules and regulations here prescribed.

The valuation and appraisements of the boats, to be taken by a person named on the part of the Company, by the commanding-officers at the above stations; on the part of each commissary, by a person to be named by him, with the addition of the senior quartermaster on the spot.

A copy of such appraisements and valuation to be transmitted to the secretary, for the information of the military board.

That each commissary shall be called upon to account with the pay-master for the amount at which the boats shall be so appraised, and thereafter the boats are to be the property of the commissaries.

That the commissaries shall receive a monthly allowance, as follows:

For each boat of 600 maunds,	St. rs.	18
—— 500 ditto	-	15
—— 400 ditto	-	12
gun-boat ditto	-	30

In consideration of which he shall engage and be responsible to complete and keep up the number of the boats of his station in constant good condition, and thorough repair, and fitted with every necessary equipment and tackling for the public service.

The boats are to be manned as follows:

Each gun-boat	1 mangee	9	dandies,
For each boat of 600 mds.	1 ditto	9	ditto,
ditto 500	1 ditto	8	ditto,
ditto 400	1 ditto	7	ditto,

That the established rates of wages at which the commissaries shall draw for the above people shall be as follows:

For

For a ghaut mangee St. rs. 6 per month
For each ditto ditto 4 ditto,
For each dandie and goliah ditto, 3 ditto,

That the commiſſaries at Cawnpore, Futty Ghur and Chunar, ſhall be allowed as follows:

Cawnpore and Futty Ghur each 20 St. rs. per month.

Chunar 40 ditto for a ſircar and writer, for the purpoſe of paying the people, keeping their accounts, and making out review rolls, returns, &c.

That the Company ſhall be at no further expence whatever on account of theſe boats, and that the commiſſaries ſhall be at the riſque of all loſſes and damages of boats, and be anſwerable for the repair, and immediate ſupply of all deficiencies occaſioned thereby.

That before ſtores are loaded on any of theſe boats, the commanding-officer of the ſtation ſhall order a ſurvey to be taken of their ſtate, in order to ſecure the ſtores from a probability of damage; and if the report of ſuch ſurvey ſhall exhibit any defect, either as to their ſtate or equipment, he ſhall immediately report it to the Commander-in-chief.

The commanding-officers ſhall tranſmit monthly returns of the boats to the Commander-in-chief and auditor-general, ſpecifying particularly the ſtate and condition of the boats, their nature, burthen, number of oars, mangees, goliahs, and dandies, the number of preſent and abſent, on what ſervice employed, when, and to what places diſpatched.

On the death or removal of any commiſſary, his ſucceſſor ſhall engage to take the boats of the ſtation, where the vacancy may happen, at an appraiſement; and the valuation ſhall be made by two perſons to be named on the part of the late commiſſary and of his ſucceſſor, with the addition of the ſenior quarter-maſter preſent.

The proportion of boats to be attached to each ſtation ſhall be as follows:

AT CHUNAR,

Ten decked boats	600 maunds,
Ten willocks -	400 ditto,
Five patellahs -	400 ditto,

AT CAWNPORE,

Two gun-boats	1000 maunds,
Four decked boats	600 ditto,
Five ditto ditto	500 ditto,
Four willocks	400 ditto,
Two patellahs -	400 ditto,

AT FUTTY-GHUR,

Four decked boats	600 maunds,
Four willocks	400 ditto,
Two patellahs	400 ditto.

In order to remove as much as poſſible the neceſſity of further expenſe, on account of the hire of boats, from a deficiency at Chunar, for the conveyance of the ſtores for the upper ſtations, at the ſeaſon of the annual ſupply, the commanding-officers at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur are directed to ſend about the month of September to Chunar, all the boats they can ſpare, to be at that ſtation at the ſeaſon when the annual fleet of ſtore boats generally arrives. But, in caſe of emergency, the commiſſary of ordnance may hire boats for the conveyance of ſtores; the neceſſity, however, in ſuch caſes, is to be certified by the commanding-officer at Chunar; and the bills for ſuch hired boats will require the approbation of the Military Board, before audit.

22. *(M. C. 20th June, 1787.)* Reſolved and ordered, that officers who have applied for the Board's permiſſion to proceed to Europe,

rope, and who afterwards withdraw their applications, be not allowed to draw boat-allowance to re-join their former corps, or any other to which they may be appointed.

23. *(G. O. 25th October, 1787.)* When officers or persons charged with stores proceeding to the upper stations, find it necessary to re-place such boats as are lost, or rendered unserviceable from weather, the boats so provided shall be charged for agreeable to the boat regulations, as far as circumstances will admit.

24. *(ibid.)* Charges attending boats, for any necessity of assistance they may require from the natives, must be made under the general form of contingent service.

25. *(M. C. 28th October, 1775.)* All persons having charge of return boats belonging to the army, are directed to call at each station, between the place from whence they may happen to be returning and that from which they shall have originally been dispatched, and to obey the orders of the officers commanding at the respective stations; but no return boat is to be detained longer than three days.

26. *(G. O. 9th January, 1790.)* Officers or other persons, passing through Tolley's canal, in charge of boats on the public military service, are directed to deliver a certificate of their numbers, size, and lading, to the persons employed on the collection of the toll; on which vouchers, the amount of the toll will be paid by the quartermaster-general.

It is however to be understood, that the certificate is only to comprehend the boats provided by the Company; as all officers and other persons, proceeding upon the boat-allowance, are themselves to defray this charge, according to the rates of toll regulated and established by Government.

SECTION IV.

BAZARS AND PERWANNAHS.

ART. 1st. *(M. C. 20th April, 1787.)* The state of the military bazars demands the attention of the Board under the present system, which rather exists by connivance than by any expressed sanction of Government; many evils prevail; functions in their nature wholly incompatible, are blended and exercised by the same person, temptation is held out for an abuse of power, and power to abuse is lodged in those hands, where the check and controul of it only ought to reside.

That such a system requires amendment is obvious, but this should extend no farther than

than to authorize thofe emoluments which are known to be made without authority, to diffufe the advantages refulting from them more generally, and to correct the detail in the collection of the duties.

An arrangement formed upon thefe principles, will relieve the officers at the different ftations, where bazars are now eftablifhed, from the painful reflection of levying unauthorifed duties. It will give a fanction to thofe emoluments, which are juftly due to length of fervice in an unfavourable climate; and enable the officers receiving them, to retire to their native country, and pafs the latter part of their lives with fatisfaction, in the enjoyment of a competency fairly earned, and fanctioned by legal authority. This is an object which every Government ought to provide for, and in which every member of this Government will readily concur.

The orders and regulations propofed for the approbation of the Board, immediately follow thefe arguments. Experience may hereafter point out fome ufeful alterations and additions, and they may be made when they fhall appear to be proper and neceffary.

2. *(ibid.)* Refolved, that the commanding-officers of the different ftations and detachments of the army fhall hold the controuling authority over, and be confidered as refponfible for, the regular fupply of their refpective bazars.

3. *(ibid.)* Refolved, that a commiffary of bazars be appointed to act under the direction of the commanding-officer at each of the following ftations: viz. Prefidency, Berhampore, Dinapore, Chunar, Cawnpore, and Futty-ghur.

4. *(ibid.)* That this appointment fhall never be held by a military officer, but by the feveral paymafters and deputies at the above ftations.

5. *(ibid.)* That in order to determine the duties to be levied in the feveral bazars, the commiffary fhall draw out and prefent to the commanding officer monthly, a tariff of rates and taxes, which the latter fhall be, at all times, authorifed to correct and alter, as he may deem proper; and according to this tariff, the taxes fhall be collected by the commiffary.

6. *(ibid.)* That it fhall be the duty of the commiffary to inform himfelf of the prices of all articles of confumption in the bazar, and from fuch information, with the addition of the taxes fo authorifed to be collected, to draw out a nerrick, or price current, monthly, or as often as may be thought neceffary; which having received the fanction of the commanding-officer, fhall be expofed in the main-guard, and in fome public place in the bazar, to regulate the fales in garrifons, cantonments, or camps.

7. *(ibid.)* That the tariff and nerrick fhall be copied both in the Englifh and Nagree characters; and that copies of both, with any alterations which the commanding-officer may have directed, fhall be tranfmitted by the commiffary every month, to the adjutant-general, for the infpection and information of the Commander-in-chief.

8. *(ibid.)* That the public fervants of the bazar fhall be under the direction and controul of the commiffary; and the commanding-officer will delegate to him as much of his authority as he fhall think requifite, to enable him to enforce his orders concerning the

the internal œconomy and police of the bazar.

(G.O. 29th March, 1790.) As it appears that great loss has arisen from the frequent changes of the cutwals of bazars; agreed, that the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief be requested to issue in orders, that the commissaries of bazars, in future, do state in writing to the commanding-officers of stations their reasons for removing the cutwals; a copy of which is to be forwarded with his monthly accounts to the military paymaster-general.

9. *(M. C. 20th April, 1787.)* That no licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors shall be granted, but under the sanction and signature of the commanding-officer, as directed by the general orders of the 6th of March, 1787.

10. *(G. O. 6th March, 1787.)* The maintenance of the national honour, and the security of the possessions of the Company, depending so essentially on the good condition of the European troops, Lord Cornwallis is persuaded, that all the most respectable officers of this army will heartily concur with him, in rendering effectual any measure that may tend to the preservation of the lives and health of the soldiers.

The intemperate use of spirituous liquors is attended with many fatal consequences; and Lord Cornwallis has learned, with the most sincere regret, that from the most unworthy motives, the consumption of them is connived at, or encouraged, at some of the stations of this army. Officers of all ranks are called upon, to take every means in their power to restrain this pernicious species of debauchery; but, officers commanding brigades or detachments, having by custom the management of their respective bazars, will be held particularly responsible to correct it among the troops under their immediate command.

Lord Cornwallis hopes, that with detachments of native troops the sale of spirits will be entirely avoided; and that this traffic may be subject to an easy inspection and controul, he peremptorily orders, that spirituous liquors shall not be suffered to be sold at more than two shops at the station of each brigade. Mussulmans and Hindoos are to be prohibited from dealing in this article, and licenses are to be granted to such Europeans only, as can be depended on for attention to the quality of the spirits, and a strict compliance with the orders and regulations of commanding officers; to enforce this compliance, ample security is to be required from them; and, in case of misconduct, the penalties are to be rigorously exacted.

11. *(ibid.)* The different commanding-officers are directed to transmit to the adjutant-general, on or before the 15th day of April, copies of the regulations, with the names of the persons to whom licenses have been granted, and also of those who have become security for them; and, that these orders and regulations may not be counteracted by persons not under the authority of the military officers, the collectors of the different districts of the Company's territories will be instructed to exert their influence to render them effectual. If such assistance should be found necessary in the territories of the Vizier, it is to be applied for through the resident at Lucknow and Furruckabad; by the officers commanding at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur.

12. *(ibid.)* Lord Cornwallis will have the greatest

greateſt ſatisfaction in acknowledging his ſenſe of the good conduct of thoſe officers who ſhall, by an honourable diſcharge of their duty, put a ſtop to this ſcandalous and ruinous abuſe; but on the other hand, if any officer ſhall be found who is capable of perſevering in the purſuit of an unjuſtifiable profit, in contempt of his orders and of the dictates of humanity, he thinks it proper to declare that he is, on his part, determined not to be wanting in what he owes to his country; and will, in the firſt inſtance, conſider ſuch officer as unworthy of being intruſted with command, and act otherwiſe, as the circumſtances of the caſe may render it incumbent on him.

13. *(M. G. 20th April, 1787.)* That the authority of the ſeveral commiſſaries ſhall be regulated as follows:

The paymaſter at the Preſidency to have the ſuperintendance of the bazars at Fort William and at Barrackpore.

The deputy-paymaſter at Berhampore, that of his own ſtation, and Midnapore.

The paymaſter at Dinapore, that of his own ſtation, Monghyr, and Buxar.

The paymaſter and deputies of Chunar, Cawnpore, and Futty-ghur, thoſe of their own ſtations reſpectively.

14. *(ibid.)* That at the ſeveral fixed ſtations above-mentioned, under the ſuperintendance of the commiſſary, where he does not himſelf reſide, he ſhall depute an agent under the ſame regulations, and ſubject to the ſame authority, of the officer commanding, as has been before deſcribed.

15. *(ibid.)* That in the ſame manner, whenever a ſingle battalion is detached, the commiſſary of the ſtation from whence it proceeds, ſhall depute an agent with it, who is to conſider himſelf under the orders of the commanding-officer of ſuch detachment only; but the agent is to be reſponſible to the commiſſary for the collections of ſuch detached bazar, and to tranſmit him monthly accounts thereof, certified by the commanding-officer of the detachment.

16. *(ibid.)* The commanding-officer of a detachment ſhall have authority to remove ſuch agent from his office, whenever, from miſconduct, he may deſerve it; in which caſe, he is to appoint a perſon to act in that ſtation until the commiſſary ſhall have ſent one, or approved of the perſon ſo officiating.

17. *(ibid.)* That the tariff of rates of taxes of all ſuch detached bazars, ſhall be regulated by that of the ſtation from whence the detachment is ſent, but ſubject to alterations at the diſcretion of the commanding-officer of the brigade ſtation, on any repreſentation from the officer commanding the detachment.

18. *(ibid.)* That all collections which formerly were ſources of emoluments to commanding-officers, whether of duties on articles of conſumption in bazars, licenſes for vending in them, rents of grounds or quarries, tolls on ferries or otherwiſe, are to be conſidered as forming part of the collections to be made under the commiſſary.

19. *(ibid.)* Difficulties would attend any preciſe rules laid down for the interior regulations of bazars; but the following general principles are recommended to the attention of the commanding officers, who will retain the ſame reſponſibility and authority as at preſent over them.

20. *(ibid.)* That all corps ſhould bear equally the eſtabliſhed duties.

21.

21. *(ibid.)* That the bazars of corps ſhould be diſtinct from each other, and conſidered as ſeparate diviſions of the general market, under one head-choudrie: that each diviſion ſhould have its diſtinct controuling officers, who may be held reſponſible for the direction and due obedience of their reſpective diviſions; and through them all orders ſhould be conveyed.

By this mode great convenience would reſult to the ſervice; on the removal of a corps, the agent charged with a diviſion to march, would communicate his orders in a moment to all the people regiſtered in that diviſion, and warn them for the ſervice required; and, the continued connection of every corps with its own bazar people, will create a confidence between them, which will be of ſervice to the troops, on any occaſion, when a long arrear may accidentally place them in need of credit.

22. *(ibid.)* That the amount of all the collections made by the commiſſaries and their agents, ſhall be formed into one general fund, and divided every three months; and that the following mode of diſtribution be eſtabliſhed.

The ſurplus of the fund, after the deductions hereafter to be mentioned, is to be divided into one hundred equal ſhares, and to be diſtributed as follow:

Among the ſix colonels of infantry, the King's colonel, and the commandant of the artillery brigade, of whatever rank he may be; twelve ſhares to each, making, in all, ninety-ſix ſhares; and that theſe ninety-ſix ſhares be always allotted to the officers of that rank, be the number of them more or leſs, except it ſhall be increaſed beyond the eſtabliſhment by the return of officers from Europe, who will not be entitled to participate in it to the excluſion of others, but muſt wait for the caſualty which may place them within the number of colonels the eſtabliſhment admits of.

But, in the event of any colonel being employed by Government, out of the line of military duty, (as in the preſent caſe of Colonel Harper) his ſhare for the time being ſhall devolve to the ſenior lieutenant-colonel doing duty with a European battalion.

The diviſion of the remaining four ſhares to be diſcretional with the Commander-in-chief; who, from the exiſting ſtrength of detachments, importance of poſts, and the conſideration that the bazar in Fort William has been hitherto under the direction of the fort-major, recommends for the preſent, that they be equally divided between the commanding-officers of the ſtations of Midnapore, Monghyr, Buxar, and the fort-major of the garriſon of Fort William. *(The ſhare to the commanding-officer of Monghyr was annulled in July 1787, but was afterwards re-admitted.)*

24. *(M. C. 20th April, 1787.)* That the accounts of the collections, &c. ſhall be made out monthly, and ſhall be inſpected and certified by the reſpective commanding-officers; copies of theſe accounts are to be tranſmitted monthly to the military pay-maſter-general, who is to be conſidered as the agent of the fund, and to whom the commiſſaries or their agents are to account for the collections, after deducting the ſalaries of the commiſſaries and their agents, as hereafter ſpecified,

specified, and the pay of the necessary public servants of the bazar. *By the orders of Government, of the 3d of August, 1789, the military Paymaster-general is restricted in all public transactions in his office, to the signature of that capacity).*

25. *(ibid.)* That the general account shall be made out every three months, viz. 1st of May, 1st of August, 1st of November, and 1st of February, each year, by the agent of the fund, and transmitted by him to the secretary to the Military Board; the members of which shall examine and inspect them, and make the distributions agreeable to the foregoing regulations, when the several proportions to be divided, shall be notified in general orders.

That the first general account and distribution shall be made up to the 1st of August next, which will only comprise a period of two months.

26. *(ibid.)* A copy of the general accounts, when they have been made out and inspected by the Military Board, shall be transmitted, by their secretary, to each officer entitled to share in the fund.

27. *(ibid.)* That the salaries of the commissaries and their agents shall be fixed as follows:

Commissary, for every charge per month, 250 St. Rs.

Native agent, for a detachment or station, not to exceed 30 St. Rs. per month.

Whatever allowances are made to the public servants of the bazar, shall be regulated and fixed by the commanding-officers of brigade stations.

The agent for the fund to be allowed out of it 100 St. Rs. per month, for a writer, to keep and make up the general accounts.

28. *(G. O. 26th July, 1787.)* Although the Commander-in-chief can hardly conceive it to be possible that the orders of the 7th May, defining the duties and powers of commanding-officers of stations, and commissaries, can have been misunderstood; yet, as he hears that some doubts have been pretended, he thinks it necessary to repeat, that military officers, except on detachment, as specified in the regulations, have nothing to do with the appointments of cutwals, choudries, or any inferior officer of the bazar, and that the commanding-officers of stations are not, on any account, to give them directions or orders, but through the commissaries or their deputies, who must be responsible for the execution of them.

Lord Cornwallis is surprised to find that so little attention has been paid to his orders respecting the transmission of the nerricks, and the accounts of the collections of the bazars; the accounts for the month of June from the station of Cawnpore, and the nerricks from Dinapore and Cawnpore only, having been laid before him. He gives notice, once for all, to the commanding-officers and commissaries, that he shall insist on the utmost punctuality in future.

29. *(M. C. 31st December, 1787.)* The Military Board having attentively examined the accounts and vouchers, conceive that the terriff shall be signed by the commanding-officers, as the order alluded to by Colonel Eyres by no means deprives him of the

power

power of making ſuch inveſtigation as may appear neceſſary, when he apprehends any improper conduct prevails.

30. *(ibid.)* That the extra-charges for ſtationary be in future diſallowed.

31. *(ibid.)* That the commiſſary of bazars at Berhampore be directed to depute agents to Chittagong and Dacca, agreeable to the following paragraph of the regulations, which directs, "That in the ſame "manner, whenever a ſingle battalion is de-"tached, the commiſſary of the ſtation "from whence it proceeds, ſhall depute an "agent with it, who is to conſider himſelf "under the orders of the commanding-"officer of ſuch detachment only; but the "agent is to be reſponſible to the commiſſary "for the collections of ſuch detached ba-"zars," and to tranſmit him monthly accounts thereof, certified by the commanding-officer of the detachment.

32. *(ibid.)* That the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief be requeſted to publiſh ſuch extracts of the proceedings of this Board, as may appear to him proper; to ſhew that the commiſſaries' accounts are ſcrupulouſly inſpected.

33. *(M. C. 30th June,* 1788.) Ordered, that the commiſſaries of bazars be directed to comply with the requiſitions of the elephant contractor, by certifying the price of grain at their ſeveral ſtations, and in the adjacent towns, when called upon ſo to do, by him or his agents.

Ordered, that theſe certificates, when required, be always authenticated by the counter-ſignature of the commanding-officer, by whom the certificates are to be granted when no commiſſary of bazars ſhall be preſent.

34. *(M. C. 20th April,* 1787.) It is hoped, that with proper attention to the internal regulations of bazars, and with becoming encouragement to merchants and dealers, the ſources and means of ſupplies will be ſo extenſive, as to render the influence of purwannahs ſeldom neceſſary; but whenever ſuch neceſſity ſhall exiſt, they are to be moſt cautiouſly iſſued, under the ſignature and ſeal of the commanding-officer only. Copies of them are to be immediately ſent (if in the Vizier's dominions) to the reſident, and (if in the Company's diſtricts) to the collector of the purgunnahs; and, whenever the purpoſes for which they were iſſued have been fulfilled, the original purwannahs are to be ſent to the reſident or collector reſpectively, with the extent of the operation they have had, marked on the back of them; and the reſident or collectors are thereafter immediately to tranſmit copies of them to the Right Honourable the Governor-general, for his information and inſpection. Copies of theſe purwannahs are alſo to be delivered by the reſident at the Vizier's Court, to the miniſter; and guards are never to be ſent but in caſes of abſolute neceſſity, and then to be provided with purwannahs expreſſive of the purpoſes for which they are ſent.

35. The commanding-officers will be held reſponſible that ſuch purwannahs are never iſſued, but for articles required by the conſumption of their own bazars, and not obtainable without ſuch aid; and the commiſſaries

miſſaries are to be held reſponſible, that no duties or taxes whatever are levied or collected on any merchandize which is not actually brought in for the conſumption of the troops, and ſold in the bazar.

36. *(G. O. 6th October, 1787.)* The Vizier and his miniſters having repreſented to Lord Cornwallis, that the country has ſuffered great oppreſſions, and his Excellency's revenues very heavy loſſes, from an extenſive trade having been carried on by individuals reſiding under the protection of the military ſtations, without the Company's provinces, who under pretext of being employed to provide ſupplies for the troops, have demanded and obtained an exemption from the public duties on all merchandize whatever; and his Lordſhip, thinking it highly neceſſary for the credit and intereſt of the Honourable Company, to reſtrain ſuch abuſes as may have contributed to reduce this country to its preſent ſtate of diſorder and deſolation; he has agreed that no exemption of duties ſhall be demanded by any perſon reſiding under the Britiſh protection in his Excellency's dominions, for any goods or articles of merchandize whatever, except for the quantity of grain, cattle, goats, ſheep, ghee, beetle-nut, and tobacco, that may be actually wanted for the conſumption of the troops ſtationed in thoſe provinces. And on the other hand, his Excellency has engaged to give effectual orders, that all perſons who ſhall produce certificates, ſigned by the commanding-officer and commiſſary of bazars of each ſtation or detachment, of their being employed to provide ſupplies for the troops, ſhall be permitted to paſs the different chokees with the above articles without paying any duty, and without delay or interruption.

37. *(ibid.)* All other articles of merchandize are to be ſubject to the duties that are uſual in the different parts of the country; and, to put an end to the practices that have been complained of, it is alſo agreed, that if any of the above articles of grain, cattle, goats, ſheep, ghee, beetle-nut, and tobacco, ſhall be exported from the military bazars, the Vizier's officers ſhall be at liberty to levy the ſame duties upon them that they muſt have paid at the different chokees, if they had not been exempted as ſupplies for the troops.

38. *(ibid.)* It is to be the duty of the commiſſary of bazars, to carry to the commanding-officer of the ſtation or detachment, certificates for ſignature, which muſt alſo be ſigned by himſelf for ſuch perſons as it may be thought proper to employ in collecting proviſions for the troops, which will entitle them to the exemptions above-mentioned.

39. *(ibid.)* The above regulations are to be conſidered as an addition to the regulations for military bazars, formerly publiſhed, and are to commence and take effect at the ſtations and detachments in the Vizier's dominions, from the 20th inſtant; and the reſpective commanding-officers will be held reſponſible that they are ſtrictly complied with.

40. *(M. C. 20th May, 1788.)* Agreed that the prices of all articles in eſtimates for temporary buildings or repairs ſhould be certified by the commiſſary of bazar at the ſtation.

41 *(ibid.)* The Board are of opinion that the

the bazar regulations ſhall in no inſtance be departed from, although at ſome trifling expence to the fund; and that the eſtabliſhment of people for detached bazars, ſhould be proportioned to the duties required.

42 *(M. C. 27th May, 1789.)* Agreed that the ſeveral pay-maſters, acting as commiſſaries of bazars, be directed to diſpatch their reſpective accounts to the military pay-maſter-general's office by the 8th day of every month, and that the pay-maſter-general be directed to lay the quarterly accounts, in due form, before the Military Board, on or before the 25th day of every fourth month, that is to ſay by the 25th day of the month after the expiration of every quarter; and in the event of any circumſtance putting it out of his power to do ſo, he ſhall immediately report the particular reaſon to the Military Board.

SECTION. V.

CONTINGENCIES.

ART. 1ſt. *(M. C. 18th April, 1788.)* The Governor-general in Council, with a view to limit the amount of the contingent charges, heretofore drawn ſo ſecret ſervice and intelligence at the field and frontier ſtations, as well as contingent charges for hircarrahs and guides of detachments, when marching or employed on the duties of collections, is pleaſed to eſtabliſh the following allowances, and to lay down preciſe rules for the ſituations in which they are to be drawn and paid from the 1ſt of May next, under the controul of the military-auditor-general, without bringing them before the Board.

To the ſenior officer in the field, whether at Cawnpore or Futty-ghur, 1200 ſonaut rupees per month.

To the officer commanding the ſubordinate of theſe two ſtations, 800 ſonaut rupees per month.

The commanding-officer of the frontier ſtation at Midnapore, 300 ſonaut rupees per month.

Reſolved,

Resolved, that the allowance for moonshies, hircarahs, and guides, be drawn under the following rules and regulations:

That the commanding-officer of every detachment composed of one or more battalions, shall be allowed, while actually marching, the sum of 150 sonaut rupees per month for a moonshy, for the purpose of corresponding with the zemindars, and for the pay of hircarrahs and guides to attend the line.

That the same allowance be granted to the commanding-officer of every native battalion, detached on the duties of the collections, whether stationary or marching, provided such detachment does not consist of less than one battalion; but that all small detachments from such corps be provided with hircarahs and guides by the commanding-officer, drawing this allowance, and no separate charge whatever on these accounts to be admitted.

That for every small detachment so employed from a corps, the commanding-officer of which is not in the receipt of the above allowance, the sum of 50 sonaut rupees per mensem be allowed to the commanding-officer of the detachment, provided it is not less than one company.

But no allowance on these accounts to be granted to the commanding-officers of detachments proceeding by water.

(M. C. 20th July, 1789.) Resolved and ordered, that the allowances established for the officers commanding in the field, and at the stations which may be subordinate, is to provide for all intelligence requisite for themselves or any of their out-posts; and that if any accident should attend their out-posts for want of intelligence, they will be held responsible to Government for neglecting to keep the commanding-officers of the advanced stations well informed; the allowances respectively allotted to them, being thought fully adequate to the purpose of obtaining the best and fullest information.

2. *(G. O. 8th April, 1786.)* Contingent bills for crossing rivers and nullahs, are not to be made out for the gross sum; but are to particularize the number of workmen of all denominations employed, in addition to those belonging to the detachment; the articles made use of, and the quantity; the number and size of the boats employed, and the time. They are also to express the breadth of the river and nullah at the time of crossing it, as nearly as can be computed.

3. *(G. O. 15th September, 1789.)* The Governor-general in council having resolved in the consultation of the —— on two bills of contingent charges laid before him, that they should stand retrenched in the whole of the articles of charges for pierheads and platforms, as an unnecessary provision for corps when marching unincumbered with artillery or other heavy carriages. It is now made known to the army, that no allowance for such provision will be granted in future in a greater extent than two platform boats to a battalion of sepoys, for the more safe passing of grain belonging to the bazar, and of officers cattle.

4. *(G. O. 8th April, 1786.)* Contingent bills for moonshies, hircarahs, and guides, are to specify the periods for which they have been severally employed, the purpose of the moonshy, the use made of each hircarah, and the distance between the place quitted and arrived at, when guides have been wanted.

5. *(M. C. 28th March, 1788.)* The Board concur in opinion with the Military Board, in considering the expense incurred on bill, No. ——— as much greater than necessary, at the same time that they do not dispute or doubt the reality of the charge; they conceive it a duty incumbent on any officer, disbursing public money, to be guided by principles of the strictest œconomy; and, that where these are neglected, the responsibility of such neglect should fall on him, and that his charge in every instance may be very properly rejected altogether: this will be the state of all future bills which may resemble those now before the Board, and of this, the army are directed to be apprized; the Board satisfying themselves, in the present instance, with deducting a retrenchment of one-fourth of the above bills, to mark their disapprobation of any unnecessary profusion in the expenditure of public money.

6. *(M. C. 5th June, 1780.)* That no officer commanding a brigade, corps, or detachment, shall be authorised, upon any account or pretext whatever, to make or order any new establishments, or any additions or alterations in the establishments, which have been formed by the Governor-general in council, without their express authority previously obtained; but that as cases may arise when troops are employed on remote services, in which, the necessity thereof shall be so urgent as to require an immediate expense not allowed by the fixed establishment or regulations of the service; in every such instance, the commanding-officer being invested with a discretional power for that purpose, in the manner hereafter described, shall himself pay the same, and be responsible for it to the Board, transmitting on every such exigency advice thereof to the Board, through the channel of the auditor-general, together with the vouchers for the expense.

That for the purpose of defraying such emergent expence, he do draw upon the paymaster of the troops under his command, for specific sums, expressing that they are to be placed to his (the commanding-officer's) account, and to remain at his debit until the bills for the disbursements, to which they shall be applied, shall have been passed by the Governor-general in council, and credit allowed to him accordingly.

That as this regulation is intended only for remote services, no commanding officer shall be allowed the discretionary power contained in it, without the express authority of the Board.

That every such commanding-officer shall transmit to the Board, on the first of every month, an account current of every such expense incurred by him in the preceding month, specifying the sums received, and their application.

7. *(M. C. 18th January, 1785.)* The committee of accounts having represented to the Board that they are subjected to great inconvenience from claims once decided upon by them, and that decision approved of by the Board, being again brought forward with additional vouchers and explanations, to their great loss of time and attendance.

Resolved, that no bills which have once passed the audit of the committee of accounts *(now the military-auditor-general)*, and shall have received the confirmation of the Board, shall be allowed to be received in subsequent reference through any channel whatever; it being

being the duty of every servant of the Company, whether civil or military in drawing out bills for contingent expences, to transmit the express vouchers and every possible document which can verify the charges, or serve for their justification; and if through the neglect of this form, any person shall deem himself aggrieved by the final audit of the bills, the blame will rest solely with himself, for having been guilty of such neglect.

8. *(M. C. 15th June, 1784.)* Ordered that all contingent bills of the artillery corps be in future transmitted through the commanding-officer of that corps, and all contingent bills of the engineer corps, through the chief-engineer.

9. *(G. O. 1st May, 1789.)* The Commander-in-chief having reason to apprehend, from several contingent bills lately brought before him, that the caution contained in the minutes of council of the 28th March 1788, relative to such charges, has not been invariably attended to by all officers; who since that time, have been occasionally entrusted with the expenditure of public money; he desires the officers of the army to refer to the sentiments of the Governor-general in council, as delivered in that resolution; *(vide art. 4.)* and he further desires to impress most forcibly on their minds, that a security against over-charges is expected by Government, not only from their integrity in not appropriating any part thereof as an emolument to themselves, but from their prudence in guarding against any unnecessary profusion.

Thus formally apprised of the sentiments of the Commander-in-chief, and of Government, the officers of the army are to look for a minute inspection into all contingent bills that shall be presented; and when it shall plainly appear that any superfluous or extravagant charges are admitted into them, no declaration, however solemn, that the money has been actually expended, will protect the person by whom the bill is made out, from a reduction or total rejection of it by the Board, according to the circumstances of the case; nor will this reduction or rejection be confined to the offices wherein it shall be made; but the bill, with the signatures of all the persons that appear upon it, will be published in general orders.

To fulfil what is expected by Government, and what is due to themselves, the officers of the army will see the necessity of not only rendering a faithful account of real disbursements, but of taking care that those disbursements do not exceed what is absolutely and indispensibly necessary. Contingent expences for the march of single battalions or detachments, can rarely occur, except for the crossing of rivers, in which case the extra expence may generally be confined to the hire of boats, and to a few platforms for boats; whatever else is requisite to facilitate the crossing of the troops over rivers and nullahs may usually be performed by the people attached to corps.

10. *(M. C. 20th July, 1789.)* Resolved, that it be made a standing regulation, and published, that all charges upon honor for extraordinaries, shall bear the written testimony of the person into whose trust the expenditures have fallen to the actual disbursement, and that in cases where the expenditure may be in the discretion of subordinate officers, the bill shall contain an affirmation upon honor to the charge as actually incurred; the superior officer who warrants the expence, being to certify to the charge as such to the best of his judgement and belief, in countersigning the bill.

SECTION VI.

CONTRACTS.

ART. 1st. (*M. C. 16th April, 1790.*) The Governor-general in council having been pleased to accept of the propopofals offered by Mr. John Beecher, for supplying and feeding elephants and camels for the service of the army under the Bengal Presidency, for three years, from the first of May, 1790: the terms of his contract are now published for the information of the army, that the necessary orders may be issued for carrying them into effect.

The elephants now in the service, in number one hundred and seventy-five, being the property of the Company, the present contractor is under engagements to deliver them over at the expiration of his contract, in perfect order, and condition to the new contractor; and in order to ascertain the condition, plight, and competency, of the said elephants for the service agreeable to the description of serviceable elephants under the present contract, the new contractor to be provided with an inspector at each station or place where any elephants may be, on the 30th of the present month, who, together with an inspector to be named by the present contractor, and a third person to be chosen by the two inspectors, shall determine between the parties, and finally decide what elephants shall be retained in the service, and what elephants, from insufficiency, shall be rejected and left upon the hands of the present contractor. Whatever number of elephants shall be thus delivered short of the present establishment, the new contractor engages to furnish within a reasonable time, in consideration of which, he will be entitled to receive from the former contractor, on the 1st of May, 1790, the sum of St. Rs. 750 for each deficient elephant, payable in certificates bearing an interest of eight per cent.

The camels now in the service, being in number seventy-five, being the property of the present contractor, the Company propose to purchase as many of them as shall be adjudged fit for the service, by the mode of inspection above described, and to deliver them over to the new contractor; and whatever number of camels shall be delivered short of the present establishment, the new contractor engages to furnish within a reasonable time, receiving for each deficient camel so furnished 150 St. rs.

The following are the rates per month in Sonaut rupees, payable in certificates with six per cent interest, at which Mr. Beecher has engaged to feed and keep the establishment above-mentioned, constantly complete.

For every elephant attached to troops serving within the Honourable Company's or the Vizier's dominions, thirty-eight Sonaut rupees (*St. Rs.* 38).

For every camel ditto ditto, thirteen Sonaut rupees (*St. Rs.* 13).

For

For every elephant attached to troops ſerving beyond the Honourable Company's or the Vizier's dominions, forty Sonaut rupees *(St. Rs. 40)*.

For every camel ditto ditto, fifteen Sonaut rupees *(St. Rs. 15)*.

The contractor takes upon himſelf the riſk of all caſualties, whether in peace or war, and wherefoever there may be occaſion for their ſervices, with any part of the Bengal army, as is done under the preſent contract, and ſubjecting himſelf alſo to all the checks, terms, and conditions, expreſſed therein; except in thoſe inſtances where the ſame may be more fully expreſſed, or more clearly defined in the following articles:

Exceptions from, and explanations of, the terms of the preſent contract.

That cattle, when reported unſerviceable, ſhall be allowed for, to the date of ſuch report.

That caſual ſickneſs, or fatigue after a march, are not to be conſidered as ſufficient cauſes of rejection; but in all ſuch caſes, the rule, ſpecified in the general orders of the 25th of October, 1787, is to be applied, and which is as follows:

"It is ordered, that when elephants or "camels may be removed from one ſtation "to another, a deſcriptive roll be ſent with "them; and, if after arriving at the new "ſtation, any of the elephants or camels be "found incapable of immediate ſervice, "through fatigue and length of the jour-"ney, it is authoriſed in ſuch caſes to "allow three months for their recovery; at "the expiration of which time they are to "be inſpected by proper officers, and if "found unequal to the preſcribed engage-"ments, they are then to be ultimately re-"jected from the ſervice."

In order to determine the claims, by which a clauſe in the contract, the preſent contractor holds to compenſation, in times and ſeaſons of ſcarcity, the following more refined rule is laid down:—That when the coarſeſt kind of rice or ottah ſhall ſo far exceed the rate of thirty ſeer per rupee, and gram ſo far exceed the rate of twenty-four ſeer for a rupee, as to create a difference in the expenſe of feeding the cattle, amounting upon the whole, at thoſe ſtations where a ſcarcity exiſts, to more than five hundred St. Rs. per month, and calculating at an allowance of fifteen ſeer per day for each elephant, and three ſeer per day for each camel, ſuch difference to be allowed.

That the evidence of ſuch difference or loſs, ſhall be aſcertained by certificates of the average price of the grain above ſpecified; which the contractor may at any time require from the commiſſaries of bazars, where there are any; and which muſt run in the following words, and be authenticated by the commanding-officer on the ſpot.

I do hereby certify, that the average wholeſale-price of the undermentioned grain, for the whole month of ——— has been at this ſtation, and at the adjacent towns, as follows:

Coarſeſt kind of rice		per maund
Wheat ottah	- -	ditto
Gram	- -	ditto

(Signed) A. B. Commiſſary of bazars.

Where there may be no commiſſary of bazars preſent, the certificate to be granted by the commanding-officer only.

Mr. Charles Purling and Mr. Richard Beecher have been accepted as Mr. John Beecher's securities, and are bound jointly and separately with the contractor, for the due and faithful execution of all and every part of the contract.

The following is the late contract, to which the above one refers:

(M. C. 6th December, 1786.) The Right Honourable the Governor-general and Council, have been pleased to accept of the proposals offered by Mr. G. U. Lawtie, for supplying and feeding elephants and camels, for the service of the army, under the Bengal presidency; his contract with the Honourable Company will be published hereafter for the information of the army; but in the mean time the following abstract of the terms which have been accepted of, are to be made known, that the necessary orders may be issued for carrying them into effect.

Mr. Lawtie proposes to receive under his charge, on the 1st of January, 1787, such of the elephants now in the service as shall, upon a survey, be found 7 feet or upwards in height, and competent to carry four common marquees or six private tents, dry weight, with their pins, poles, mallets, &c. complete, as far as the number of 200; and if the number within the above-mentioned description and deemed serviceable on such surveys, shall fall short of 200, to complete the said number of 200 with others that shall be within the said description, and to be admitted if approved of by the commanding-officer of the station at which they are tendered; or in case of his rejection of them, the matter to be referred, if the contractor requires it, to a committee of survey composed in the said manner, whose decision is to be final.

The period for the supply of elephants to correspond with those specified in the present contract, and depending, as is therein stated, on the number that may be wanted, the Company granting the necessary pawnwals for facilitating the catching them, as is stipulated in the present contract, and paying him in advance a sum equal to the whole value of the number of elephants wanted, at the rate of 750 sicca rupees for each and every elephant.

To supply elephants at his own expence, and without any additional charge to the Company, in the room of all such as may die in the course of three years, to be reckoned from the said 1st of January, 1787, or as may within that period be rendered unserviceable by any ordinary accident, or deemed so, on survey, and to deliver over to the Company at the expiration of the three years the full number of 200 serviceable elephants, or to pay them at the rate of 750 sicca rupees for each and every elephant wanting to complete that number, the Company allowing a discount on such payments, at the rate of 8 per cent, in consideration of such payments being made in cash.

To furnish each of the said 200 elephants during the whole term of three years with the usual furniture, and to keep the same constantly in good repair, and in a proper state for service; to keep a head driver and two attendants for each, and to supply the elephants with the necessary quantities of wholesome and proper food, so as to keep them constantly in good order; the Company paying him the sum of 50 sicca rupees monthly for the said furniture, attendants and food for each elephant, and for the supply of casualties as expressed in the preceding articles.

To supply 75 camels at the different stations at which they may be wanted within three months, from the said 1st of January, 1787; and

and as much within that time as may be; and to supply from time to time such deficiencies as may arise in the said number from deaths, or ordinary accidents, in the same manner as specified with respect to the elephants, to keep a driver for each camel, to furnish the proper usual furniture, and supply them with the necessary and proper food, the Company paying him the sum of 25 sonaut rupees monthly for each and every camel.

The rules for the admission of camels into the service to be similar to those for the admission of the elephants, and with respect to the ability of the camels for the service, three of them are to be equal to the burthen prescribed for one elephant.

To deliver over to the Company at the end of three years any of, or all, the said 75 camels, if required, the Company paying him the sum of sonaut rupees 200 for each and every serviceable camel so delivered.

To receive all and every the several sums to be paid him by the Company as above, in the manner set forth in the resolution of the Honourable Board of the 11th of October, 1786, allowing a discount of 8 per cent on each or all the said payments, if made in cash, at the regular period at which the paper is stipulated to be issued; this discount being equal to a deduction of 4 sicca rupees from the monthly sum to be paid for each elephant, and of two sonaut rupees from the monthly sum to be paid for each camel.

That a clause be admitted into the contract, for the contractor's indemnification in the event of any general famine, or partial scarcity on service, in the nature of that inserted in the contract for feeding the bullocks, and also a clause for allowing him an extra compensation at the rate of 750 sicca rupees for each elephant, and of 200 sonaut rupees for each camel, for his supplying such elephants or camels as may be eventually killed or taken in war, or as shall appear to the Honourable Board, on such full and sufficient proof as they may require, from the nature of each case, to have died, or to have been rendered unserviceable from forced marches or excessive loads.

To be subject, in the performance of the said proposals, to all the conditions enumerated in the resolutions of the Honourable Board, of the 11th October, 1786.

(G. O. 19th December, 1786.) The Right Honourable the Governor-general and council having it in contemplation to restore to the officers of the sepoy battalions, a fixed monthly allowance, in consideration of which, they are to provide their own camp-equipage and carriage; and it being the intention of the Board to extend this regulation to the field-officers and staff of the sepoy brigades, the carriage of whose camp-equipage have been provided for under the contract of Mr. G. U. Lawtie, it has been thought adviseable to make a proportionable reduction in the establishment of elephants intended to be kept up under that contract; in consequence of which, the future establishment is ordered to be fixed at 175 elephants, and 75 camels, instead of 200 elephants and 75 camels; and, as it appears from the survey reports of the elephants now in the service, that under the restriction of retaining none which are not well competent to carry a burden of four common marquees, or six private tents, with their pins, poles, &c. complete; many young, but serviceable elephants, would be liable to rejection, the sale of which would be attended with a heavy loss to the Company, and to replace which would incur an excessive and immediate expense; it is directed that the standard

dard by which the committees of survey ordered to assemble the 31st instant, are to be guided, in the admission or rejection of elephants under the new contract, shall be as follows:

That all elephants shall be retained in the service, which shall be found, in the survey, to be seven feet and upwards in height, and well competent to carry a burden of three common marquees and one private tent, or five private and one necessary tent, dry weight, with their pins, poles, mallets, &c. complete, instead of four common marquees, or six private tents, as before directed; but that the most rigid exactness be observed in the survey, as to the sufficiency of the elephants in these points, and that the committees be instructed accordingly by the respective commanding-officers, under whose orders they are assembled.

That the same rules be observed with respect to elephants which may be tendered for the service, to supply casualties during the continuance of the contract, and that it be likewise the standard by which the elephants, to be delivered over at the expiration of the contract to the Company, or any new contract, shall be tried.

That the proportionable ability of the camels, to be received into the service, be regulated by the rule of three camels to one elephant, on the reduced scale; and that in all other respects, the terms of the engagement between the Honourable Company and Mr. Lawtie, be the same as are expressed in the minutes of council of the 6th, and the general orders of the 9th instant.

2. *(M. C. 12th September, 1788.)* The Governor-general in council having taken into consideration several proposals which have been made in consequence of the advertisements dated the 23d and 30th of June, for providing and feeding draft and carriage cattle for the use of the army, and for victualing the European troops under this Presidency; the proposals of Mr. Robert Biddulph have been found, upon a comparison with others, to offer the lowest terms of contract; and being accompanied with good security for the performance of it, have been accepted for a period of three years, commencing on the 1st of next December.

CONTRACT FOR DRAFT AND CARRIAGE CATTLE.

The contract for draft and carriage bullocks stipulates, that Mr. Biddulph, the contractor, shall receive from the Honourable Company, the sum of three sicca rupees per month for every bullock, whether draft or carriage, that is kept within the limits of the Company's provinces, including the station of Chunar, and the zemindary of Benares; and a like sum of three sicca rupees per month for each bullock, whether draft or carriage, that is kept or employed in the field, or at stations beyond the provinces, under the following regulations and conditions:

He shall appoint an agent at each station of the army on the 1st of December next, to assist on his part in a valuation of the present draft and carriage cattle, to receive such as shall be thought proper to be retained in the service, and to assist in delivering over on that day to Sir Charles William Blunt, the present contractor, or his agents, such as shall have been cast or rejected; or in other words, the "unserviceable cattle."

He is to receive such a proportion of the draft and carriage cattle as may be retained for the service, not exceeding the establishment

ment hereafter mentioned, at the valuation put upon them, by a committee appointed for that purpose, consisting of a nominee by the present contractor, a nominee by the new contractor, and an umpire chosen by the two. He is to pay down one half of such valuation on the 1st of January, 1789, and the other half on the 1st of January, 1790; and the Company engage to repurchase the good and serviceable cattle at a fair valuation, to be taken in like manner, whenever the contract shall expire.

Should the number of cattle fit to be retained in the service, exceed the establishment hereinafter mentioned, he is to cause the surplus to be sold at publick outcry, on account of the Company, and render an account of the sales.

On the other hand, should any cattle be required to complete the said establishment, he undertakes to provide them.

The establishment of cattle under this contract being to consist of

1726 draft, and 1112 carriage } cattle:

These are to be distributed in the undermentioned proportions, at the following stations, or in any other proportions, or at any other stations ordered by the Commander-in-chief; and the cattle are liable to be employed on any service the Company may have occasion for, such occasional service being specified by the commanding-officer in writing, with the number of bullocks required for the performance of it.

DISTRIBUTION.

	Draft.	Carriage.
Futty-ghur, -	595	364
Cawnpore, -	644	427
Chunar, - -	84	72
Dinapore, -	42	45
Burragong, -	42	18
Taujepore, -	42	18
Jeldah, -	42	18
Berhampore, -	42	36
Midnapore, -	42	36
Presidency, -	151	72
With the escort belonging to the resident with Madhajee Saindeah, -		6
Total, —	1726	1112

(Two hundred draft bullocks have been lately added, for the service of the new powder works).

The standard of cattle to be retained for, or received into, the service, is not to be less than fifty inches for the draft bullocks, and forty-eight inches for the carriage bullocks.

No bullocks are to be retained in the service, on the commencement of the contract, whose age exceeds twelve years; nor are any new bullocks to be received, but between the age of five and eight. *(Vide last paragraph of this article).*

The contractor may tender any new cattle, either for completing the service in the first instance, or for supplying casualties hereafter, at the nearest military stations where they can be inspected and approved of by an officer, or committee of officers, of the corps of artillery; and from the date of such approval, duly certified, they are to be considered in the service, and the charge for feeding is to commence.

No bhesty bullocks are to be supplied under the contract.

Each carriage bullock shall be competent to carry a burden of 180lb weight, exclu-

sive

five of his pad; and the following number of draft bullocks are to be allotted for the undermentioned draft of ordnance:

24-pounder - -	24 bullocks,
18 ditto - -	18 ditto,
12 ditto - -	12 ditto,
6 ditto - -	6 ditto,
3 ditto - -	4 ditto,
8-inch howitzer -	14 ditto,
5½ ditto - -	10 ditto,
4⅖ ditto, - -	6 ditto,
Artificer's cart - -	10 ditto,
Tumbril - -	6 ditto,

The commanding-officer of artillery, and the commanding-officers of trains for the time being, shall be the general inspectors and examiners of all the bullocks received into, or retained for, the service, and shall be responsible that none but proper cattle are permitted to remain in it. They are to report, from time to time, to the Commander-in-chief, whether the cattle are fit for the service; and any that are not, are to be noticed in the monthly returns, as "unserviceable cattle," and are to be discharged, having been previously marked with the letter R, and no charge is to be allowed for the feeding of them, from that date, unless the contractor or his agent should immediately object to that rejection; in which case, the rejected cattle shall be inspected by three persons: one to be named by the senior officer on the spot, (not being the commanding-officer of the train) one by the commanding-officer of the train, and a third by the contractor; and the decision of this committee is to be final.

It is however to be understood, that no casual sickness shall be considered as a sufficient cause of rejection; and that a reasonable time shall always be allowed for the recovery of cattle coming off a march, before a sentence of rejection is passed upon them.

Each bullock in cantonments, or at any fixed station, is to be furnished by the contractor with two seer of gram or pulse per day, and a proper quantity of other dry fodder; and the contractor is to incur a penalty of three times the actual bazar price, for every seer of gram deficient of the stipulated quantity. *(Vide art. 3).*

One extra-seer of gram per day for each bullock, when on service or actually marching, is to be supplied by the contractor; and this is to be an extra-charge, at the rate which is certified by the commanding-officer to be the current bazar price for the month. *(Vide art. 3).*

Such extra-allowance of grain is not to commence until the date of actual march; but to be given equally on halting days, and during the time the artillery are at their annual practice.

The contractor is to keep in cantonments, and at every fixed station, one driver for every four bullocks, and one sirdar for every forty bullocks, whether carriage or draft; and shall pay monthly to each driver and sirdar, so employed, the sum of sicca rupees 3 12, and sicca rupees 5, respectively.

With respect to bullocks, whether carriage or draft, when on service or actually marching, an increased number of drivers is to be kept for them, in the proportion of one driver for every two bullocks; and this increased number of drivers is to be allowed for over and above the stipulated contract price, at sicca rupees 3 12 each per month.

The sirdars and drivers are to be mustered, and

and a return is to be made of them with the bullocks, according to the form which will be furnifhed by the military-auditor-general. The return is to be figned by the contractor or his agent, and counterfigned by the commanding-officer of the train, under whofe charge the firdars, drivers and bullocks, may be.

And when the cattle are muftered, the draft bullocks are to be provided with bridles and picket ropes, and the carriage bullocks with pads and picket ropes.

The contractor engages to keep the eftablifhment complete, and to furnifh at his own proper cofl and charge, whatever cattle may be required to fupply cafualties occafioned by deaths, or fuch as may be returned unferviceable, from the ordinary courfe of fervice; provided that any cattle taken or deftroyed by an enemy, or rendered unferviceable by forced marches, overloading them, or by excefs of labour, fhall be paid for to the contractor, at the rate of ficca rupees 30 for each bullock, upon a certificate from the commanding-officer, that fuch cafualty proceeded from one or other of the above caufes.

A forced march is to be confidered, any diftance exceeding 8 cofs during the 24 hours: overloading to be confidered, any weight exceeding 180℔, exclufive of pad; and excefs of labour, when cattle fhall be actually employed in draft or carriage more than 9 hours out of the 24.

All cafualties are to be noticed in the return, that the contractors accounts may be paffed only for the number of cattle, and the period of the month they have been effective.

Every bullock tendered by the contractor, and approved of for the fervice, is to be marked in the prefence of the officer approving, with the mark of the United Company, and alfo with a letter or further mark, to denote the year of admiffion, and the age of the bullock.

No cattle are to be at any time hired or employed by the contractor, for the purpofe of fulfilling his engagements, which are either directly or indirectly the property of any officer in the fervice, under the penalty prefcribed in the exifting contract.

Should the Board or Commander-in-chief find it neceffary, during the period of the contract, to reduce the number of draft or carriage cattle, it is in their option to do fo; the Company giving to the contractor, in writing, one month's notice of their intention, and of the number to be reduced.

Should any increafe of the eftablifhment be required, the contractor engages to furnifh it at the rates engaged for the draft and carriage cattle on the fixed eftablifhment, to appoint agents at the feveral ftations, and to be refponfible for the due execution of every part of his engagements.

The bills and vouchers for one month complete are to be fent to the military-paymafter-general, who is immediately to tranfmit them to the military-auditor-general, in whofe office they are to be infpected, checked, and returned in ten days after they are received, that they may be re-delivered to the contractor.

The contractor's bills are then to be paid at the option of the contractor, either at Calcutta, by the pay-mafter to the artillery and garrifon, or by bills of exchange, drawn by the paymafter of artillery and garrifon, on the military-paymafter-general, which bills

bills of exchange are to be discharged by any of the collectors, or by the residents at Lucknow or Benares, in order to accommodate the contractor with the more ready means of fulfilling his engagements.

Escorts are to be furnished as under the present contract.

The cattle are to be exercised as prescribed in the present contract.

The breaking-in carriages (eighteen in number) are to be delivered over upon survey, in good order and condition, to the new contractor, upon his engaging to redeliver them at the expiration of his contract in the like state; and an allowance of 150 sonaut rupees per annum each, is to be made to him for repairs, and to re-place those worn out.—The sheds for the cattle are also to be delivered to the new contractor in the same manner, and an allowance of 2000 sonaut rupees per annum is to be made to him, upon his engaging to re-deliver them at the expiration of his contract, in good repair and condition.

The contractor is at liberty to feed cattle with whatever species of grain or pulse fit for bullocks he shall find cheapest, and easiest to be procured, provided such grain or pulse is always the best of the kind; and he is to be allowed to graze such cattle as may require it, where grazing is to be had without prejudice to the service, and by permission of the commanding-officer of the station. *(Vide article 3d.)*

The terms made with the contractor are not to be considered as extending to the circumstances of actual war, or famine; in either of which events, relief is to be afforded to him; and in order to define the circumstances under which he may claim such relief, it shall be only demanded by him when the price of grain shall rise so much above the rate of 24 seers for the rupee at any station or stations, as to produce a difference of five hundred rupees in one month to the contractor, upon the whole expence of feeding the cattle at those stations; the evidence of such difference to be established by the certificates of the commissaries of bazars attested by the commanding-officer, of the market price of the cheapest kind of grain, proper for feeding the bullocks.

(M. C. 15th October, 1788.) The object of the restriction in the 6th article of the regulation for the bullock contract, with respect to the age of cattle to be retained in the service, being introduced with a view to secure to the new contractor the right of rejecting any cattle, which could possibly from age alone become unserviceable, before the expiration of the contract;

Resolved, that if the new contractor, from considerations of convenience to himself, should be inclined to purchase such cattle, though exceeding the prescribed age, there will be no public ground for refusing their admission into the service, provided they are, in all other respects, healthy and capable bullocks; the application must rest nevertheless with the new contractor or his agents, that no plea may be hereafter afforded him, of claiming any remission from the complete performance of his contract, or of making any exception to the valuation and selection of cattle, as agreed to take place on the expiration of it.

3. *(M. C. 21st November, 1788.)* The Governor-general in council having refered to the 11th, 12th, and 30th articles of the regulations for the contract, under which Mr. Biddulph.

Biddulph is to provide and feed draft and carriage cattle for the army; the 12th article ſtating that one extra ſeer of gram per day for each bullock, when on ſervice, is to be ſupplied by the contractor, and this is to be an extra-charge, at the rate which is certified by the commanding-officer to be the current bazar price for the month. It is thought neceſſary to explain, that although the contractor is at liberty, by the 30th article, to feed the cattle upon the ordinary allowance of two ſeer of gram or pulſe per day, with the cheapeſt grain or pulſe he can get fit for bullocks, provided ſuch grain or pulſe is always the beſt of the kind, without any diminution of the rates agreed on; yet, ſo far as regards the extra-allowance of one ſeer per day on ſervice, if that can be provided at a cheaper rate than the price of gram, the contractor is not to be allowed to charge in his bills, for that cheaper grain, the price of gram, but only the actual current price of the grain; and that price muſt not exceed the bazar price of gram.

4. CONTRACT FOR VICTUALLING THE EUROPEAN TROOPS.

The contract for victualling the European troops ſtipulates that Mr. Biddulph the contractor ſhall ſupply and furniſh the European troops, now employed or which may hereafter be employed under this Preſidency, during the exiſtence of his contract, with the following proviſions and neceſſaries, viz. To every European ſoldier employed in the field, for each day's proviſion and neceſſaries, one pound of good beef or mutton, and one pound of bread, or in lieu of ſuch bread, one ſeer of rice; he is likewiſe to ſupply to every European ſoldier, two drams of good Batavia arrack of the quantity of 40 drams to the gallon, (or in lieu of ſuch Batavia arrack two drams of Bengal rum of the ſame ſtrength as good Batavia arrack), alſo one chittack of ſalt, and two ſeers of fire-wood when on full batta, and two earthen pots every morning, when on a march, to every meſs of five men, and one arrack pot to every company; but no ſuch allowance of pots whatever is to be made when the troops are in quarters, excepting to recruits on their firſt landing; and all this is to be furniſhed in conſideration of the contractor's receiving the ſum of 10 Sonaut rupees for every ſoldier ſo ſupplied at each ſtation, when the pay of the European troops is iſſued for the enſuing month.

The contractor further engages to ſupply to every European ſoldier in cantonments or garriſon, and not upon duty in the field alternately on one day the like quantity of proviſions, ſalt and fire-wood before expreſſed, without the quantity of liquor before mentioned, and on the enſuing day, the liquor, without the proviſions, ſalt and fire-wood, and ſo on alternately, the liquor and proviſions, ſalt and fire-wood, on every other day during the time the troops ſhall continue in cantonments or garriſon, including the troops in the garriſon at Fort William, which ſhall be ſupplied during the months of April, May, June, July, Auguſt, and September; on ſuch alternate days, as they ſhall be entitled to receive meat, proviſions, &c. with mutton meat; and during the remaining ſix months of the year good mutton and beef proviſions ſhall be allowed to them alternately, that is to ſay one day, mutton, and the enſuing third day beef, and ſo on alternately for each and every day of ſuch laſt mentioned ſix months, on which they ſhall be entitled to receive meat proviſions,

visions, provided that for each man so supplied the contractor shall receive the sum of 5 Sonaut rupees per month, as well for such troops as shall be stationed in Fort William, as those at other stations in the receipt of the allowance, called half batta, the liquors and provisions so supplied are to be of the best quality that can be procured, and such as shall be approved of by the officers and surgeons of the said troops.

The contractor further engages, that if at any time during the existence of his contract, the several species of provisions or any of them cannot be procured, he will pay or cause to be paid to each of the soldiers, in lieu and instead thereof, the following several sums of money; that is to say, in case no beef or mutton is to be had, the third part of the contract or monthly allowance, and after that proportion in failure of bread and rice, and in like proportion in case of the failure of Batavia arrack or Bengal rum; and for the purpose of fulfilling the articles of agreement before mentioned on his part, he promises to keep a sufficient deputy, either a native or a licenced European with every detachment of the troops, to comply with the demands of the commanding-officer of such detachments. No exclusive privilege shall be considered as annexed to this agreement of vending and distributing arrack or spirituous liquors.

Mr. Seutonius Grant Heatly and the house of Messrs. Lambert and Ross are accepted as Mr. Biddulph's securities, for the due performance of his contracts for providing and feeding draft cattle and carriage cattle, and victualling the European troops under this Presidency.

(M. C. 24th April, 1789.) The payment of dry bat a instead of the delivery of provisions, being in general an indulgence to the soldiers, though in some cases a convenience to the contractor; resolved, that the contractor is under no obligation to grant it, and that it be only given with his consent, excepting on account of men in the hospital, and congee house; the bills for the former, and the stoppages for the latter, being to be made out and settled according to the established practice.

Resolved, that the Commander-in-chief be requested to direct, that the contractor be furnished with such batta rolls, or other checks from the European corps, as shall relieve him from the risk of over-payments in the adjustment of provisions and money for men, who have been in the hospital and congee-house, but without introducing any alteration in the mode of drawing out the bills for the batta, as prescribed in the minutes of council of the 5th of December last.

The demand made on the contractor by the serjeant's major of each European battalion of 2 Sonaut rupees per gallon for the re-purchase of stopped drams, being neither warranted by the sanction of Government nor by justice, resolved that the contractor be informed that it is entirely in his option to re-purchase the stopped drams or not, and at such a rate only as he shall think reasonable and proper.

Whatever may have been the mode in practice of serving out meat to the European soldiers, they can in justice have no claim upon the contractor for any greater quantity of meat or other provisions than is specifically detailed in the contract.

Resolved, therefore, that the Commander-in-chief be requested to make the declaration in

in public orders, and to re-publish ſuch parts of the victualling contract as are connected with the point in queſtion.

Reſolved, that the agents for the contractor be acquainted, that as nothing more is required of the contractor than a due performance of his engagements, according to the terms ſtipulated and agreed upon between the Company and him, there is no ground for his claiming any allowances beyond thoſe that are ſpecified in the contract.

(G. O. 29th April, 1789.*)* It being declared in the foregoing extract from the proceedings of the Governor-general in council, that the contractor is under no obligation to grant dry batta inſtead of proviſions; all non-commiſſion officers and ſoldiers in camps, cantonments, and garriſons, in whatever employments they may be, through not attached to corps, are to receive proviſions from the contractor, in the ſame manner and in the ſame proportion as the troops with whom they are ſerving, unleſs the contractor ſhall chooſe to allow them dry batta inſtead. A liſt of men of the above deſcription at every ſtation, where there may be any, is to be furniſhed to the contractor or his agent, by one of the eſtabliſhed public officers, whom the commanding-officer may direct, and by whom alſo the batta-roll is to be ſigned.

It is directed that all European corps do furniſh the contractor or his agents by companies, at the beginning of every month with a liſt of the names of the men to whom the ordinary proviſions were not ſerved out, during the whole of the preceding month, ſpecifying the days of the month on which they were not delivered to each man, whether on account of being in the hoſpital, congee-houſe, or of other cauſes.

The quantity of meat and other proviſions which the contractor is bound to ſupply to the European ſoldiers, is ſpecifially ſtated in the following extract from the contract, for victualling the European troops, and is preciſely the ſame as has been conditioned for them in every contract entered into by the Company, beyond which proportions the ſoldier can have no claim upon the contractor; and in order to remove any miſconceptions which may have taken place, it is thought proper to explain, for the information of the army, that in all contracts whatever, whether for freſh or ſalt meat, it is invariably underſtood that a pound of beef or mutton is not *meat alone*, but meat and bone together cut from the carcaſs of the animal.

5. *(M. C. 24th March,* 1790.*)* The Governor-general in council having taken into conſideration the propoſals which have been made in conſequence of an advertiſement dated 9th of December, 1789, for providing the clothing of the Honourable Company's army, under this Preſidency, for the year 1789-90, by contract; the terms offered by Mr. J. Matthew and Mr. J. Maclachlan being the loweſt, have been accepted.

The following are the conditions of the contract with Mr. Mathew, who has engaged for the clothing of the European artillery, European infantry, gun and quartermaſters' laſcars, and European invalids:

That the contractor ſhall undertake to complete the clothing he engages to furniſh, ſo as to be prepared to diſpatch it from, or deliver it at, the Preſidency, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1790, or as ſoon after as may be required.

That he ſhall be regulated by the indents

dents of the quartermaſters, counterſigned by the commanding-officers of corps, as to the quantity he is to provide for each corps, which indent is to be tranſmitted to the contractor, ſo as to reach him on, or before, the 1ſt of May, 1790.

The clothing of Europeans, and of drummers and fifers, is to conſiſt of one coat, and one hat, with cockade, band, and black looping, agreeable to muſters.

There being a ſtock of hats in the poſſeſſion of the Company, which were commiſſioned from England by the late agents, conſiſting of

Serjeants hats 644

Privates hats 2599, all of which are in good condition; the contractor agrees to receive them into his charge, and to allow for them on the ſettlement of his accounts, at the undermentioned rates, being the prime coſt, viz.

Serjeants hats, Ct. Rs. 4 15 0

Privates ditto, - - 2 11 9 each,

And on account of the great proportion of ſerjeant's hats, the contractor is this year to ſerve out ſerjeant's hats, both to the ſerjeants and corporals, and the private's hats to the gunners, drummers, matroſſes, and infantry privates; he is to ſupply any deficiency there may be, in the number required to complete the clothing; or, ſhould there be a ſurplus, he will be allowed for them again at the above rates, and be permitted to return them.

That the clothing ſhall correſpond with the muſters that are lodged in the town-major's office, having the office ſeal affixed to them; the contractor to attend particularly to the three diſtinct ſizes, in which the muſter coats are prepared; he is to furniſh each corps with an equal proportion of coats of the different ſizes; and ſuch of the European corps as may be at the Preſidency, are to be allowed to ſend any men they may have of an extraordinary ſize, and whom the longeſt muſter coat could not be made to fit, to the contractor's taylor, to be meaſured for their clothing.

The qualities of the cloths, of which the coats of the ſeveral ranks are to be made, are to be as follows:

EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.

	R.	A.	P.
Serjeant-major,	22	0	0
Serjeant, -	14	4	6
Drum-major,	24	4	0
Drummer and fifer,	7	14	5
Corporal, -	10	4	6
Gunner, -	7	4	6
Matroſs, -	7	4	5

EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

		R.	A.	P.
Battalion	Serjeant-major,	21	3	$11\frac{1}{6}$
	Serjeant, -	12	2	$1\frac{1}{6}$
	Drum-major,	18	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$
	Drummer, -	6	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	Corporal, -	7	6	7
	Private, -	6	13	$1\frac{1}{3}$
Grenadier	Serjeant, -	14	7	$0\frac{1}{2}$
	Corporal, -	7	8	$3\frac{3}{4}$
	Drummer -	6	15	3
	Private, -	7	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$

EUROPEAN INFANTRY INVALIDS.

	R.	A.	P.
Serjeant-major,	20	0	0
Serjeant, - -	12	0	0
Drummer and fifer,	9	8	0
Corporal, -	9	8	0
Private, -	9	0	0

EUROPEAN ARTILLERY INVALIDS.

	R.	A.	P.
Serjeant, -	20	0	0
Corporal, -	19	0	0

Drummer,

	R.	A.	P.
Drummer and fifer,	9	8	0
Gunner, -	9	4	0
Matrofs, -	9	0	0
GUN AND QUARTERMASTERS			
LASCARS.			
Serang, -	4	6	0
Tindal, -	2	9	0
Coffob, -	1	15	9
Lafcar, -	1	14	9

Mr. Mathew is permitted to ufe country-made buttons for the coats of the ferjeants and corporals of artillery, on his engaging that they fhall be as good, at leaft, as the mufters made in the arfenal, and which laid for infpection at the town-major's office, with the mufter clothing.

Whatever quantity of cloth is required for preparing the clothing, fhall be delivered to the contractor, upon indent, from the Honourable Company's warehoufe, at the following prices, and be accounted for by him, on the final adjuftment of his accounts, which are to be infpected by the committee of officers, annually affembled at Fort William, for the adjuftment and diftribution of the off-reckoning fund, when the balance of the contractor's account will be paid him. The contractor is not at liberty to purchafe any cloth otherwife than from the Company's ftores, which can be fupplied from thence.

The complete clothing of the feveral ranks fhall be prepared and delivered in Calcutta, after having undergone a previous infpection at the contractor's warehoufe or godowns at the Prefidency, by a committee of officers, whofe certificate of the goodnefs and due correfpondence of the clothing with the mufters, muft accompany the delivery of it. If the clothing fhould be rejected by this committee, the contractor may require the infpection of three members of the Military Board, whofe rejection of it fhall be final, and fubject him to the penalties of a breach of contract.

That the contractor for providing the clothing fhall, after this infpection has taken place, deliver whatever proportion of it is intended for the European troops in the garrifon of Fort William, to the refpective quartermafters, free of any additional expenfe.

Advances fhall be made in cafh to the contractor, in the following proportions, to enable him to prepare the clothing:

For the European clothing,

Fifteen per cent. on the computed number of fuits of clothing, engaged to be furnifhed, to be advanced on the execution of the contract.

Ten per cent. on the 1ft of May, 1790, and ten per cent. more on the 1ft of July, 1790.

The calculation of the advances to be made by the military-auditor-general, from the laft returns in the adjutant-general's office.

The following is the lift of rates at which the different kinds of cloth are charged at the import warehoufe; fuch colours as are not imported by the Company, the contractor muft either purchafe from the bazar, or be at the expenfe of dying:

	R.	A.	P.
Superfine red cloth, per piece,	152	10	3
Ditto blue ditto, -	138	5	2
Ditto black ditto, -	121	1	8
Ditto white ditto, -	133	4	6
Ditto green ditto, -	136	12	11

		R.	A.	P.
Superfine yellow cloth, per piece,		132	14	6
Ditto buff ditto,	-	133	4	6
Middling red,	-	92	11	7
Blue,	-	77	6	10
Black,	-	69	11	5
White,	-	69	13	10
Green,	-	75	7	0
Yellow,	-	67	14	9
COARSE CLOTH.				
Aurora,	-	96	14	9
Blue,	-	81	2	4
White,	-	73	13	5
Green,	-	80	15	6
Yellow,	-	80	0	11
Lacca,	-	75	13	1

PERPETS.	NARROW.			BROAD.		
Blue,	25	13	7	54	6	8
Red,	24	10	3	50	14	2
Black,	25	0	3			
Green,	25	11	3	51	8	3
Yellow,	25	14	0	57	11	9

Mr. George Elliott and Mr. Charles Cockerell are accepted as Mr. Matthew's securities, and are to be bound jointly, and severally, with the contractor, for the advances made by the Company, and for the due performance of the contract, in the penalty of 50 per cent advance, on the computed amount of it.

6. *(ibid.)* The following are the conditions of the contract, made with Mr. John Maclachlan, for clothing the native infantry:

That the contractor shall undertake to complete the clothing, he engages to furnish, so as to be prepared to be delivered at, or dispatched from, the Presidency, on the 1st of August, 1790, or as soon after as may be required.

That he shall be regulated by the indents of the quartermasters, countersigned by the commanding-officers of corps, as to the quantity he is to provide for each corps, which indents shall be transmitted to the contractor, so as to reach him at the Presidency, on or before the 1st of May, 1790.

That the clothing of the native troops shall consist of one coat only.

That the clothing shall correspond with the musters which are lodged at the town-major's office, and have the office seal affixed to them; the contractor is to attend particularly to the three distinct sizes, in which the muster coats are prepared, and to furnish each corps with an equal proportion of coats of different sizes.

That the qualities of the cloths, of which the coats of the several ranks are to be made, shall be as follows:

Drum and fifes-major, and subadars, of fine cloth,

Jemadars, of middling cloth,

Drummers and fifers, of coarse cloth,

Havildars and naicks, of auroras;

Sepoys, only of lacca.

That the clothing for the several ranks be made up at the following rates:

NATIVE INFANTRY.

		R.	A.	P.
Battalion	Subadar, -	17	15	3
	Jemadar, -	8	14	0
	Havildar, -	6	5	0
	Naick, -	6	0	0
	Drum-major, -	17	0	6
	Drums and fifes,	6	5	6
	Sepoys, -	4	6	4

Subadar,

			R. A. P.
Grenadier	Subadar,	-	24 3 0
	Jemadar,	-	9 0 0
	Havildar,	-	7 0 0
	Naick,	-	6 4 2
	Sepoy,	-	4 9 0

Whatever quantity of cloth is required for preparing the clothing, shall be delivered to the contractor upon indents from the Honourable Company's warehouse, at the following prices, and be accounted for by him on the final adjustment of his accounts; which are to be inspected and settled by the committee of officers, annually assembled at Fort William, for the distribution and adjustment of the off-reckoning fund, when the balance of the contractor's account shall be paid to him; the contractor shall not be at liberty to purchase any cloth otherwise than from the Company's stores which can be supplied from thence.

The following is a list of rates, at which the different kinds of cloth are charged from the import warehouse; such colours as are not imported by the Company, the contractor must either purchase from the bazar or be at the expense of dying. *(The list of rates here is the same as that inserted in the latter part of the 5th article.)*

That the complete clothing of the several ranks shall be prepared and delivered in Calcutta, after having undergone a previous inspection at the contractor's warehouse, or godowns at the Presidency, by a committee of officers, whose certificate of the goodness and due correspondence of the clothing with the musters, must accompany the delivery of it. If the clothing should be rejected by this committee, the contractor may require the inspection of three members of the Military Board, whose rejection of it shall be final, and subject him to the penalties of a breach of contract.

Advances are to be made in cash to the contractor, in the following proportions, to enable him to prepare the clothing.

Ten per cent to be advanced on the execution of the contract.

Ten per cent on the 1st of May, and 10 per cent on the 1st of July, 1790.

The calculation of the advances to be made by the military-auditor-general, from the last returns in the adjutant-general's office.

Mr. Maclachlan is to make a deposite in Company's paper to the amount of the advances made to him, as well as to the amount of 50 per cent on the computed amount of his contract, as security for the due performance of his engagements.

7. *(ibid.)* The Governor-general in council, having also taken into consideration the several proposals which have been made for packing and transporting the clothing above mentioned, and those delivered in by Mr. Robert Campbell having been found to be the lowest, they have been accepted; the following are the terms of Mr. Campbell's contract.

That the clothing shall be packed in bales well secured with wax-cloth and gunnies, and the hats in boxes, covered with gunnies, and be separately marked with the number and description of the battalion it is intended for.

That it shall be at the option of the Commander-in-chief to fix the stations at which it shall be delivered, according as the disposition of the troops, and the movement of the relief, may render it convenient; and that the con-

contractor shall receive his instructions on this head from the quarter-master-general.

That whatever quantity is sent from the Presidency shall be dispatched between the periods of the 1st of August and 1st of October next.

All risks of transportation to be on the contractor, who shall engage to make good the contract price of the clothing, if it is lost or damaged, to the corps for which it is intended.

The boats on which the clothing is laden, shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the quarter-master-general, which inspection is not however to be understood in any respect to lessen the responsibility of the contractor.

That the contractor shall receive 31 current rupees, per 100 suits, for delivering the clothing at the several stations of the army.

An advance of half to be made to the contractor, on his producing a certificate of the quantity of clothing dispatched from the Presidency, signed by the quarter-master-general, and the remaining half to be paid on a certificate of its delivery.

Should any part of the clothing remain more than 15 days in the contractor's godowns, after intimation has been given by him, to the quarter-master-general, of his being prepared to dispatch it, it will either be received into the Company's store-rooms, or the contractor will be allowed godown hire for keeping it, until it is ordered to be dispatched.

The contractor is to deposite Company's paper to the amount of ten thousand sicca rupees, as security of the due performance of his engagements.

8. *(G. O. 11th August, 1788.)* The Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that the annual provision of quilts for the ensuing cold season, shall be furnished under the form of contract. Commanding-officers of stations are therefore instructed to make proclamation within their respective jurisdictions of command, both to Europeans and natives, that proposals will be received, for providing the number of quilts required at each separate station or garrison, to be of the quality and sufficiency ordered by the regulations, and to be delivered before the 30th of November ensuing; upon these proposals the commanding-officers will decide, and the contractor's charges, with the certificate of the number of quilts annexed, signed by the commanding-officer of the station, will be the voucher, to regulate the military-auditor-general's audits.

(G. O. 14th August, 1788.) The period for delivering the quilts, to be supplied by contract, is to be the 31st of October, instead of the 30th November, as mentioned in the general orders of the 11th instant.

9. *(G. O. 28th March, 1788.)* There being reason to believe, that in several instances, soldiers have, by false assertions, obtained certificates of their having served their contracted time, before it was actually expired. In order to prevent such impositions, it is to be considered as a standing order in future, that no non-commissioned-officer or soldier shall be permitted to quit the regiment to which he belongs, or to renew his contract for further service, until a certificate shall be obtained from the fort major of Fort William, that, it appears by the books of his office, that the former engagements have been fulfilled; which certificate is to be required

quired from the fort-major by the commanding-officers of regiments, upon every application of non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers to be diſcharged the ſervice, or to be permitted to renew their contracts.

(G. O. 7th July, 1788.) It is to be underſtood, that the firſt paragraph of the general orders of the 28th of March, is not intended to allow non-commiſſioned-officers of European batallions, to renew at pleaſure for the ſepoy corps; ſuch indiſcriminate liberty not being according to the rules that have been uſual in the ſervice.

(G. O. 28th March, 1788.) It is to be propoſed to all non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers, who are fit for ſervice, to renew their contracts, after it has appeared that they have fulfilled their former engagements, and an option is left with them to choose the corps with which they will renew, according to the rules that have been uſual in this ſervice; and the determination of all ſuch men is to be reported immediately, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, to the adjutant-general, who will tranſmit a liſt of thoſe men who have renewed, to the regiment or corps for which they have engaged, and alſo to the fort-major, that their names and terms of renewal may be entered upon his regiſter.

As it would be highly improper to let European ſoldiers ſtraggle in the country, without being under ſome check or controul; and as it would become an intolerable expenſe to the public, to employ officers to conduct ſingle men or ſmall parties, from one ſtation of the army to another; it is to be conſidered as a ſtanding order, that all non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers, who may renew for different regiments, ſhall remain with, and be drawn for, in the regiment and companies to which they have belonged, until the Commander-in-chief ſhall give particular orders for their removal, through the adjutant-general.

And as great inconvenience has frequently been experienced at the Preſidency, by the riotous and diſorderly behaviour of the ſoldiers who have not choſen to renew their contracts, and have been waiting at Fort William for opportunities to return to Europe; it is alſo to be a ſtanding order in future, that all non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers who, from a deſire to return to their own country, may decline to renew their contracts, muſt remain with their reſpective regiments until the ſeaſon approaches for the ſailing of the Company's ſhips for Europe; and, that the public faith may be ſtrictly kept with men of that deſcription, the adjutant-general will, in proper time, communicate the Commander-in-chief's orders reſpecting the periods and manner in which all ſuch men are to be ſent down to the Preſidency.

Deſcription rolls are to be ſent by the fort-major to the different regiments, of recruits from Europe, or of men who have renewed their contracts, or have been entertained at the Preſidency, and that have been allotted to them reſpectively; and in thoſe rolls the periods of their engagements are to be preciſely ſpecified.

10. *(G. O. 1ſt November, 1788.)* The following form of long roll, regarding non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers who wiſh to renew their contracts, is directed to be obſerved in future, and tranſmitted with the

the monthly returns of the different corps to the town-major's office.

When the town-major ſhall have added the neceſſary certificates to the ſaid rolls, as directed by the general orders of the 28th March laſt, he is to ſend them to the adjutant-general, for the Commander-in-chief's inſpection; after which, they will be returned to the town-major, that the names and terms of renewal may be entered upon his regiſter; when that is done, the town-major is to return the rolls to the adjutants, by whom they were originally forwarded to his office, who are directed to tranſmit deſcriptive liſts of the men who have renewed for *other corps*, to the commanding-officers or adjutants of the corps for which they have engaged.

Soldiers who may be deſirous to engage for the artillery, are not to be allowed to renew for that corps, without the previous approbation of the commanding-officer of artillery preſent; but ſhould ſuch men, upon examination, be deemed unfit for that line of ſervice, an option is ſtill to be left them, of renewing for any of the ſix battalions of European infantry.

Roll of Men in the 3d Battalion of European Infantry, whoſe Times of Service are expired, and who wiſh to renew their Contracts.—Berhampore, 1788.

Names.	Station.	Age.	Size. Feet.	Size. Inches.	Country.	Where and when firſt enliſted.	On what ſhip arrived from Europe and when, or from what ſervice entertained.	Where and when laſt re-enliſted.	Time when expired as appears. By his own account or the Adjutant's books.	Time when expired as appears. By the Town-major's books.	Dates of application for renewal.	Term.	In what corps.	Characters.

I do hereby certify, that *(the mens names to be ſpecified)* according to the beſt of my judgement and belief, after the moſt careful examination are fit for field duty.

A. B.
Surgeon.
C. D.
Lt. Col. commanding.

(G. O.

(G. O. 25th July, 1788.) In the rolls of men desirous of renewing their engagements with the Company, which are directed to be transmitted to the adjutant-general's office, is to be expressed opposite to the name of each man, the character he bears; the Commander-in-chief being determined not to allow men of vicious descriptions or profligate manners, to remain in the service.

(G. O. 13th June, 1788.) Difficulties having occurred about fixing the time when the new contracts of non-commissioned-officers and soldiers, whose times of contract have expired, should commence; it is directed, that the same shall take place from the dates of their respective applications to renew their engagements with the Company; and the dates of such applications are to be inserted in the report by which the Governor-general's orders of the 28th March, are to be transmitted to the adjutant-general's office.

11. *(G. O. 8th February, 1787.)* Earl Cornwallis having reason to suppose, that the frequent desertions from the European corps of this army, are, in a great measure, owing to the indiscriminate admission of persons of all nations into it; this practice is positively forbidden in future; and it is directed, that none but British subjects be entertained as soldiers, and those only with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-chief, for which application is to be made through the adjutant-general, or deputy adjutant-general, accompanied with the usual descriptive form.

(G. O. 27th March, 1787.) A more extensive signification having, in some instances, been given to the general orders of the 8th of February last, relative to the admission of Europeans as soldiers into the army, than was intended; it is now explained that, that order was not designed to operate as a restriction against a soldier, being a British subject, renewing his contract in the usual forms, nor to exclude such foreigners from renewing, as have uniformly behaved themselves like good soldiers.

SECTION

SECTION VII.

COURTS MARTIAL.

ART. 1. The Company's Commiſſion March 15th, 1754. To the Preſident and Council at Fort William, in Bengal.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, ſend greeting; Whereas by an act made and paſſed this preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, held at Weſtminſter, entitled an act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion of officers and ſoldiers, in the ſervice of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, and for the puniſhment of offences committed in the Eaſt Indies, and at the iſland of St. Helena; It is amongſt other things enacted, that His Majeſty may grant a commiſſion or warrant, under his royal ſign manual, unto the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, who by virtue of ſuch commiſſion or warrrant, have power under the ſeal of the ſaid United Company, to authorize and empower their Preſident and Council, for the time being, at their principal ſettlements reſpectively, or the major part of them, and their Governor and Council, for the time being, or the major part of them at the iſland of St. Helena, from time to time, to appoint courts martial, and to authorize and empower the commander of any detachment, of any of the officers and ſoldiers employed in the ſaid Company's ſervice, to appoint courts martial for the trial of any of the officers or ſoldiers under their reſpective commands, in which court martial all the officers in the act mentioned ſhould be tried and proceeded againſt in ſuch manner as by the ſaid act is directed. And whereas it is enacted in and by the aforeſaid act of Parliament, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for His Majeſty to form, make and eſtabliſh articles of war, for the better government of the ſaid United Company's forces, and for bringing offenders againſt the ſame to juſtice, and erect and conſtitute courts martial, with power to hear, try and determine any crime or offence by ſuch articles of war, and inflict penalties by ſentence or judgement of the ſame, as well within the ſaid United Company's limits of trade, as in the ſaid iſland of St. Helena, and whereas in purſuance of the ſaid act of Parliament His Majeſty hath made and eſtabliſhed articles of war, for the better government of the ſaid United Company's forces, and for bringing offenders againſt the ſame to juſtice, and His Majeſty by his commiſſion or warrant under his ſign manual

manual bearing date 6th March, 1754, hath given power to the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, under the ſeal of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, to authorize and empower each preſident and council, or the major part of them, for the time being, at the ſaid Company's principal ſettlements at Fort William, at Calcutta, at Bengal, Fort St. George, and the iſland of Bombay reſpectively, and the Governor and council, or the major part of them, at the iſland of St. Helena, to give power to them reſpectively, to authorize and empower the Commander-in-chief, for the time being, of any detachment of officers and ſoldiers in the Company's ſervice, to appoint from time to time, general or regimental courts martial, to be conſtituted and conſiſt of a preſident (who is not to be the Commander-in-chief, nor Governor of the garriſon where the offender ſhall be tried) and ſuch a number of officers of ſuch ranks and quantities as by the articles of war are directed and required, which courts martial ſhall be held where and when the perſon or perſons empowered to appoint courts martial ſhall think proper and neceſſary, for the trial and puniſhment of mutiny, deſertion, immoralities, miſbehaviour, neglect of duty, or other offences, mentioned in the ſaid act of Parliament and articles of war; and to authorize and empower the perſon or perſons, by whoſe warrant or authority the courts martial ſhould be held, to cauſe ſentence to be executed according to the judgement pronounced by the courts martial ſo conſtituted and appointed aforeſaid, againſt the perſon or perſons ſo offending, either pain of death, or ſuch other pains or penalties as ſhall be thought fit to be inflicted by the ſaid courts martial, or to mitigate, pardon, or ſuſpend the ſame, as in their diſcretion they ſhall ſee cauſe; and that the ſaid Court of Directors ſhall give authority for appointing perſons to officiate from time to time as judge-advocate, at ſuch general courts martial, and on all other occaſions. Now know ye, that the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, in purſuance of his Majeſty's aforeſaid warrant or commiſſion, under his royal ſign manual, bearing date St. James's, 6th of March, 1754, do authorize and empower the Preſident and council, or the major part of them, for the time being, of the ſaid United Company's ſettlements at Fort William, in the Eaſt Indies, to authorize and empower the Commander-in-chief, for the time being, of any detachment of officers and ſoldiers in the Company's ſervice, detached from the aforeſaid principal ſettlement of Fort William, to appoint, from time to time, general or regimental courts martial, for the trial of any of the officers or ſoldiers under his command, to be conſtituted and conſiſt of a preſident, (who is not to be the Commander-in-chief, nor Governor of the garriſon where the offenders ſhall be tried) and ſuch a number of officers of ſuch ranks and quantities, as by the act of Parliament and articles of war are directed and required, which courts martial ſhall be held when and where ſuch Commander-in-chief, for the time being, ſhall think neceſſary, for the trial and puniſhment of mutiny, deſertion, immoralities, miſbehaviour, neglect of duty, or other offences mentioned in the ſaid act of Parliament and articles of

war; and the ſaid Court of Directors, in purſuance of the ſaid commiſſion or warrant, do further authorize and empower the ſaid preſident and council, or major part of them, for the time being, at Fort William, to authorize ſuch Commander-in-chief, for the time being, to cauſe ſentence to be carried, according to the judgement pronounced by the courts martial ſo conſtituted and appointed as aforeſaid, againſt the perſon or perſons offending, either of pains of death, or ſuch other pains or penalties as ſhall be thought fit to be inflicted by the ſaid courts martial; or to mitigate, pardon, or ſuſpend the ſame, as in diſcretion he ſhall ſee cauſe; and the ſaid Court of Directors do hereby give authority for appointing perſons to officiate, from time to time, as judge-advocate at general courts martial, and on all other occaſions. In witneſs whereof, the ſaid Court of Directors have cauſed the common ſeal of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, to be hereunto affixed, at the Eaſt India Houſe in London, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the twenty-ſeventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c and in the Year of our Lord, One thouſand Seven hundred and Fifty-four.

2. *(M. C. 6th Auguſt, 1777.)* Great inconveniencies ariſing to the ſervice during the occaſional abſence of the colonels of brigades, from their not having power to delegate to the next ſenior officer, whom they may leave in the command of the brigade, the authority granted them, to aſſemble and approve of ſepoy general courts martial; the Governor-general in council therefore agree, that this power be given to the officer who ſhall be actually in command of each brigade; and that the ſame authority be alſo delegated to the commandant at Chunar.

3. *(G. O. 17th March, 1774.)* Regimental courts martial, which are only to take cognizance of military offences, and are eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of diſcipline and good order in the corps, are as uſual to be ſummoned by the authority of the commanding-officer of the regiment or battalion, and the ſentence to be confirmed or diſapproved by him.

4. *(G. O. 19th Nov. 1781.)* Whenever any officer is put under an arreſt, and has been reported to the Commander-in-chief, he is, on no account, to be releaſed from ſuch arreſt, without his previous approbation, ſignified to the commanding-officer of the brigade, detachment, or ſtation of the army, to which he may belong.

5. *(G. O. 18th July, 1788.)* Lord Cornwallis thinks proper to point out to the army ſome irregularities reſpecting general courts martial, that muſt have crept in by inadvertence, but which it is neceſſary to avoid. He alludes to the frequent cuſtom of delivering the proceedings of general courts martial open, to commanding-officers of ſtations or detachments, to be tranſmitted to the Commander-in-chief; and the practice of warning officers to remain in waiting, in addition to thoſe who are ordered to ſit, as members of the court.

It will be obvious, upon the leaſt reflection, that the firſt practice is not ſtrictly conſiſtent with the oath of ſecrecy, which is taken by the members, as it gives a premature

mature communication of the ſentence to a ſubordinate officer; and the ſecond is highly exceptionable; as the officers in waiting, if ſworn at the forming of the court, ought in point of propriety, and to qualify themſelves fully for taking their ſeats, if called on to give their aſſiſtance as acting members, inſtead of ſitting as ſilent ſpectators; and if not ſworn at the commencement of the proceedings, the ſervice can derive but little benefit from their preſence, as they cannot legally be made uſe of at any intermediate period, to prevent the progreſs of the court being interrupted, by an accidental illneſs of any of the members.

His Lordſhip therefore directs, that it be obſerved as ſtanding orders, that the proceedings of all general courts martial, held at any of the ſtations or detachments of this army, where the Commander-in-chief may not be preſent, ſhall be delivered, ſealed by the judge-advocate-general, or by the perſon officiating in that capacity, to the commanding-officer of the ſtation or detachment, to be tranſmitted by him to the Commander-in-chief.

And that the practice of warning officers to remain in waiting ſhall be diſcontinued; but, inſtead of that precaution, to obviate the delay and inconvenience which would ariſe to the ſervice from the proceedings of general courts martial being interrupted, by the number being reduced below thirteen, from illneſs, or any other accident happening to any of the members;

It is alſo to be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation, that all general courts martial ſhall, in future, conſiſt of a preſident and fourteen, and never of leſs than a preſident and thirteen members, except in ſituations where the extra officers cannot be obtained, without evident detriment to other ſervices.

6. *(M. C. 8th February, 1781.)* Inſtances having ſometimes occurred on the trials of perſons before courts martial, in which, the proſecutor having delivered his evidence, has been ordered by the court to withdraw, and not permitted to enter the court again, except when called upon by the court, to anſwer to any additional queſtion required to be put to him; and this practice having appeared to the Board repugnant to the uſage and principles of all courts of judicature eſtabliſhed by the Engliſh law, they therefore thought proper to take the opinion of the judge-advocate-general upon this queſtion, which having received, they have commanded to be publiſhed in general orders.

To Mr. Edward Hay, acting Secretary.

SIR,

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter, ſtating to me, in obedience to the orders of the Honourable the Governor-general and council, the following queſtion, and deſiring me to lay before them my opinion on the ſubject of it: "Whether by any ex-
"preſs ſtatute, or by the cuſtoms of courts
"martial in England, a proſecutor may
"claim the right of remaining in court,
"during the trial in which he is proſecutor,
"and whether the court hath a power to
"order him to withdraw, when he is not
"called before them to give his evidence."

That a proſecutor, being in the nature of a party to the cauſe, ſhould remain in court during the trial in which he is proſecutor, I take to be founded on the moſt obvious principles of juſtice; therefore, not being a ſubject of poſitive law, I do not know of,

of, nor do I expect to find, any ſtatute by which it is expreſsly enacted.

It is as much a matter of courſe, that the proſecutor ſhould reply, as that the priſoner ſhould anſwer the charge; and therefore it is as neceſſary that he ſhould hear the evidence produced by the priſoner, as that the priſoner ſhould hear the evidence produced againſt himſelf: they have both a right to examine their own witneſſes, and to croſs-examine the witneſſes of the oppoſite party: they have both a right to ſee that the evidence on both ſides is fairly given, and that juſtice be rendered impartially; and this laſt is a right, which every member of the community hath in common with the parties, and therefore all courts of juſtice ought to be open.

Surely it would be extraordinary, that a party to the ſuit ſhould withdraw, when all perſons, though not intereſted in the cauſe, who behave themſelves with a proper decorum, have a right to remain.

If the proſecutor who frames the accuſation, who has a knowledge of the facts, and who is to prove them, is not at liberty to put a queſtion to his own witneſſes, it is not probable that the court will be fully informed of the accuſation; if the proſecutor is not to croſs-examine the witneſſes of the priſoner, their evidence will moſt probably be a partial repreſentation in favor of the priſoner; beſides many unforeſeen circumſtances may occur in the courſe of the trial, which both the priſoner and proſecutor may have a right to obviate. Where the proſecutor is likewiſe a witneſs, it is not uncommon for the priſoner to call witneſſes, to impeach the credibility; but if he is not permitted to hear theſe witneſſes, and anſwer any imputation which they may throw upon him, it will not only be ſtifling juſtice in that particular cauſe, but it will be a flagrant perſonal injury to the proſecutor, and muſt, by detering proſecutors from bringing charges to operate, ſo as to ſtop the channels of public juſtice, if truth is meant to be fairly inveſtigated in the trial.

I can ſee no good purpoſe which it can anſwer to exclude the proſecutor, during any part of the trial, till the judges conſider of the judgement, but I can foreſee many miſchiefs too indelicate to be mentioned, which excluding him may introduce.

With regard to cuſtoms, as courts martial cannot, any more than any other courts eſtabliſhed in England, deviate from the fixed principles of juſtice, I apprehend it has been the univerſal uſage to admit the proſecutor to be preſent during the whole charge, defence, reply, and examination of all the witneſſes. Though it has been uſual to make both parties, the witneſſes and ſtanders by, withdraw while the members of the court are deliberating or diſcuſſing any propoſition among themſelves.

I beg leave, in confirmation of my opinion, to ſay, that it appears from the trial of Admiral Keppel, that Sir Hugh Palliſer did not ſeem to ſtand in a very favourable light before the court; yet the court were ſo far from entertaining any idea that they had a right to make him withdraw, that we ſee him managing the evidence, and conducting the proſecution through the whole courſe of the trial.

I am therefore (with exception to the times, when the members are deliberating amongſt themſelves) decidedly of opinion, that the proſecutor may claim the right of remaining in court, during the trial in which

which he is prosecutor, and that the court hath no power to order him to withdraw, when he is not called before them to give his evidence.

From the respect which I profess for the abilities of the chief justice, and the desire which I have of adding the sanction of his name to any opinion of mine, in matters of law, I have been induced to submit my sentiments on the subject in question to his perusal, and it is with peculiar satisfaction that I now avail myself of his authority, to declare they have received his full approbation.

I am, &c.

(Signed) *Stephen Sullivan*,

Dated, 30*th January*, 1781. J. A. G.

7. (*M. C.* 8*th February*, 1781.) The Board take this occasion to observe, that in consequence of a doubt having arisen in a late trial before a court martial, whether any new evidence could be examined before the prosecution had been closed, the question was submitted to the highest legal authority, and the following being the opinion delivered on it, they think it proper to direct that the same be published in general orders, for the information of the army: — it is as follows.

The ordinary course of a trial is this: the person managing the prosecution states the charge, then calls his witnesses who are to prove the facts which constitute the charge, and proves, and reads any written evidence which he may have to the same purpose. The prisoner has a right to cross-examine every witness of the prosecutor immediately after he has given his testimony; and the prosecutor has a right to examine him, in reply to all such matters as have been examined into by the prisoner. It is a general rule in every stage of the cause, that he who calls a witness (if that witness is cross-examined) has a right to re-examine into the same matter; if the prisoner has any objection to the competency of witnesses, or can shew any cause why their testimonies ought not to be admitted at all, (as that he is interested, has been convicted of perjury, or any other infamous crime) he must make his objection before the witness is examined; but if the objection be only to his credibility, or if he can shew why full credit ought not to be given to him, as he has a general bad character, in enmity with the prisoner, &c. This being not a bar to his examination, must be reserved by the president till he makes his defence.

The prosecutor, before the prisoner makes his defence, must produce all the evidence he has to support the accusation, that the prisoner may not disclose the defence, 'till he knows the whole he has to answer to.

The prosecutor having finished his evidence, the prisoner states to the court his defence, calls and examines his witnesses, proves and reads his written testimony. The prosecutor may cross-examine, and the prisoner re-examine, as in the case of the prosecutor's evidence.

If the prisoner confines his defence to the simple contradiction of the evidence brought by the prosecutor, here all the evidence is finally closed, unless the prosecutor calls witnesses to impeach the character or testimony of those of the prisoner.

The prosecutor can then observe upon the whole evidence, but can produce none. The court are then to consider of their judgement; but if the prisoner in his defence introduces any new matter or any evidence not examined by the prosecutor, which is frequently done when the prisoner either

cannot contradict the evidence against him, or does not think he has so fully done it, as to rely merely on the contradiction, and has other collateral matter to give in evidence, from which his innocence is to be presumed, as were the attempt to prove an alibi, or good character to discredit the witnesses of the prosecutor; and the prosecutor has a right to examine witnesses on this new matter.

8. *(G. O. 26th January, 1787.)* Caution ought to be observed against receiving in evidence extraneous matter, that tends to criminate a person not under trial.

9. *(ibid.)* The attendance of a witness, though once dismissed, if again wanted for farther information to the court, may be demanded without an infringement on the strict rules of procedure.

10. *(ibid.)* When limits of authority are in dispute between civil and military officers of this Government, the Supreme Council alone is competent to decide it.

11. *(M. C. 19th January, 1779.)* Resolved, that it be made a general rule throughout the service, that the proceedings of all sepoy regimental courts martial held in detachments of the army, be sent immediately after they shall be closed, and sentence executed, to the colonels or officers in command of the brigades, to which such detachment shall belong.

12. *(M. C. 21st December, 1773.)* It is the undoubted right, and even the duty, of every president and member of every court martial, to reject any illegal or erroneous charge; they are, nevertheless, bound to record their proceedings and resolutions upon it. And the Board further strictly enjoin, that at all times, the proceedings of courts martial be taken down, according to the directions of the act of Parliament.

13. *(G. O. 26th January, 1787.)* Earl Cornwallis orders, that in future, no European officer shall be tried by a general court martial, without the particular sanction of the Commander-in-chief.

14. *(G. O. 19 h October, 1775.)* It appearing to the Board that persons have often been summoned to give evidence, in courts martial, at the requisitions of the prisoners, whose evidence has not been material to the defence, and whose absence from their stations have been detrimental to the service; and it being the practice in all courts of justice, that the persons, at whose requisitions witnesses were summoned, should defray the expences of their attendance. It is resolved, that it be made a standing rule, that the charges of all persons who may, in future, be summoned at the requisition of the prisoners, be paid by them; the Board reserving to themselves the power of indemnifying such persons from the burden of this expense (which they mean to do) except in cases wherein it shall plainly appear to them, that the evidence has been wantonly and unnecessarily called upon.

15. *(M. C. 7th May, 1781.)* That regimental *(now battalion)* courts martial shall be held by the appointment of the major commandant, or officer commanding, for the trial of all crimes that are not capital, according to the articles of war; and that these courts martial shall be constituted of an equal number of members from each battalion, and shall be superintended by a subaltern officer, in the usual manner.

That when a battalion shall be detached, the

the commanding-officer shall possess the power of holding battalion courts martial; and also the commanding-officers of lesser detachments, courts martial, for the punishment of petty crimes.

(G. O. 8th May, 1770.) At all sepoy courts martial, a lieutenant of that corps must superintend the proceedings; he is to regulate the court, so that the prosecution and the evidence, in support of the charge, with the defence, are carried on in due form; but he is not to be present when the opinions are given; he is to countersign the proceedings, and to deliver, or forward them, to the person by whose authority the court was held. Should it happen that the lieutenants are absent on duty or otherwise, the oldest ensign in the corps may superintend the court martial.

16. *(G. O. 15th May, 1787.)* Whenever sentences of courts martial, on European or native non-commissioned-officers or soldiers, are to be carried into execution, the corps, to which the prisoners belong, are to be under arms, and all officers to attend.

17. FORM OF A WARRANT FOR A COLONEL COMMANDING A STATION.

By the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor-general of Bengal, and Commander-in-chief of all the forces in India, &c. &c. &c.

To Colonel G. B. Eyres, or Officer commanding the troops belonging to the station of Chunar-ghur, Greeting,

BY virtue of the power and authority to me in this behalf given, I do hereby authorize you, the said Colonel G. B. Eyres, or officer commanding the troops belonging to the station of Chunar-ghur, to assemble general courts martial, both European and sepoy, for the trial of the officers and soldiers under your command; the proceedings of which courts are to be transmitted for my approval, as soon after they are closed as possible.

Given under my hand and seal, at Fort William, this 6th day of February, 1788.

By his Lordship's command.

FOR A PRESIDENT.

By the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor-general of Bengal, and Commander-in-chief of all the forces in India, &c. &c. &c.

To Lieutenant-colonel Mark Wood, Greeting,

BY virtue of the power and authority to me in this behalf given, I do hereby authorize you, the said Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wood, to be president at a European general court martial, ordered to be assembled in Fort William, on Monday next the 15th instant, for the trial of A. B. and all such prisoners as shall be brought before you, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, at Fort William, this 13th day of June, 1789.

By his Lordship's command.

FOR A JUDGE-ADVOCATE TO OFFICIATE.

By the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor-general of Bengal, and Commander-in-chief of all the forces in India, &c. &c. &c.

To ——— ———, Greeting,

BY virtue of the power and authority to me in this behalf given, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said ———, to officiate as judge-advocate at a European general court martial, ordered to be assembled

ſembled at Berhampore, for the trial of J. T. private in the 5th European battalion, and all ſuch other priſoners as ſhall be brought before it; for which, this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Fort William, this — day of March, 1789.

By his Lordſhip's command.

FORM OF AN APPOINTMENT FOR A JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

By the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor-general of Bengal, and Commander-in-chief of all the forces in India, &c. &c. &c.

To Lieutenant Alexander Apſley, Greeting,

BY virtue of the power and authority to me in this behalf given, I do hereby conſtitute and appoint you, the ſaid Lieutenant Alexander Apſley, to officiate as judge-advocate-general to the Honourable the Eaſt India Company's forces under the Preſidency of Fort William, at all European and ſepoy general courts martial, authoriſed to be held, for the trial of perſons belonging thereto; and in all other reſpects to do and perform whatever may appertain to the ſaid office of judge-advocate-general.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Fort William, this — day of Auguſt, 1788.

By his Lordſhip's command.

18. *(The undermentioned memorandums are inſerted only to give information on the ſubject to thoſe who may require it, as a poſitive adherence to them is not demanded by Government).*

Memorandums on the form of proceeding of General Courts Martial, as at preſent obſerved by the Judge-advocate-general, with notes relative to the ſeveral ſtages of progreſs, extracted from the *Mutiny Act*, the *Articles of War*, *Adye*, *Sulivan*, and *Manuſcript Inſtructions*, *&c. &c.*

PRIOR TO THE FORMATION OF THE COURT.

When a court martial is ordered to aſſemble, all witneſſes for and againſt the proſecution, are to be ſummoned by the judge-advocate; the priſoner is to be furniſhed by him with a copy of his crime, and be informed of the time and place allotted for his trial.

NOTES.

Form of a judge-advocate's ſummons to a witneſs.

To A. B.

You are hereby required to attend at a general court martial, to be held at ———, on ———, between the hours of ——— and ———, in order to give your evidence on the trial of E. D. *(if for the proſecution)* in ſupport of the charge which will be then and there exhibited againſt him, and of this you are not to fail.—Given under my hand and ſeal, this — day of — in the year of our Lord———.

But, if the perſon to be ſummoned be not ſubject to military law, it will be probably neceſſary to uſe the authority of a civil magiſtrate. — *Man. Inſt.*

It will be generally found expedient, that you receive a narrative of the caſe in queſtion from the accuſer, in order that you may ſtate your queſtions with more readineſs and propriety. — *Man. Inſt.*

INFOR-

FORMATION OF THE COURT.

The officers to form the court are to take their seats according to the dates of their commissions; the officer, next in rank to the president, on his right, the third on the left, &c. and the judge-advocate opposite the president.

The general orders directing the court to assemble, together with the warrants of the president and judge-advocate, are severally produced and read.

The prisoner is then brought before the court and asked "if he has any exceptions to make to any of the members of that court." If he has, their validity will be duly considered and determined.—If he has none, the judge-advocate proceeds to administer the oaths; to the president, first and singly, to the members afterwards, and in convenient numbers together.

The judge-advocate will receive a list of the officers, with the dates of their commissions, from a public officer.

A court martial shall not consist of a less number than nine.—*Mut. Act.*

A president and fourteen ordered by Lord Cornwallis.

No court shall be held but between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon.—*Mut. Act.*

The president shall neither be the Commander in-chief or Governor of the garrison, nor under the degree of a captain.—*Mut. Act.*

No field-officer to be tried by any person under the degree of a captain.—*Art. War.*

Members of courts martial are to take the same rank at their sittings as they hold in the army.—*Art. War.*

Brevets to take place at courts martial.—*Mut. Act.*

The names of the members to be called over one by one.—*Sul. p.* 13.

If not holding a special warrant from the Commander-in-chief, the authority of the officer who has ordered the court to assemble, is to be read.

No prisoner ought to be brought into court with fetters on, or with his hands tied, unless there be danger of an escape or rescue.—*Adye*, 144.

A judge-advocate has the same right of challenge as the prisoner.—*Adye*, 116.

The validity of a challenge must be determined by the court—an instance of a challenge not *being admitted on Lord George Sackville's trial.*

Good cause of challenge is being a-kin, master, servant, &c. &c.—*Sul.* 14, 24.

A juror in a civil suit cannot be challenged *(without consent)* after he has been once sworn, unless it be for some cause that happened since he was sworn.—*Adye*, 164.

No member can be excepted against after the formation of the court.—*Sul.* 24.

If any member is objected to whilst the court is deliberating, on such objection he is to withdraw.—*Man. Inst.*

THE OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED.

YOU shall well and truly try, and determine according to your evidence, in the matter now before you, between our sovereign Lord, the King's Majesty, and the prisoner, to be tried.

I,—*(you)*—A. B. do ſwear, that I—*(you)*—will duly adminiſter juſtice, according to the rules and articles for the better government of the officers and ſoldiers in the ſervice of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, and according to an Act of Parliament now in force, for the puniſhment of mutiny and deſertion of officers and ſoldiers in the ſervice of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, and for the puniſhment of offences committed in the Eaſt Indies, or at the iſland of Saint Helena, without partiality, favour, or affection; and if any doubt ſhall ariſe, which is not explained by the ſaid Articles or Act of Parliament, according to my—*(your)*—conſcience, the beſt of my—*(your)*—underſtanding, and the cuſtom of war in the like caſes. And I—*(you)*—do further ſwear, that I—*(you)*—will not divulge the ſentence of the court, until it ſhall be approved by the General or Commander-in-chief, or the perſon or perſons by whoſe warrant or authority the court martial ſhall be held; neither will I—*(you)*—upon any account, at any time whatſoever, diſcloſe or diſcover, the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unleſs required to give evidence thereof as a witneſs, by a court of juſtice, in due courſe of law.

Hindoos or Muſſulmans to be ſworn according to their faith.

Members ſhould be ſworn on every different trial. — *Sul.* 27—*Adye*, 122.

The preſident will then adminiſter the oath to the judge-advocate.

I, A. B. do ſwear that I will not, upon any account, at any time whatſoever, diſcloſe or diſcover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unleſs required to give evidence thereof as a witneſs, by a court of juſtice, in due courſe of law.

CRIME.

The crime is here to be read, and the priſoner aſked, if he is guilty or not guilty of the crime exhibited againſt him?

The charge ſhould particularize time and place as well as circumſtance—to which the inveſtigation is to be confined.

No perſon can be tried a ſecond time for the ſame offence. — *Mut. Act.*

PROSECUTION.

Whatever be his reply, whether guilty or not, or even ſhould he ſtand mute, and it is determined by the court to be from malice or

The firſt ſtep is to prove that the priſoner is amenable to that court — for which purpoſe, evidence ſhould be called to prove that he has received pay, &c.

Retainers to, or followers of, a camp, and Judge Hale

In

or obſtinacy,—the witneſſes for the proſecution are brought into court, the oath adminiſtered, and their depoſitions taken in preſence of the priſoner, to queſtions put either by the court, the judge-advocate, or the priſoner.

is of opinion, that *aliens*, who, in a hoſtile manner invade the kingdom, are all amenable to a court martial. — *Adye*, 61.

An officer under ſuſpenſion may be conſidered ſo likewiſe. — *Sul.* 89.

Priſoners committed for robbery, not amenable to a court martial if within the provinces. — *Vide Caſe, p.* 9.

Where there is no court of civil judicature, a court martial may take cognizance of, and puniſh with death or otherwiſe, all ſuch as are guilty of capital offences.— *Art. of War.*

Expreſs confeſſion may be received as conviction, after the plea of not guilty is recorded, notwithſtanding the repugnancy.

Upon a plain and ſimple confeſſion, the court have nothing to do but to award puniſhment. — *Adye*, 153.

But the court may refuſe ſuch confeſſion, and ſuffer the priſoner to plead not guilty. — *Adye*, 154.

EVIDENCE.

The whole of the evidence for the crown being gone through, it is uſual to enter on the proceedings, that the proſecution "being reſted," or reſting here.

OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED TO THE WITNESS.

YOU ſhall well and truly anſwer make, to all ſuch queſtions as ſhall be aſked you by this court, concerning the cauſe now trying, between our Sovereign Lord, the King's Majeſty, and the priſoner, and you are to ſpeak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,

So help you God.

An accuſer or informant is allowed to remain in court during the whole trial, and to queſtion all witneſſes.— *Mil. Art. p.* 89.

One poſitive evidence to facts, indeed ſtrong preſumptive proof, has been often deemed ſufficient to condemn a criminal, though he denies the facts, but muſt be warily allowed. — *Adye*, 173.

If a member of a court is found to be an eſſential witneſs it is his opinion that ſuch member ſhould be ſworn as witneſs; and, after giving his teſtimony in open court, be allowed to aſſume his former ſtation as member.— *Adye*, 127.

Hearſay evidence not admitted.

Compariſon of hands, no evidence to a man's handwriting in criminal caſes, unleſs the paper be found in his cuſtody. — *Adye*, 180.

Evidence ſhould not be taken by deputation from the court, but the whole court ſhould adjourn to receive it. — *Sul.* 32.

No evidence ſhould be taken againſt a priſoner but in his preſence.

A priſoner may be admitted as competent evidence.— *Man. Inſt.*

The

The Judge-advocate may be examined as a witness in to mere matters of fact, and in that case the oath is to be administered by the president.

No witness is allowed to read evidence, but may recur to notes.

The members of the court, the Judge-advocate or prosecutor, and the prisoner, have equally a right to question and cross-question the several witnesses, whether on the one side or the other; and either of the parties may insist on the rest of the witnesses being out of court. — *Adye*, 201.

Writings must be attested and verified by a parole evidence.— *Adye*, 174.

CAUSES OF EXCEPTIONS TO WITNESSES.

Treason, felony, premunire, perjury, or forgery; judgement for any crime to stand in the pillory, be whipt or branded, are good causes of exceptions to witness, his being to be gainer or loser by the event of the cause may be so, but it is no objection against a witness, that he is alien, villain, or bondsman, &c.

Exceptions against kindred, in general thought good cause of challenge, but not always, the evidence of a wife against her husband has been admitted.—*Adye* 184.

DEFENCE.

The prisoner is put on his defence, and to produce the evidence in support of it.

Counsel, or at least *amici curiæ*, have been allowed to prisoners at courts martial in all cases.—*Adye*, 114.

It does not seem incompatible that the Judge-advocate should assist the prisoner in his defence. — *Adye* 113.

The prisoner may call on evidence to speak to his character, which may induce a court to soften the sentence, or at least recommend him for mercy.

The Judge-advocate may afterwards, if necessary, make reply, but not introduce any new matter of charge, and the prisoner is at liberty to answer this and support it with evidence, which is termed a rejoinder.

The prosecution and defence closed, it has been usual in India for the Judge-advocate, to form a summary of the evidence; but this cannot well be necessary, unless the proceedings are very voluminous and complicated.

As the Judge-advocate does not sit in a judicial capacity, and has no share of responsibility in the sentence of a court martial, he has a very delicate part to act, and ought not on any account, deliver his opinion on the credibility of the evidence, or on the guilt or innocence of the accused, but should leave it entirely with the members, who are alone accountable to pass sentence according to the dictates of their own conscience and judgement.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Cornwallis.

PASSING

PASSING SENTENCE.

The court then proceed to give judgement; the Judge-Advocate puts the following question to the Members, beginning with the youngest: "*From the evidence given for and against the prisoner, and from what he had to offer in his defence, are you of opinion that he is guilty, or not guilty of the crime or crimes with which he is charged against him?*"

If the opinion of the court declare the prisoner guilty, the next question to be put to the court, beginning with the youngest member, as before, is,

"*Having declared it as your opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the crime of———, what is the punishment you would have inflicted upon him?*"

The sentence of the court is then to be recorded, and the proceedings signed by the president and Judge-advocate.

Two thirds of the members shall concur in all sentences of death. — *Mut. Act.*

No sentence to be revised more than once.—*Mut. Act.*

No punishment to extend to life or limb in time of peace, except for crimes so punishable by this act.—*Mut. Act.*

A prisoner may be found guilty in a lesser degree; as instead of *murder, manslaughter*,—instead of *desertion, being absent without leave*. In such case the sentence must acquit him of the capital offence, while he is found guilty of the misdemeanour.—*Mil. Arts. p.* 100.

None but such of the members, as have declared the prisoner "guilty" can pass sentence upon him. —*Adye*, 212.

The Judge-advocate should not insert the word *unanimous* in any sentence, unless in *cases* of honourable acquittal.

Any reasons that move a court to lenity should be recorded in the sentence. — *Adam. Inst.*

The Judge-advocate should keep a memorandum of the opinion of every individual, that he may produce it, if called on by a court of law. — *Adye*, 218.

I would willingly acquiesce with Mr. A. in opinion, if in my power, but I own it appears to me, that if any person is warranted in preserving a record of that kind, it is a member of the court; for a Judge-advocate not being principally concerned in the judgement which is passed, he cannot possibly be called upon to answer for the consequences; whereas a member is liable to prosecution.—*Sul.* 79.

The power by whose authority the courts sits, is to approve, pardon or remit.

Should illegal measures be at any time pursued in opposition to the Judge-advocate's opinion, he can only protest and enter it on the proceedings.

SECTION VIII.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

ART. 1. *(G. O. 25th October, 1787.)* That the following proportions of Camp Equipage be fixed for the different corps of the army.

Statement of Camp Equipage for a European Battalion of Artillery.

Weight of each Tent	Field-officer's dining	Field officer's sleeping	Gingham marquee	Private tent	Bell tent	Colour tent	Small square	Necessary	Total weight, Wet	Total weight, Dry	Elephants required for wet complement
dry,	Mds. 9 25 8	Mds. 7 21 0	Mds. 5 25 0	Mds. 3 35 12	Mds. 1 8 10	M —	Mds. 14 0	Mds. 2 0 0			
Ditto of ditto wet,	14 2 8	10 22 0	7 37 8	5 26 10	1 19 14	—	6 2 8	2 24 0			
To 1 company consisting of 1 captain,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
4 subalterns, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		—	—	—
4 serjeants, —	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 corporals, —	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—
66 privates, —	—	—	—	8		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for a company	—	—	1	10	1	—	4	1	84 22 10	59 1 2	1
When a company is detached in the field, the following will also be necessary	Field-officer's dining.	Field-officer's sleeping.	Gingham marquee.	Private tent.	Bell tent.	Colour tent.	Small square.	Necessary.	Total Weight. Wet.	Total Weight. Dry.	One company detached requires 4 elephants dry, and 5 wet.
Magazine guard, - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Quarter guard, - -	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Rear guard, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Serjeant-major, - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quartermaster and park-serjeants, -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullock and bildar serjeants, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total, —	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	10 6 4	7 21 10	
Total for a company detached,	—	—	1	14	4	—	4	1	120 7 12	90 16 4	

To

	Field-officer's dining.	Field-officers sleeping.	Gingham marquee.	Private tent.	Bell tent.	Colour tent.	Small square.	Necessary.	Total weight. Wet.	Total weight. Dry.	Elephants required for wet complement.
To 5 companies, or 1 battalion. - -	—	—	5	50	8		20	5	—	—	Requires [illegible] at 20 maunds each, 28; dry [illegible] 20.
Staff to a battalion.											
1 lieut. colonel, - -	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
1 major, - - - -	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
1 adjutant, - - -	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
1 quartermaster, - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		—	—	
1 surgeon, - - -	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
1 mate, - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		—	—	
1 quartermaster and park-serjeant, - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1 serjeant major, -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quarter-guard, - -	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Rear-guard, - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hospital, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Picquet and spare, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullock and bildar-serjeant, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total staff and company, - - - -	1	3	5	10	—	—	—	5	—	—	
Total No. of Tents	1	3	10	60	8	—	20	10	572 [illegible]	400 2 14	

Statement of Camp Equipage, for a European Battalion of Infantry.

	Field-officer's Dining.	Field-officer's sleeping.	Gingham marquee.	Private tent.	Bell tent.	Colour tent.	Small square.	Necessary.	Total weight. Wet.	Total weight. Dry.	
For a company consisting of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, - - 3 serjeants, - - 4 corporals, - - 2 drums and fifes and 68 privates,	—	—	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 8	1	—	—	1 1 1 1	—	—	Required wet Weight, 39 elephants, at 20 mds each. Dry Weight, 27 do. at do.
Total for a comp.	—	—	2	10	1	—	—	1	76 25 0	53 16 2	
For 8 companies, or 1 battalion, - -	—	—	16	80	8	—	—	8	613 14 0	427 9 0	

Staff

	Field officer's dining.	Field-officer's sleeping.	Gingham marquee.	Private tent.	Bell tent.	Colour tent.	Small square.	Necessary.	Total weight. Wet.	Total weight. Dry.
Staff commissioned, &c.										
1 lieut. colonel commanding,	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
1 major,	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
1 aid de camp,	—	—	1	—	—		—	1	—	—
1 chaplain,	—	—	1	—	—		—		—	—
1 adjutant,	—	—	1	1	—		—	1	—	—
1 quartermaster,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		—	—
1 surgeon,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
1 mate,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		—	—
Non-commissioned, &c.										
1 serjeant-major,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 quartermaster-serjeant,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarter-guard,	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Rear-guard,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	1	3	7	9	2	—	—	6	170 34 6	111 2½
Total No. of tents,	1	3	23	89	10	—	—	14	783 35 6	548 11¼

Statement of Camp Equipage, for a Battalion of Sepoys.

	Field-officer's Sleeping.	Field-officer's Dining.	Gingham marquee.	Private tent.	Bell tent.	Colour tent.	Small square.	Necessary.	Total weight. Wet.	Total weight. Dry.
For the serjeant-major and quarter master-serjeant,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
One bell-tent for each company, 1 for the quarter and 1 for the rear guard,	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	—	30 28	23 37

The

The following Proportion of Camp Equipage, is fixed for General and other Staff Officers.

	Field-officer's dining.	Field-officer's sleeping.	Gingham marquee.	Private tent.	Bell tent.	Colour tent.	Small square.	Necessary.	Total weight. Wet.	Total weight. Dry.
Full colonel as brigadier, - - -	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	46 32 6	— —
Adjutant general, -	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	46 19 4	— —
Dep. adj. general, -	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	29 14 10	— —
Quart. mr. general,	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	18 31 ¼	— —
Dep. qr. mr. gen. -	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	29 14 10	— —
Persian interpreter and secretary, -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	28 32 10	— —
Field engineer, -	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	24 5 10	— —
Assistant ditto, -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—			
Paymaster, - -	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	34 27 10	— —
Deputy ditto, - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—			
Chief surgeon and general hospital, -	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	29 14 10	— —
Commissary of ordnance, - - -	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	24 5 10	— —
Deputy ditto, - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—			
Conductor, - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5 26 10	— —
Total, - - - -	11	3	7	15	—	—	—	11	327 15 6	231 18 ¾

Statements of Proportions required for the several Corps of the Army.

	Large tents for colonels.	Field officer's dining.	Field officer's sleeping.	Marquees Gingham lined.	Square tents with one pole.	Bells.	Private.	Necessary.
For 1 battalion of artillery, 5 companies, and it's staff, - - - -	—	1	3	7	23	8	60	15
For 2 battalions artillery more, and staff,	—	2	6	14	46	16	120	30
For a battalion European infantry, 8 companies, and staff, - -	—	1	3	23	—	10	90	14
For 7 battalions ditto, and staff, -	—	7	21	161	—	70	630	98
For 36 battalions native infantry, 10 companies each, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	432	72	—
General Staff.								
A full colonel, his aid de camp, and brigade-major, - - - -	1	1	1	2	1	—	5	4
For 5 full colonels, and ditto, ditto, -	5	5	5	10	5	—	25	20
A general hospital, senior surgeon, and 4 assistants, - - - - -	—	—	2	—	4	—	4	3
One general hospital more, - -	—	—	2	—	4	—	4	3
Paymaster, commissary of ordnance, and field engineer, - - -	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	2
Total, —	6	17	45	219	83	536	914	189

2. *(ibid.)* Full colonels as brigadiers are allotted one tent extra of the proportion, at 14 maunds, 2 feet, and 8 chittacks.

3. *(ibid.)* That an alteration take place in the dimensions of the camp equipage for officers of the rank of lieutenant-colonels and majors.

The sleeping tent is to be issued as the tent described for the dining tent, and a tent of the dimensions of a common marquee lined with perpet to be the sleeping tent; all future supplies of new tents to be conformable to this regulation.

4. *(M. C. 7th December, 1787.)* The proportion of camp equipage for each regiment of cavalry when marching to be increased to on private tent for the serjeant-major, and one bell tent for the arms of each troop.

The subaltern officers and assistant surgeons to furnish and carry their own camp equipage on the established allowance.

And that the captain commanding be allowed 90 sonaut rupees per month, for furnishing and carrying his own camp equipage, and for carrying and pitching the private tent of the serjeant-major and the bell tents of the regiment.

5. *(G. O. 25th October, 1787.)* That in consideration of the duties of subaltern officers of artillery, when on service, requiring them frequently to be detached, the establishment of camp equipage for them be, to each subaltern officer one small square single poled tent, of the pattern formerly directed for subaltern officers of sepoy battalions.

This regulation is only to have immediate effect for the companies of artillery, detached on service; camp equipage for the annual practice to be supplied, as heretofore, from the old pattern marquees in the stores.

(M. C. 20th July, 1789.) Although in the proportion of camp equipage for a battalion of artillery, square tents are to be supplied for the subaltern officers and the staff, it is directed that common marquees be used when a surplus of this description of tents may be in store, for the duties of the annual practice at Dum Dum.

6. *(G. O. 25th October, 1787.)* That whenever the service requires the movement of any general hospital by land, the camp equipage of a major shall be allotted for head surgeons, and that of a subaltern of artillery to hospital mates; separate tents are recommended for these gentlemen, upon the same motive as proposed for the subaltern officers of artillery, the nature of their duties frequently requiring them to be detached.

7. *(ibid.)* That all indents for camp equipage, both for officers and men, be in future made upon the principles of the general allotment, in the foregoing estimates respectively, agreeable to the real effective strength of the corps, at the time.

8. *(ibid.)* That in all future surveys of camp equipage, especially when tents are declared unserviceable, the report express the condition of the several parts of the tent, particularly the linings of the field officer's tents, as it has been found by experience that perpet lining will commonly wear out two sets of canvas flies or walls.

9. *(ibid.)* That in future, previous to the marching of a corps, as also within 4 days after it comes off a march to any fixed camp or cantonments, a survey shall be taken of the state of its camp equipage; reports thereof transmitted to the secretary of the Military Board, accompanied by an estimate of materials

terials and expence of workmanship requisite to render them serviceable.

10. *(M. C. 24th July, 1786.)* Resolved, at the recommendation of the Military Board, that all the camp equipage in store at the Presidency be sent to Chunar, and as soon as it arrives, that the troops in the field be supplied in their wants from thence; that a complete set equivalent to the wants of the troops in the field, be sent to Chunar, to be ready for occasional service. That every corps be supplied with its proportion.

That the quarter-master-general do report deficiencies to the Military Board, and that supplies be issued in consequence of his report.

(M. B. 26th August, 1788.) In addition to the statement of the full complement which may be deemed requisite,—Agreed, that an extra proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$ of each description be provided and kept in store for all exigences of the service: this extra proportion to be equally divided in store; one part to be kept at the frontier magazine of Chunar, the other part to be kept in the arsenal at Fort William.

11. *(M. C. 20th December, 1786.)* Resolved that a fixed monthly allowance be hereafter granted to field, staff, and European commissioned officers of the six sepoy brigades, in consideration of which, they are to provide their own camp equipage and carriage, under the regulations herein specified.

That the monthly allowance to each rank, and which is to be drawn in arrear, shall be as follows:—

A lieutenant-colonel per month sonaut rupees, - - - -	150
A major, - - -	120
A captain, - - -	75
A subaltern and assistant-surgeon,	50

Brigade-majors and quarter-masters *(now adjutant and quarter-master in one person)* to draw as captains,—adjutants of battalions to draw as subalterns.

An extra allowance of 30 rupees per month to be granted to the brigade-major, to furnish and carry a small office tent.

(G. O. 4th March, 1789.) It having been recommended by the Military Board, and agreed to by the Governor-general in Council, to grant to the adjutants and quarter-masters of sepoy brigades, an allowance of 30 sonaut rupees per month for the provision and carriage of a small office tent, which is likewise to provide for the accommodation of the quarter-master-serjeant of the sepoy brigade, this allowance is to be drawn for by the respective adjutants and quarter-masters, from the 1st of the ensuing month.

(M. C. 20th March, 1786.) These allowances are to be drawn in all situations, whether in field or cantonments, that officers may be prepared at all times to move on the shortest notice.

That the tent allowances be confined to officers and surgeons, specially appointed to sepoy battalions or brigades. *(And to the native cavalry, see 4th article.)*

12. *(ibid.)* In order to preserve uniformity in the encampment of corps, the tents of the officers in the several ranks of captains and subalterns, shall be agreeable to the following dimensions, and that no officers of these ranks shall take any more than one marquee into the field.

	Length.	Breadth.	Distance between poles.	Height.
	Feet.	Feet	Feet.	Feet.
Captains, - - -	23	15	10	12
Subalterns, - -	14	14	—	11

13.

13. *(ibid.)* That officers in command of ſepoy battalions, whether of the rank of major or captain, ſhall only draw the allowances ſpecified for a captain.

That captains ſerving on lieutenant's pay ſhall only draw the allowance of ſubalterns.

That any caſualty which may place a ſubaltern or captain ſerving on ſubalterns allowance in the temporary command of a corps, ſhall not give him a claim to the allowance of a captain.

14. *(ibid.)* That officers appointed to ſepoy brigades or battalions, ſhall commence drawing the tent allowance from the date only of their joining their corps.

15. *(ibid.)* That the ſeveral allowances above ſpecified, commence to be drawn from the 1ſt of January, 1787.

That the allowances above ſpecified ſhall include the proviſion of beheſtys and ſweepers for the officers.

16. *(ibid.)* That no inconvenience may ariſe to the ſervice from officers, who receive this allowance, neglecting to provide themſelves with camp equipage and carriage; the commanding-officers of battalions are to review them monthly at muſter, and inſert a remark in their monthly returns, if any officer is not properly ſupplied. Quarterly ſurveys and reports muſt alſo be made under the inſpection of the commanding-officer of the brigade or ſtation, who as well as the commanding-officers of battalions, will be held reſponſible for enforcing a ſtrict obedience to theſe regulations, and ſeeing that the public ſervice is duly provided for.

17. *(M. C. 15th October, 1787.)* Ordered that new tents are on no account to be iſſued to corps, when there are half worn ſerviceable ones in the magazines.

SECTION

SECTION IX.

COMMISSIONS AND RANK.

ART. 1. *(M. C. 12th September, 1786.)* The United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies,

To all whom theſe Preſents ſhall come,

Send Greeting,

WHEREAS, on or about the 15th day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, John M'Pherſon, Eſq. as our ſenior civil counſellor of the Preſidency of Fort William, in Bengal, ſucceeded to the office and place of Governor-general of the ſaid Preſidency, upon the reſignation of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. our late Governor-general of the ſaid Preſidency, and hath ever ſince held, and now doth hold, the ſaid office,

Now, know ye, that We, the ſaid United Company, do remove and diſplace the ſaid John M'Pherſon, from the ſaid office of Governor-general of the ſaid Preſidency; ſuch removal to take place from, and immediately after, the arrival of the Governor-general, herein after named, at Fort William aforeſaid; and further, know ye, that We, the ſaid United Company, repoſing a ſpecial truſt and confidence in the fidelity, prudence, and circumſpection, of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's forces, have nominated, made, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe preſents, do nominate, make, conſtitute, and appoint, the ſaid Charles Earl Cornwallis, from, and immediately after, his arrival at Fort William, in Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, to be Governor-general, in the room of the ſaid John M'Pherſon, of and for all our affairs in the Bay of Bengal, and other the places and Preſidencies thereunto belonging in the Eaſt Indies, and alſo to be our Governor-general and Commander-in-chief of our ſaid Fort William, in the Bay of Bengal, and of all the towns and factories thereunto belonging, and of all and ſingular the forts, factories, and ſettlements, lands, territories, countries, and juriſdictions, belonging to us within the ſoubahſhip of Bengal, and of all the forces which now may, or hereafter ſhall, be employed for the ſervice of us, the ſaid United Company, in the ſaid factories and places, and to execute all and every the powers and authorities thereunto appertaining, by order and direction of the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, for the time being, and of ſuch other perſons as in an act of Parliament, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled "An act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the Eaſt India Company, and of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, and for eſtabliſhing a court of judicature for the more ſpeedy and effectual trial of perſons, accuſed of offences committed in the Eaſt Indies," and

empowered to give any orders to the ſaid United Company's ſervants in India, in certain caſes in the ſaid act mentioned; and to continue in the exerciſe of the ſame, during the pleaſure of Us, and our Court of Directors, and until the contrary thereof ſhall be ſignified under the ſeal of the ſaid United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, or under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company, for the time being; but ſubject, nevertheleſs, to ſuch removal and recal, as in the ſaid act of Parliament is mentioned. And, to the end that the ſaid Charles Earl Cornwallis may be better enabled to order and manage all the affairs of Us the ſaid Company, We do by theſe preſents conſtitute and ordain John M'Pherſon, John Stables, Eſqrs. and the Honourable Charles Stewart, to be counſellors of the ſaid Preſidency, for governing and managing all the ſaid Company's affairs in Bengal, and the places and provinces belonging to us as aforeſaid; and We do hereby give and grant to our ſaid Governor-general, Charles Earl Cornwallis, or to our Council aforementioned, or the major part of them (the whole Council being duly ſummoned) and to the ſaid Charles Earl Cornwallis alone, in certain caſes, and under certain circumſtances, mentioned in an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, entitled "An act to explain and amend certain proviſions of an act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, reſpecting the better regulation and management of the affairs of the Eaſt India Company," full power and authority, from time to time, to rule and govern all, and every, our factors and ſervants under the ſaid Preſidency, and all the ſoldiers and inhabitants of our ſaid Fort William, and all the towns and territories thereunto belonging, and all and ſingular the forts, factories, and ſettlements, lands, territories, countries, and juriſdictions, belonging to Us, within the ſoubahſhip of Bengal, to adminiſter lawful oaths, as occaſion may require, and to do and perform all ſuch other acts and things, and to uſe and exerciſe all ſuch other powers and authorities, as the ſaid Governor-general and his Council in their ſeveral and reſpective places, where the ſaid United Company have, or ſhall have, factories or places of trade, are authoriſed to do; according to ſuch inſtructions and directions as he, the ſaid Charles Earl Cornwallis, our Governor-general and Council aforeſaid, ſhall from time to time receive, from under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, for the time being, and from ſuch other perſons as by the ſaid act of the twenty-fourth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, are empowered to give orders to the ſaid United Company's ſervants in India, in certain caſes therein mentioned. And We, the ſaid United Company, do hereby order and require all our factors, ſervants, officers and ſoldiers, within the limits of the ſaid Preſidency, and all the people and inhabitants of our ſaid Fort William, and all the towns and territories thereunto belonging, to conform, ſubmit, and yield due obedience unto him, the ſaid Charles Earl Cornwallis, our ſaid Governor-general, and his Council, accordingly. And, forasmuch as it is altogether neceſſary, that in caſe of the death, reſignation, removal, or recal of our ſaid Governor-general

general and Counſellors, or any of them, whereby a vacancy ſhall happen in the ſaid Council, ſuch vacancy ſhould be immediately provided for and ſupplied; We do therefore, by theſe preſents, ordain and appoint, that when any ſuch vacancy ſhall happen, John Shore, Eſq. ſhall ſucceed unto, become, and be one of the counſellors of the ſaid Preſidency, in as full and ample manner, and with as large and ample power, privileges, and authorities, as are hereby granted to any of the counſellors of the ſaid Preſidency, and we do hereby revoke, repeal, annul, and make void, all and every former commiſſion or commiſſions, appointments, and authorities, given, granted, or made, whereby, or by virtue whereof, any other perſon or perſons was, or were, conſtituted or appointed, or have become Governor-general or Council, of Fort William aforeſaid, or Commander-in-chief of our ſaid forces.

In witneſs whereof, we the ſaid United Company, have cauſed our common ſeal to be affixed to theſe Preſents, on the twenty-firſt day of April, in the twenty-ſixth year of His Moſt Excellent Majeſty, George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix.

Signed by order of the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company.

(Signed) *Thomas Moreton*, Secretary.

2. *(M. C. 23d September, 1789.)* The Honourable Court of Directors have ſignified their pleaſure, that the rank and allowances of colonel, ſhould be conſtantly annexed to the ſtation of the ſenior officer of the brigade of artillery, on this eſtabliſhment.

3*d*. *(M. C. 14th April, 1788.)* The ſubject in reference to the Honourable Court of Directors, reſpecting the rank of the adjutant general and other ſtaff-officers, having been left to the deciſion of the Commander-in-chief, and his ſentiments thereon communicated to the Board; it is reſolved, that the ſuperior rank aſſigned to officers, holding the appointments of adjutant-general, deputy-adjutant-general, quarter-maſter-general, deputy-quarter-maſter-general, and majors of brigade, ſhall be always the youngeſt of their ſeveral aſſigned ranks, when they do not enjoy an equal or ſuperior rank, from their ſtanding in the ſervice; and that this official rank will terminate and ceaſe with the office, the names of ſuch officers holding ſtaff appointments, are to be inſerted in their proper places in the general liſt of the army, and remain while in office at the bottom of the liſt of thoſe ranks by which they may be reſpectively denominated, in conſequence of their ſtaff appointments, expreſſing, however, oppoſite to their names theſe words: "temporary rank annexed to ſtaff appointments:" But officers holding equal or ſuperior rank to that which may be annexed to their ſtaff appointments, are to be put in the liſt of the army in their own places, only inſerting oppoſite to their names the ſtaff offices which they hold.

4. *(M. C. 1ſt Auguſt, 1788.)* Reſolved, that it be publiſhed in general orders to the army, that His Majeſty by his warrant under his ſign manual, has been graciouſly pleaſed to authorize the Commander-in-chief to

grant

grant brevet commiſſions of King's local rank in India, to all the officers in the ſervice of the Honourable Company, of the ſame degree which they now hold in the Company's ſervice; but the commencement of that rank is not to extend in any caſe whatever, beyond the publication of the ceſſation of hoſtilities, between England and France, at Cuddalore, viz. 9th day of July, 1783; and in all inſtances within that period, is to correſpond with the dates of their preſent commiſſions. The Commander-in-chief is alſo empowered to grant ſimilar brevet commiſſions to all the Company's officers, who may in future attain appointments or promotions in the regular line of their own ſervice.

5. *(ibid.)* The Board will with all poſſible diſpatch, furniſh the Commander-in-chief with a correct liſt, authenticated by the ſecretary of government, of the names, rank, and dates, of the preſent commiſſions of all the officers now in India, belonging to the eſtabliſhment of this preſidency, and will continue to furniſh the Commander-in-chief, with ſimilar liſts of all appointments and promotions that may in future take place, that brevet commiſſions of King's local rank may be made out for thoſe officers, according to His Majeſty's gracious inſtructions.

Reſolved, that the preſent proceedings of the Board ſhall be communicated to the preſidencies of Fort St. George, and Bombay, with directions that thoſe preſidencies ſhall in the ſame manner publiſh His Majeſty's gracious determination to the army of their reſpective eſtabliſhments, and that they ſhall be required to tranſmit without delay, to the Commander-in-chief, correct liſts of the names, ranks, and dates, of the preſent commiſſions of all the officers of thoſe eſtabliſhments that are now in India, and continue to tranſmit ſimilar liſts of all future appointments and promotions that may take place at thoſe preſidencies, in order that brevet commiſſions of King's local rank may be prepared for them, according to His Majeſty's orders.

6. *(ibid.)* Reſolved, that it be likewiſe publiſhed in general orders, that His Majeſty, from a deſire to remove all grounds of complaint from the Company's officers for ſuperceſſion in rank by officers in his own ſervice, has alſo been graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that ſuch of his own officers as at preſent enjoy brevet local rank in India, ſhall wave the exerciſe of that rank, after the 29th day of September, 1789; and ſhall confine themſelves after that day, to the rank which they hold by their regimental commiſſions, or by commiſſions which gave them general rank in the army.

7. *(ibid.)* The members of the Board concur entirely in opinion with the Governor-general, that the example ſhewn by His Majeſty in directing that ſuch of his officers as hold local rank in India ſhall wave the exerciſe of it after the 29th day of September, 1789, ſhould be followed without heſitation on the part of the Honourable Company, by recalling all commiſſions or appointments to local or temporary rank; but particularly thoſe which would place any officers above colonels of the King's ſervice, who enjoyed the rank of colonel before the 9th of July, 1783.

Reſolved, that the general operation of the principle, will be indiſpenſibly neceſſary to coincide with His Majeſty's gracious de-

ſire

fire of preventing future uneasiness and jealousies between the two services.

8. *(G. O. 11th September, 1788.)* Lord Cornwallis, in order to obviate all doubts that may arise concerning the conditions on which the Company's officers will on this occasion be admitted into His Majesty's service, thinks it proper to inform them, that the brevet commissions of King's rank in India, which they are to receive according to His Majesty's instructions, will continue in force to give them army rank, after they are admitted into any one of his Majesty's four regiments, which have been lately raised for the service of India; and that they will be placed relative to each other in those regiments, according to their different ranks, and to the dates of their commissions in the Company's service; but that it is the King's pleasure, that they shall be placed junior in regimental rank, to the officers who have been already appointed by His Majesty.

9. *(G. O. 20th December, 1788.)* The brevet commissions of King's local rank in India, which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to the officers in the service of the Honourable Company, will be issued, and the Commander-in-chief has thought proper to limit and fix the fees of those commissions at each presidency, and of all others that may be granted in consequence of future promotion in the Company's service, at half the amount of fees which are established at their respective presidencies, for Company's commissions which are granted to the officers of their own establishment.

The military secretary has been directed to transmit the commissions for the officers of this establishment, to the paymaster of artillery and garrisons, and to the different paymasters, by whom they are to be distributed; and the fees, in conformity to the Minutes of Council, 5th November, 1781, are to be deducted from the first payment that may be made to the several officers at their respective stations.

10. *(M. C. 27th June, 1787.)* Resolved, that any officer either returning from Europe, or holding his appointment by commission, immediately granted him at the India House, do lay before the Governor-general in Council, in their military department, such commission, whether issued by the former administration or Court of Directors, previous to his being posted in the army, that such commission may be examined, and if defective, rectified.

11. *(M. C. 14th April, 1788.)* Resolved, that as the Honourable Court of Directors have directed the rank which shall be held by the commandant of Fort Marlborough, shall be that of major by brevet only.

Resolved that the incorporation of the other officers of the Bencoolen residency with those of the Bengal establishment, do take place by their introduction upon the Bengal army list, as youngest of their respective ranks, but with a bar to their future rise till the officers of an inferior rank now on the Bengal establishment, but who have been longer in the service shall have been promoted; and that the dates of the original appointments of the Bencoolen officers be recorded in the adjutant-general's office, and inserted in the army list opposite to their respective names, as soon as the same shall be ascertained.

Ordered, that the commissions held by the Bencoolen officers be severally recalled, and

others

others granted to them without date of army rank, until the officers entitled to promotion above them shall have risen to the same rank, when their commissions will be dated, and afterwards they will have a progressive rank.

12. *(M. C. 17th of June, 1771.)* Officers of the corps of engineers doing duty with any corps or detachment of the army, shall be respected in point of rank and command, agreeable to the dates of their commissions.

(M. C. 3d of August, 1779.) That the officers filling the several ranks in the corps of engineers, shall remain in that corps and not be removed into any other, advancing therein according to their standing as far as the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but no higher.

13. *(C of D. 1st April, 1760.)* Whenever the service requires the removal of officers from one settlement to another, rank must be observed conformable to the dates of their commissions.

14. *(M. C. 23d May, 1772.)* It being the object of Government, that the rules of military service respecting precedence of rank, shall be hereafter as strictly adhered to as the nature of it will admit; as well as to obviate all impressions and discouragements, arising from any kind of undue preference it is determined that all fixed and established commands, such as garrisons and cantonments, shall in future be delegated to the oldest officer, excepting on extraordinary occasions, or pressing necessity, which from a peculiarity of circumstances may require a deviation from the general rule.—In such cases the Government means to reserve to itself the power of appointing such officers as it shall think proper.

15. *(M. C 11 th Sept. 1778.)* Resolved, that the list of the army be confirmed as it now stands, with a resolution publicly declared, that the Governor-general and Council will make no alteration in it by their own authority, on any claim of rank founded on a supposed supercession, within the periods of the 2d October, 1769, and the 12th Sept. 1776.

16. *(C. of D. 16th March, 1768.)* Officers appointed for any particular rank, on their arrival to take rank under the lowest of the same rank there, which they hold by their commissions on the list of the army, unless particularly directed to the contrary.

17. *(M. C. 17th Dec. 1781.)* Resolved, hat all the conductors of artillery shall have rank above serjeant majors in the army; and that among themselves they do rank according to the dates of their appointments.

SECTION

SECTION X.

DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

ART. 1. *(M. C. 22d May, 1786.)* Resolved, that in conformity to the usage of this Government, the following extracts from the Company's separate general letter of the 21st of September, 1785, be published in general and garrison orders, with the resolutions of the Board upon them.

(C. of D. 21st Sept. 1785.)—Par. 16.—Instead of the various subdivisions of departments, by which the business of our settlements is now conducted, it is our order that the whole detail shall be carried on under the following branches.

1st.—The Board of Council.
2d.—A Military Board.
3d.—A Board of Revenue, and
4th —A Board of Trade.

2. *(ibid)* Par. 18 —THE MILITARY BOARD. We direct that this Board consist of, 1st, the Commander in-chief; 2d, the senior officer at the presidency; 3d, the senior officer of artillery; 4th, the chief engineer; 5th, the adjutant-general; 6th, the quartermaster-general; and 7th, the commissary-general.—*(The order of precedence was altered on the 29th August 1788.—See the 3d art.)*

It is not our intention, by the institution of this Board, to erect any military authority in your settlement, in any degree independent of the superior civil executive government of the country, as vested in the Board of Council; but we are of opinion, that much benefit will be derived from this institution, in the detail of such business as is immediately connected with the regularity, the œconomy, and the effective strength of our army.

Par. 19. It will be their business to examine into the state of the musters of the troops, and to give their strictest attention that all the establishments are kept up to the full complement.

Par. 20. It will be part of their duty to be regularly informed of the amount, both in quantity and quality, of provisions, ammunition, and stores of every kind, in our forts, granaries, and garrisons.

Par. 21. It must be their province, to attend to the artillery, arms, and implements of engineering, so that our settlements may be amply provided with every thing requisite for the complete equipment of an army, on the shortest warning.

Par. 22. We only mention these particulars, as an illustration, to point out the nature of the duty to be performed by this Board; meaning, that every article of military expenditure shall come under their revision and controul; but we desire to have it explicitly understood, that no part of the discipline of the army, the distribution of the troops, nor the application of the force, is to fall under their authority; but all these particulars are to remain exclusively with the Supreme Government and Commander-in chief respectively:—neither do we mean that the

they are to have the power of iſſuing money, or granting warrants for the iſſuing of money, on any account or pretence whatever :—we mean them as a Board of reference and report, for the purpoſe of inſpection, and to prevent abuſe and deficiencies.

Par. 23. Of reference from the Supreme Council upon all matters of military detail, ſo far as the expenditure of money is concerned. We therefore direct our Supreme Council to make uſe of the Military Board in this point of view, in order that the expenditure of the public money, in contingent articles, may be ſanctioned by the opinion of the officers who conſtitute this Board. We do not mean that the Supreme Council are bound to refer ſuch points for their conſideration, or that they ſhould be bound to act by their opinions, when they have received them; but we do expect that before any material iſſues of money are ordered on the head of military charges, the Supreme Council will conſider it as a uſeful check againſt extravagance; if material articles of military expenditure are previouſly conſidered and reported upon by officers, whoſe ſituations and profeſſions, lead them to be particularly converſant in the knowledge of every article of military expence.

Par. 24. Although to report upon references made to them by the Supreme Council, will form a very eſſential part of the duty of the Military Board, it is not to be their only duty; we conſider it as an eſſential part of the buſineſs of the Board; and we direct, that they particularly attend to the various branches of military detail, to which we have alluded, and that they regularly from time to time report to the Supreme Council the ſtate and condition of the reſpective articles of ſervice, falling under their inſpection.

Par. 25. If there is any difference of opinion among them, either in matters referred to them by the Supreme Council, or in points the conſideration of which has originated with themſelves, ſuch differences of opinion, with the grounds of them, are to be eſpecially reported by them.

Par. 26. We direct, that without delay, you form, in concert with the officers who are to conſtitute this Board, ſuch fixed rules and regulations for the conduct of their buſineſs, as may effectually inſure the means of their being furniſhed with ſuch regular returns from inferior departments, as may enable them to conduct their buſineſs with diſpatch and regularity; they are to report their whole proceedings to you, and you are to tranſmit them to us, in ſeparate diſpatches, under the head of Military Department.

Par. 27. You will likewiſe determine, what eſtabliſhment may be requiſite for the conduct of our buſineſs in their department; and you will, from our covenanted ſervants, allot a ſecretary, and ſuch other aſſiſtants as may be neceſſary, with allowances adequate to the duties and ſervices to be performed by them; but, in ſettling theſe allowances, you will attend to the ſame ſpirit of œconomy, which it is our intention to introduce into every department.

Par 28. We truſt the regulations you ſhall frame, and the inſtructions you ſhall give, to the different ſervants under you, connected with military buſineſs, will be ſufficient to bring before the Military Board every material of information, neceſſary for them to be poſſeſſed of; but, if at any time

either additional instructions, or occasional orders, shall be requisite, they are to apply for them to the Supreme Council.

Par. 29. After having thus laid before you such outlines of this business, as may enable you to institute and regulate this Board, we think proper to conclude with a repetition of our explicit declaration, that this Military Board is to possess no authority, exclusive of, and independent of, the Supreme Civil Government; but are, in all respects, to act under you, and through the medium of your authority.

3. *(M. C 28th May, 1786.)* Resolved, that the members of the Military Board do take precedence in the order particularly specified in the 18th paragraph of the general letter from the Court of Directors, dated 21st September, 1785, viz.

1st, the Commander-in-chief, president;
2d, the senior officer at the Presidency;
3d, the senior officer of artillery;
4th, the chief-engineer;
5th, the adjutant-general;
6th, the quartermaster-general;
7th, the commissary-general.

(By the orders of Government of the 29th of August, 1788, the members of the Board take their seats according to their respective military ranks; and by the orders of the 26th of December 1789, the military-auditor-general takes his seat below the youngest colonel on the establishment — (at present Colonel George Deare).

Resolved, as soon as the Military Board shall be formed and assembled, the Board of Ordnance be dissolved, and the proceedings, papers, &c. of that department, transmitted to the Military Board.

(M. C. 2d July, 1787.) Ordered, that the following regulations, which have been adopted for the more effectual and expeditious discharge of the duties of the Military Board, be published in general orders.

That the several duties and powers which appertained to the late Board of Ordnance, do appertain to the Military Board until further orders, except the following:

They are not to receive proposals for furnishing stores by contract; all such proposals are to be delivered in to Government.

When a brigade or any part of the army shall be ordered to take the field, the deputy commissary of ordnance, with conductors, according to the nature of the service, are not to be directed by the Military Board, but by the Commander-in-chief, to attend such brigade or detachment, for the issuing of stores, of which the Military Board will be duly informed by the adjutant-general.

An idea having prevailed, that in the absence of the Commander-in-chief, no meeting of the Military Board can be valid; it is ordered, for the sake of dispatching the public business, that whenever the Commander in-chief shall not be present, the next senior member, in the rotation prescribed by the Court of Directors, *(the rotation altered by M. C. 29th August, 1788—see remark on the first part of this art.)* shall be considered as the acting president; but a meeting shall not proceed to, or continue in, the dispatch of business, unless it consists of at least three members.

They shall meet once in every fortnight, or oftener, if necessary, at the Government-house, when the Right Honourable the Governor-general shall please to preside, and at the secretary's house at other times.

They shall have power to adjourn and to meet again as occasion shall require, and occasionally will be called together by summons,

mons, when the Right Honourable the Governor-general shall require their attendance.

As soon as possible, after every such meeting of the Board, the secretary shall attend upon the Right Honourable the President, with a fair copy of the proceedings, for his final approbation.

Whenever any matter shall be brought before the Military Board, relative to estimates, bills, or other matters of accounts, in which any member thereof is concerned, such member is precluded from voting in it.

Monthly returns of receipts and issues, surplus and deficiencies, of all provisions laid up in forts or military granaries, shall be sent regularly to the Military Board.

To enable the Military Board to give their attention to the state of the Company's forts, and all public military buildings, and to report to the Governor-general in Council whatever they may, from time to time, think proper to be done respecting them, the chief-engineer, or proper officer, shall lay before them, plans of the different fortifications and other military buildings, with accounts of their present state; and survey reports shall be regularly sent to them in future, at such stated periods as may hereafter be determined on.

It being the duty of the Military Board to attend to the punctual performance of such military contracts or agreements as may be communicated to them by the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, and report any failure, the requisite orders for returns, &c. shall be given to the officers or others concerned.

That every article of military expenditure may come under the revision and controul of the Military Board, in as far as they are not now under the separate revision and controul of the commissary-general, all the extraordinaries of the army shall be laid before them monthly, by the paymaster of extraordinaries, for their opinion on them, previous to their coming for final audit before the Governor-general in Council.

As soon as possible after the first meeting of the Military Board, they shall form, for the approbation of the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, such further regulations as may appear requisite, for the more expeditious dispatch of their business.

The Military Board shall transmit monthly to the Governor-general in Council, that is, on the 15th day of each month, a complete copy of their consultations for the month preceding, with an abstract of them; and at the end of every twelve months, they shall deliver in a report, or compendium, of the quantity and state of the several articles of service under their controul; and such an account of their proceedings as will enable the Court of Directors, and the Governor-general in Council, to judge of the degree of utility of that establishment.

(M. C. 15th September, 1787.) Resolved, that in future, when references are made to the Military Board by the Supreme Council, for their report on claims preferred by individuals, that the Military Board do require from such individuals or offices respectively, the vouchers to which they refer, and authorities necessary for the support of, or elucidation of, such claims; and that the report of their proceedings to the Governor-general in Council be accompanied with all such vouchers, so as to enable the Board

Board to determine finally upon them without a further reference.

That in the same manner, it is the directions of the Supreme Council in general, that every proposal laid before them for their confirmation or rejection, be accompanied with all the documents, vouchers, and explanations, required for the illustration of it; so that the Board may be enabled to determine finally upon it.

The Governor-general in Council do accordingly now delegate to the Military Board, the powers requisite to effect such purposes.

4. *(C. D. 21st September, 1785.—Par 46.* As we take it for granted, you will instantly carry into execution the arrangements for the conduct of our business which we have now ordered, it only remains for us upon this subject to inform you, that all our subsequent dispatches on that supposition will be addressed to you in your *Public Department, Secret Department, Military Department, Revenue Department, or Commercial Department.*

Par. 47. Dispatches under the two first addresses, will, of course, remain with the superior Council in one of it's departments, public or secret, and orders will be given by them to the inferior Board, conformably to the dispatches they shall receive in their Military, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.

Par. 48. By this means all correspondence will continue to pass through you; at the same time, by a subdivision of the detail of our business, the whole will be conducted with regularity, dispatch, and œconomy.

5. *(M. C. 2d August, 1786.)* The Honourable the Governor-general and Council, have been pleased to resolve, that all business relative to military affairs, which has hitherto been performed in the Public Department, shall henceforward be conducted in the Secret, and that their proceedings on military subjects shall be recorded in two separate departments: the one to be denominated the Secret and Military Department, to which Mr. Hay is secretary, is to comprise all personal applications transmitted through the Commander-in-chief, from individuals in the military service, whether in His Majesty's or the Company's troops, and which have heretofore been referred to the Board in their Public Department; matters of account, not of a political nature, all correspondence with the presidents and councils at the other presidencies, on such subjects, military commissions, &c. &c.

The other Department, to which Lieut. Col. Kyd is appointed secretary, is termed the Military Department of Inspection, and includes all memorials laid before the Board, respecting military rank, all appeals from the audit of the commissary-general upon military accounts, and charges; but which are still to be transmitted through the prescribed channel of the paymaster and military auditor-general.—All military contracts and agencies, and all correspondence with the Military Board, established by the Company's orders of the 21st of September, 1785.—All returns of the several corps composing the army, and ordered by the Court of Directors to be made to the Governor-general and Council, are to be transmitted to the Military Department of Inspection, as heretofore to the Military Department,

Department, at the expiration of every month.

6. *(10th April, 1789.) Advertisement, extracted from the Calcutta Gazette.*—All public officers and other persons having occasion to apply, either verbally or by writing, to the office of the secretary to the Government, for information upon any official points, are desired to make their applications to the sub-secretary of the department, to which the subject belongs; and all officers of Government wishing to have official papers from the Council-house, are to apply for them to the sub-secretaries, who will direct the registers to furnish them. This notice is given with the approbation of th Governor-general in Council, and intended to relieve the secretary himself, from the necessity of receiving and answering official references, by which he is frequently hindered in the execution of the general duties of his office. After the end of this month, it will also become the duty of the sub-secretaries, to sign orders and letters written by the authority of the Board, unless the secretary should at any time think it proper to sign them with his own name, or be directed to do so.

John White, Esq. is sub-secretary to the Public Department.

George Hilaro Barlow, Esq. is sub-secretary to the Revenue Department.

John Fombelle, Esq. is sub-secretary to the Secret Department, where the military business is also recorded.

SECTION XI.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

(M. C. 22d May, 1786. C. D. 21st September, 1785.) In our letter of the 11th of April, we intimated to you our determination to take an early opportunity of directing what we conceived to be an adequate military establishment in time of peace; we have accordingly done so; and after collecting the best information we could find, as well upon general as local knowledge of the subject, we have prepared, and herewith transmit, our scheme of a military peace establishment, and we enjoin you to carry it precisely into execution.

We conceive it to be of the utmost importance to the success of our military operations in India, that the corps which compose the armies at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay,

Bombay, ſhould be ſo formed as to enable them to take the field on the ſhorteſt notice, and to act with effect whenever they ſhall happen to be united upon ſervice.

We have therefore reſolved to arrange the whole military eſtabliſhments, according to one uniform ſyſtem, and to reduce the corps of every denomination at each of the preſidencies, to the ſame ſtrength, in point of officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and privates.

It is therefore our expreſs order, that the following plan ſhall be immediately adopted for the military eſtabliſhments at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and that no deviation from the proportions ſettled by this plan, ſhall hereafter take place without our particular orders for that purpoſe.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

That one regiment of European cavalry ſhall conſiſt of

1 col. and capt.	1 adjutant.
1 lieut. col. and capt.	1 ſurgeon,
1 maj. and captain,	2 mates,
3 captains,	24 ſerjeants,
6 lieutenants.	24 corporals,
6 cornets,	6 trumpeters,
6 quarter-maſters,	6 hautboys,
1 chaplain,	324 private men,

And that an allowance ſhall be made for 6 rough riders, exclusive of their pay attached to their ſtations, as corporals in the corps. *(The above eſtabliſhment has not ever been raiſed.)*

2d *(ibid.)* That one company of European artillery ſhall conſiſt of

1 captain,	4 corporals,
2 lieutenants,	8 gunners,
2 lieut. fire-workers,	55 matroſſes,
4 ſerjeants,	2 drums and fifes,

Two puckallies or watermen to be allowed for the uſe of the company. *(To be drawn for by the commanding officers of companies when detached, and the quarter-maſter when preſent. — See art. 41.)*

That 5 companies of the ſame ſtrength ſhall conſtitute a battalion of artillery, with the following proportion of field and ſtaff officers.

1 lieut. colonel,	1 quarter-maſter,
1 major,	1 ſurgeon,
1 adjutant,	1 mate.

And that an extra-allowance be made for one ſerjeant-major, one quartermaſter-ſerjeant, one drill-ſerjeant, one drill corporal, one drum-major, and one fife-major, exclusive of the pay attached to their repective ranks, as ſerjeants, corporals, drums, and fifes, in the regiments.

3. *(ibid.)* That the ſtrength of one grenadier or battalion company of European infantry, ſhall conſiſt of

1 captain,	4 corporals,
2 ſubalterns,	2 drums and fifes,
3 ſerjeants,	68 privates.

Two puckallies, or watermen, to be allowed for the uſe of the company. *(To be drawn for by the quarter-maſter, except when detached.—See art. 41.)*

That two companies of grenadiers, and ſix battalion companies of the ſame ſtrength, ſhall conſtitute one battalion of European infantry, with the following proportion of field and ſtaff officers.

1 colonel, *(at preſent not on the ſtrength of any corps.—See 2d article, 1ſt ſec.)*
1 lieutenant-colonel,
1 major,
1 chaplain, *(at preſent chaplains are attached to ſtations.—See art. 11. ſec. 1.)*
1 adjutant,
1 quarter-maſter,

1 ſurgeon,

1 ſurgeon,
1 mate,

And that an extra allowance be made for one ſerjeant-major, one quarter-maſter-ſerjeant, one drill-ſerjeant, one drill-corporal, one drum-major, and one fife-major, excluſive of the pay attached to their reſpective ranks as ſerjeants, corporals, drums, and fifes, of the regiment.

NATIVE TROOPS.

4. *(ibid.)* That the ſtrength of one company of native infantry ſhall conſiſt of

1 ſubaltern,	Europeans, *(ſee the last par. of this art.)*
1 ſerjeant,	
1 ſubadar,	1 drum,
1 jemadar,	1 fife,
4 havildars,	68 privates,
4 naicks,	1 puckallie, or

waterman, to be allowed for the uſe of the company. *(To be drawn for by the commanding-officer of the battalion.—See art. 41).*

That two companies of grenadiers, and ſix *(at preſent eight—ſee art. 43.)* battalion companies of the ſame ſtrength, ſhall conſtitute a battalion of native infantry, and the following commandant and ſtaff officers.

1 captain,	Europeans.
1 adjutant,	
1 ſurgeon-aſſiſtant,	
1 black doctor.	

And that an extra-allowance be made for one ſerjeant-major, one quartermaſter-ſerjeant, one drill-havildar, one drill-naick, one drum, and one fife-major, excluſive of the pay attached to their reſpective ranks as ſerjeants, havildars, naicks, drums, and fifes.

(M. C. 30th June, 1790.) The Governor-general in Council, deſirous of affording every poſſible encouragement to the younger part of the army, who have unfortunately been kept ſo long upon the ſupernumerary liſt, has been averſe to introducing any alteration in the conſtitution of the eſtabliſhments of commiſſioned officers in the native corps, which might put a ſtop to promotion, and thereby diſappoint the hopes of young men, whoſe proſpects have been long diſcouraging. It is, nevertheleſs, his opinion, that the proportion of lieutenants to each native battalion, whether compoſed of eight or ten companies, need not exceed ſix, and that the deficiency of officers to complete the battalion, in the ſubaltern line, ſhould be ſupplied from enſigns. It is accordingly Reſolved and Ordered, that the preſent eſtabliſhment of ten lieutenants to each ſepoy battalion, ſhall continue until the youngeſt enſign on the eſtabliſhment ſhall have attained the rank of lieutenant; but that all vacancies that ſhall happen in native corps thereafter, ſhall be ſupplied by enſigns, until the eſtabliſhment is reduced to the proportions of lieutenants and enſigns above-mentioned.

(M. C. 1ſt February, 1790.) Ordered, that the adjutants of native battalions be no longer conſidered as effective ſtaff, but that they be poſted to companies, and form a part of the eſtabliſhment of ten ſubalterns to each battalion, except Mr. Pierce Caſſady, adjutant of the 26th battalion, on account of his not being a commiſſioned officer, and of any enſigns, acting as adjutants, who may not fall within the effective ſtrength of the army.

(M. C. 16th June, 1788.) Reſolved, that in future, only two European non-commiſſioned

ſioned-officers be allowed to each native battalion to diſcharge the duties of ſerjeant-major and quartermaſter-ſerjeant; and that the Commander-in-chief be requeſted to iſſue the neceſſary orders for making this alteration in the native eſtabliſhment.

5. *(M. C. 7th December,* 1787.) Reſolved, that the following augmentation do take place in the corps of cavalry:

That the two roſſallahs be formed into regiments, compoſed of three troops each; and that they be in future denominated the 1ſt and 2d regiment of cavalry.

That the eſtabliſhment of each troop be as follows:

1 lieutenant,
1 head jemadar,
1 ſecond jemadar,
4 duffedars,
1 trumpeter,
50 troopers.

(1 duffedar and 20 troopers added by M. C. 1ſt February, 1790.—*See art.* 43.)

Reſolved, that each regiment be commanded by a captain.

Ordered, that the following ſtaff and artificers be allowed to each regiment:

1 aſſiſtant-ſurgeon,
1 ſerjeant-major effective,
3 farriers,
3 puckallies,
1 muttaſudie, 15 rupees per month.

(G. O. 14th December, 1787.) The commanding-officers at the ſtations of Futtyghur and Cawnpore, will be pleaſed to direct that the men and horſes, now compoſing the roſſallahs of cavalry at their reſpective ſtations, be formed into three troops on the 1ſt of January next. Particular care is to be taken that each troop has an equal proportion of the men and horſes that belonged to the roſſallahs, before the late augmentation.

The preſent firſt roſſallah is to be denominated the firſt regiment, and the ſecond roſſallah, the ſecond regiment.

(M. C. 2d July, 1787.) The Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, having reſolved on an alteration in the preſent eſtabliſhment in the two independent roſſallahs of cavalry,—Ordered, that the new eſtabliſhment and the regulations which have been adopted regarding the corps of cavalry, be publiſhed to the army.

The batta of Europeans to be regulated by the ſtation of the troops.

Ordered, from an attention to the advanced rank of the preſent ſubadars of the troops of cavalry, that they be permitted to remain with the roſſallahs of cavalry, upon the pay of ſonaut rupees 172 per month, and 10 rupees for off-reckonings; and, that until they ſhall reſpectively die off, or quit the ſervice, the three jemadars, allowed for the new eſtabliſhment, do receive the pay and allowances of ſecond jemadars only.

The off-reckonings are to be drawn by the commanding officers, who are to clothe their own corps.

The allowance of 20 ſonaut rupees per month, is to include and provide for all contingent and other charges, ſuch as the future ſupply and completely keeping in conſtant repair, ſaddles, bridles, hoſtlers, pipes, carabines, buckles, girths, cruppers, breaſt-plates, and all accoutrements of the horſes, feeding the horſes, paying ſices and graſs-cutters, ſhoeing and ſupplying collars, head and heel ropes, curry-combs, bruſhes, medicines, and cloths, for the horſes, with every other

other expence of the ſtable; and it is alſo to include the purchaſe and ſupply of horſes, to replace all caſualties in the ordinary courſe of the ſervice, which may exceed the number of eight in each roſſallah, hereafter ſtipulated to be provided for by the Company; but as this rate for feeding, &c. is calculated upon the moſt moderate ſcale, it may be found inſufficient in times of ſcarcity:—in juſtice, therefore, to the commanding-officer, it is to be underſtood, that whenever the rate of grain may be leſs than 25 ſeer for the rupee, the difference ſhall be allowed by the Company, calculating the proportion of grain for each horſe, at 5 ſeer per day, upon the commanding-officer of the poſt or ſtation atteſting the bill.

Arms are to be ſupplied by the Company. Whenever the roſſallahs ſhall be ſtationed at a cantonment where the Company have no ſtabling erected for the reception of the horſes, the commanding-officer ſhall be allowed one rupee per month for each horſe, for providing ſtabling; but this ſum ſhall not be paid otherwiſe than on a certificate from the commanding officer of the ſtation, that a committee have inſpected and reported the good ſtate and ſufficiency of the building provided for that purpoſe.

HORSES.

A regiſter to be kept by the commanding-officer, of the horſes compoſing each troop, wherein is to be ſpecified their age, ſize, colour, marks, and reſpective caſt.

The commanding officer of the poſt or ſtation where each roſſallah may be, will be required to inſpect from time to time into the condition of the accoutrements, and whenever he finds a deficiency he is to have it immediately ſupplied. He will be held wholly reſponſible alſo for the good ſtate and ſufficiency of the horſes; and therefore whenever he ſhall deem any of them unfit to be retained in the ſervice, he ſhall direct a committee of officers to aſſemble and examine them, and if their report correſpond with his opinion, it will be ſufficient ground for ordering them to be caſt.

The object of Government is to keep the roſſallahs conſtantly complete with young and ſerviceable horſes, which can only be effected by eſtabliſhing the rule of caſting a certain proportion each year, and introducing cattle of the above deſcription to ſupply their place. —It is accordingly ordered, that one horſe in ten, at leaſt, ſhall be caſt each year, and when the eſtabliſhment ſhall have a remainder above five, and leſs than ten, one horſe is alſo to be caſt from that proportion; on this principle, eight horſes in each roſſallah muſt be caſt annually, *(at preſent according to the late augmentation)* and for that number the Company are engaged to pay the difference between the prices for which the caſt horſes ſhall ſell at public outcry, and the ſum of ſonaut rupees 400 for each horſe; whatever horſes are caſt above that number in the courſe of a year, and all caſualties which may occur from the common accidents and diſorders to which horſes are incident, are to be immediately made up and ſupplied at the expence of the officer commanding, who receives the allowance of 20 ſonaut rupees per month for that purpoſe.

All horſes killed or diſabled in actual ſervice, or in conſequence of a forced march, exceeding 15 coſs or 30 miles, are to be replaced at the expence of Government, at the rate of 400 ſonaut rupees for each horſe, provided a certificate ſhall have been obtained

from

from the commanding-officer within 48 hours, after each casualty, specifying that it has arose from one or other of the above causes.

The horses of each rossallah shall be branded with the mark C, on the left shoulder, to denote that they are the property of the Company; and whenever it may be necessary to cast or reject horses as worn out or unfit for service, before the disposal of them, they shall be branded with the letter R, on each buttock, as a mark of rejection, to prevent their being received again into the service, and also to shew that they have been regularly dismissed from it.

Every horse provided by the commanding-officer of a rossallah for supplying a casualty, or replacing those ordered to be cast, shall be inspected and approved of by the commanding-officer of the station; and none shall be admitted into the service, but under the following restrictions; for a due attention to which such commanding-officers shall be responsible.

Their age shall not be under three years, or above nine; their size not to be under 14½ hands, and their bone and strength to be a particular object of attention.

The principle of œconomy, on which the above allowance is granted to commanding-officers, for keeping the corps complete with horses, against common accidents, will not admit of their being responsible for the heavy losses which sometimes happen among bodies of horses in Indostan, by epidemic distempers, which no human care can prevent; when such instances unluckily occur and are clearly proved, the expence is to be defrayed by Government.

(*M. C. 14th January*, 1790.) Resolved, that the officers commanding the regiments of cavalry, be required in future to accompany their annual rates for cast horses, with a particular account of sales of the horses disposed of, together with a certificate from the commanding officer of the station, that the horses purchased have been inspected by a committee of officers and approved of for the service; or the original report of such committee should be forwarded.

TROOP OF BODY GUARD.

1 lieutenant,	*now* 2 *lieuts.*	6 duffadars
1 cornet,		2 trumpeters.
3 serjeants,		and
1 Rossaldar,		50 troopers.

STAFF AND ARTIFICERS.

1 serjeant-major,	2 beheesties,
1 sircar,	2 sicklegars,
6 lascars,	2 sweepers,
1 farrier,	3 bildars.

6. (*C. D. 21st Sept.* 1785.)

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT FOR BENGAL.

3 battalions of European artillery,
6 ditto of ditto infantry,
2 troops (*now regiments*) of native cavalry,
36 battalions of native infantry,
30 companies of lascars.

That one company of lascars for the service of the artillery shall consist of

1 serang,	2 2d tindals,
2 1st tindals,	56 lascars.

1 puckallie or waterman to be allowed for the use of the company (*to be drawn for by the captain when detached, and by the quarter-master when present. See 41st art.*)

A corps of engineers to consist of,
1 lieutenant-colonel,
1 major,
4 captains,

8 lieutenants, and

8 enſigns.

The battalions of native infantry, are to be formed into ſix brigades; each brigade to conſiſt of ſix battalions of ſepoys, with one lieutenant-colonel and one major attached, as the neceſſary field officers for conducting the military duties and diſcipline of the brigade.

7. *(ibid.)* STAFF.

GENERAL STAFF.

(1 Military-auditor-general, as colonel. See art. 1. and 2. ſec. 2.)

1 adjutant-general, as lieutenant-colonel,
1 quarter-maſter-general, as ditto,
1 deputy-adjutant-general, as major,
1 deputy-quarter-maſter-general, as ditto.

BRIGADE STAFF.

6 lieut. cols. attached to the brigades,
6 majors ditto ditto,
6 brigade-majors, as captains, *(now 7)*
6 quarter-maſters of brigade, as lieuts.

GARRISON STAFF.

1 fort-major, } Fort William.
1 fort-adjutant, }

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

7 ſurgeons,
45 aſſiſtants.

8. *(ibid.)* Whenever it becomes neceſſary to increaſe the army at any of the preſidencies, beyond what is ſettled for the peace eſtabliſhment, no alteration muſt take place in the proportion of officers, &c. ſettled for the different corps of the Preſidency; on ſuch occaſions, complete companies are to be added to the artillery and artillery laſcars; complete regiments to the cavalry; and complete battalions to the European and native infantry: drafts are to be made from the old corps as a foundation for the additional levies, in proportion to the extent of thoſe levies; and the old corps will make good their reſpective deficiencies in conſequence of the drafts by recruits, ſo that the ſame proportion of one company of artillery and artillery laſcars, of one regiment of cavalry, and one battalion of European or native infantry, ſhall invariably remain the ſame in the new and old corps.

9. *(ibid.)* Upon this ſubject it will be obſerved, that the military eſtabliſhments we have directed for the other ſettlements, make no proviſion for an eſtabliſhment at Fort Marlborough. In our letter of the 11th of April laſt, we intimated to you our determination of reducing the preſidency of Bencoolen to a reſidency, in the like manner as it was from the year 1754 to 1759; and to place it under your government; we further direct, that whatever military eſtabliſhment may be neceſſary to be ſtationed there, ſhall be a detachment from your army, and in all reſpects form a part of it.

Every circumſtance indicates the propriety of this arrangement, and our attention has been in a particular manner called to it, by an application *(10th of Auguſt, 1784.)* made to us by our officers on the Bencoolen eſtabliſhment, the grounds of which appear to be perfectly warranted; and it does not occur that any ſuch radical remedy can be applied to their complaints, as by the arrangement we have now ſuggeſted. We tranſmit you a copy of their repreſentation.

We have been adviſed that one company of artillery, two companies of European infantry, and four companies of native infantry, would be a proper eſtabliſhment to be ſtationed at Fort Marlborough; and if you are of opinion that the army we have directed to be kept up under your eſtabliſhment, will not admit of ſuch a large detachment from it, conſiſtently with the ſafety of our provinces, we authorize you to make

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an addition to the Bengal eſtabliſhment, as above directed, to the extent of what may be neceſſary for the Fort Marlborough detachment.

(M. C. 8th May, 1786.) Reſolved, that the company of artillery, ordered by the Honourable Court of Directors, in their military arrangement of the 21ſt of September, 1785, for the Bencoolen eſtabliſhment, be in addition to the fifteen companies ordered for the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

Reſolved, that the ſtrength of the European infantry on this eſtabliſhment, cannot at preſent admit of the neceſſary detachment for Bencoolen, ordered by the Court of Directors 21ſt of September, 1785.

Reſolved, that the Bengal eſtabliſhment be kept complete, according to the military arrangement of the Court of Directors of the 21ſt of September, 1785, and that the military eſtabliſhment of Bencoolen, be conſidered entirely ſeparate therefrom.

(M. C. 14th April, 1788.) The Governor-general in Council, having conſidered the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, reſpecting the military peace-eſtabliſhment of the reſidency of Bencoolen, and the rules recommended for incorporating the officers of that reſidency with thoſe of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, is pleaſed to paſs the following reſolution thereon, viz.

That the peace-eſtabliſhment of the reſidency of Bencoolen, conſiſt of one company of artillery, one company of laſcars, and three companies of native infantry.

(M. C. 24th Jan. 1787.) The Governor-general taking into conſideration the ſubjects neceſſary to be reſolved on, in reſpect to the military ſervice at Fort Marlborough, and reviſing the reſolutions already paſſed,

Ordered, that one company in lieu of laſcars, be formed from the Company's caffries, and that they be entirely attached to the artillery upon the uſual pay of laſcars. —The eſtabliſhment of this Company, to be as follows:

1 ſerang,	56 laſcars,
2 1ſt tindals,	1 puckallie.
2 2d tindals,	

Agreed, that the following eſtabliſhment of artificers be allowed to the commanding officer, to be ſelected from the caffries as above, for the ſervice of the artillery company.

SMITHS.	ARMOURERS.
1 mate,	2 workmen.
1 file-man,	CARPENTERS.
1 fire-man,	1 mate,
2 hammer-men.	2 workmen.

SAIL-MAKERS.

1 mate, 2 workmen.

SICKLEGARS.

1 workman.

CHUCKLERS.

1 workman,
1 coſſob,
6 laſcars,
3 hand bheſties, for the officers,
5 ſweepers, for the officers and men,
3 bildars,
3 coolies.

And that an allowance be made of rupees 14 per month for one drill ſerjeant, for the artillery company, over and above his pay as a ſerjeant in the company.

Agreed, that an allowance of 5 rupees per month, be granted to a drill havildar, for the

the sepoy companies, over and above his pay as an havildar in one of the companies.

Agreed, that the following staff be allowed to the garrison.

1 adjutant, } to be subalterns belonging to the garrison.
1 quartermaster, }

1 garrison serjeant-major, }
1 garrison quartermaster-serjeant, } effective.
1 native doctor.

10. *(M. C. 22d May, 1786.)* When the battalions of European and native infantry are commanded to take the field for service, they are to be equipped with 2 field pieces each, 2 tindals, and 28 lascars are also to be attached for working the artillery, and 1 European non-commissioned officer and 8 privates for pointing the guns and taking care of the ammunition and stores.

11. *(ibid.)* Whenever a brigade is ordered to be detached on service, the grenadiers of the battalions composing the brigade, are to be formed into two battalions for covering the flanks of the brigade, and to have two battalion guns attached to each, with a proper proportion of European artillery and artillery lascars:—on this principle, exclusive of the field train, sixteen field-pieces, one company of European artillery, and four companies of lascars, will complete the brigade for immediate service.

12. *(M. C. 31st May, 1786.)* Quartermasters establishment of lascars, artificers, and people, for a battalion of artillery in the field.

LASCARS.

1 serang, }
1 tindal, } for each company present.
20 lascars, }

BEHESTIES.

2 bullock, } for the field officers,
2 hand }
3 hand, for the officers of each company present.
4 hand, for the battalion staff,

SWEEPERS.

2 for the field officers,
3 for the officers of each company present.
2 for the men of each company present,
4 for the battalion staff.

SMITHS.

1 mistry,
1 mate,
2 filemen,
2 firemen,
2 hammermen,
2 armourers,
2 brassmen.

CARPENTERS.

1 mate,
3 workmen.

SAILMAKERS.

1 mate,
4 workmen.

CHUCKLERS.

2 workmen.

SICKLEGARS.

2 workmen.

BILDARS.

1 mate,
6 bildars for each company present.

COOLIES.

1 mate,
6 coolies for each company present,
2 hackeries.

(M. C. 28th March, 1788.) Resolved that a mate behesty be added to the establishment of a quarter-master of artillery in the field.

(2 puckalies for each company present. See 41st art.)

13. *M. C. 31st May, 1786.)* Whenever a company is detached in the field, the above allotted proportion of behesties, sweepers, coolies, and bildars, is to attend it; and the following complement of artificers, exclusive of the quartermaster's establishment:

SMITHS.

SMITHS.
1 mate,
1 fileman,
1 fireman,
2 hammermen,
2 armourers.
CARPENTERS.
1 mate,
2 workmen.
SAILMAKERS.
1 mate,
2 workmen.
SICKLIGARS.
1 workman.
CHUCKLERS.
1 workman.
1 hackery.
3 armourers.
CARPENTERS.
1 mate,
3 workmen.
Chucklers 2 workmen,
Sailmakers, 2 workmen,
Bildars, 3 for each company present,
Coolies, 3 ditto, ditto,
Sickligars, 2 workmen.

14. *(ibid.)* For a single company on a peace establishment, or half-batta station.

1 cossob,
6 lascars,
Smiths, 2 workmen,
Carpenters, 2 workmen,
Armourer, 1 workman,
Sailmaker, 1 workman,
Sickligar, 1 workman,
Chucklers, 1 workman,
Bildars, 3 workmen,
Coolies, 3 workmen.

When at practice, the allotted proportions of beheshies, and sweepers, for a train in the field, whether consisting of a complete battalion, or a part of it, not less than a company, the same establishment of lascars, artificers, and people, as is at present allowed.

15. *(ibid.)* Peace, or cantonment, establishment of a battalion of artillery under the quartermaster.

LASCARS.
1 tindal,
1 cossob,
6 lascars for each company present.
SMITHS.
1 mate,
4 workmen,
2 brassmen,

When at practice, the same establishment of people, &c. as allotted for a battalion in the field.

16. *(M. C. 1st October, 1788.)* By the periodical relief of the artillery, which takes place by companies, that part of it stationed in Fort William, will generally consist of companies attached to the three different battalions; they are not, however, on that account, to be considered as detached companies, in respect to the quartermasters establishments of lascars and artificers; but as long as ten companies are attached to the Presidency, the two quartermasters doing duty there, are respectively to keep up the establishment allowed for one battalion only, and not the separate establishment fixed for detached companies.

17. *(M. C. 31st May, 1786.)* Establishment of lascars, artificers, &c. for one battalion of Europeans in the field, under the quartermaster:

LASCARS.
1 serang,
2 tindals,
60 lascars.
ARMOURERS.
1 mistry,
1 mate,
2 armourers,
2 brass-smiths.
2 sickligars.
CARPENTERS.
1 mistry
1 mate,
2 workmen.
SMITHS.
1 mistry,

1 mate,

1 mate,	SAILMAKERS.	1 fireman,	CARPENTERS.
2 firemen,	1 mistry,	1 fileman,	1 mistry,
2 filemen,	1 mate,	1 hammerman,	2 workmen.
2 hammermen,	3 workmen,	1 brass-man.	
	3 chucklers	2 sickligars, and 2 chucklers.	

BEHESTIES AND SWEEPERS.

1 mistry,
1 mate,
1 bullock-behestie, } for the colonel.
2 hand-behesties, }
2 sweepers, }
2 bullock-behesties, } for the lieut colonel, and major.
2 hand, ditto, }
2 sweepers, }
21 behesties for the officers, including staff,
21 sweepers for ditto.
2 sweepers for the men of each company.

BILDARS.	COOLIES.
1 mate,	1 mate,
20 bildars.	20 coolies.

4 gurrymen, and 2 hackeries.

(An addition of two puckalies for each company, to be drawn for by the quartermaster, instead of being part of the establishment of a company.—And a deduction of one puckallie, two hand-behesties, and two sweepers, for the colonel, and one hand-behesty, and one sweeper, for the aid de camp, from the number allowed for the officers including staff, was made by M. C. 12th November, 1788.—See 41st art.)

18. *(ibid.)* Peace or cantonment establishment of a European infantry battalion, under the quarter-master.

LASCARS.	ARMOURERS.
1 serang,	1 mistry,
1 tindal,	2 workmen.
1 cossob,	BLACKSMITHS.
25 lascars.	1 mistry,
	1 fireman,
	1 fileman,
	1 hammerman,
	1 brass-man.
	CARPENTERS.
	1 mistry,
	2 workmen.

2 sickligars, and 2 chucklers.

(M. C. 30th June, 1786) An omission having been made in the Peace Establishment of the quartermaster to one European battalion, as fixed by the Board in their minutes of the 31st of May last, the following people are to be allowed in addition:

One mistry, 3 sailmakers; 1 mate, 10 bildars; 1 mate, 10 coolies; 4 ghurrymen.

19. *(M. C. 20th December, 1786.)* Establishment of lascars, artificers, and people, for a sepoy battalion.

4 sircars,	ARMOURERS.
LASCARS.	2 mistries.
1 tindal,	CARPENTERS.
12 lascars,	1 workman.
SMITHS.	2 sickligars,
1 mistry,	1 sailmaker,
1 fireman,	2 chucklers,
2 hammermen.	6 bildars,
	2 hackeries.

8 doolies *(now 10)* when on the march, *(and 1 in cantonments.)*

20. *(ibid.)* Establishment of the quartermaster *(now adjutant and quarter-master in one person)* for a sepoy brigade.

LASCARS.	SMITHS.
1 tindal,	1 fireman,
12 lascars.	1 fileman,
CARPENTER.	1 hammerman.
1 workman.	

6 bildars and 6 coolies.

(M. C. 17th May, 1787.) The Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, understanding that there is no provision made

made in the Court of Directors establishment for a quartermaster serjeant, and satisfied of the necessity of such an appointment, directs a continuance of that appointment with each sepoy brigade, and that they be considered as effective staff, to be drawn for in the adjutant and quartermaster's abstracts.

21. *(M. C. 3d August, 1779.)* When two guns are detached from the park on service, the following people, &c. shall be sent with them, and in proportion with a greater number.

SMITHS.	CARPENTERS.
1 fireman,	1 mate,
1 fileman,	1 workman.
1 hammerman.	

3 bildars,
1 sweeper, and
1 bullock-behesty.

22. Establishment for the quartermaster of His Majesty's 73d regiment.

LASCARS.	CARPENTERS.
1 serang,	1 mistry,
2 tindals,	3 workmen.
2 cossobs,	SAILMAKERS.
50 lascars.	1 mistry,
ARMOURERS.	4 workmen,
1 mistry,	2 chucklers,
4 workmen,	21 puckalies.
1 brass-man,	BILDARS.
2 sickligars.	1 mistry,
SMITHS.	15 workmen:
1 mistry,	COOLIES.
1 fileman,	1 mistry,
1 fireman,	15 workmen:
1 hammerman.	

23. *(G. O. 2d April, 1787.* The formation of the artillery into a brigade is to take place from the 1st instant.

24. *(G. O. 4th Sept. 1788.)* The companies of each battalion of artillery are directed to be numbered, and in future not to be altered.

(G. O. 25th Sept. 1788.) Colonel Pearse having in consequence of the general orders of the 4th instant, directing the several companies of artillery to be numbered, examined the artillery returns as far back as 1770, in order to ascertain the actual seniority of each company, and having laid an arrangement upon that principle before the Commander-in-chief, he is pleased to approve of it, and to direct the numbers to be fixed, accordingly, as follows:—

For the 1st Battalion,

The company at this time commanded,

—By Capt. J. Gordon, to be	—	No. 1
—By Capt. N. Carnegie,	—	2
—By Capt. W. Rattray,	—	3
—By Capt. J. Wilkinson,	—	4
—By Capt. J. Barton,	—	5

In the 2d Battalion,

The company at this time commanded,

—By Capt. T. M. Elwood,	—	No. 1
—By Capt. E. Montague,	—	2
—By Capt. I. Horsford,	—	3
—By Capt. J. Burnett,	—	4
—By Capt. R. Gardiner,	—	5

In the 3d Battalion,

The company at this time commanded,

—By Capt. C. Scott,	—	No. 1
—By Capt. J. Mordaunt,	—	2
—By Capt. G. Howell,	—	3
—By Capt. T. Holland,	—	4
—By Capt. I. Binns,	—	5

25. *(G. O. 24th May, 1790.)* In consequence of the late movements of the battalions of native infantry, a new formation into brigades, is to take place according to the following arrangement:

First.

	Bat.		Bat.		Bat.		Bat.		Bat.		Bat.
First Brigade.	3	Second Brigade.	7	Third Brigade.	6	Fourth Brigade.	1	Fifth Brigade.	2	Sixth Brigade.	11
	5		8		12		14		4		15
	16		9		13		18		10		25
	22		30		17		20		19		28
	23		33		24		21		26		29
	36		35		27		32		31		34

26. *(M. C. 15th January, 1787.)* The following is the eſtabliſhment for Prince of Wales's iſland.—

ARTILLERY.

2 ſerjeants, 20 matroſſes,
2 corporals, 1 drummer,
4 gunners, 1 fifer.

One puckallie and one ſweeper, and an extra allowance is to be made to one magazine ſerjeant, of 14 rupees per month, over and above the pay of his rank as one of the ſerjeants of the detachment.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

ONE COMPANY.

One European ſubaltern officer with the rank of lieutenant, and pay and allowance of lieutenant of infantry.

1 ſubadar, 1 drummer,
1 jemadar, 1 fifer,
4 havildars, 68 privates,
4 naicks, 1 puckallie,

There are to be three companies of this ſtrength, to be formed as directed in the minutes of council of the 13th of December, 1786; and an allowance of rupees 5 per month is to be made to one of the havildars, over and above the pay of his rank, as a drill havildar for the three companies.

LASCARS.

1 ſerang, 1 mate,
2 firſt tindals, 4 workmen,
2 ſecond tindals, CARPENTERS.
56 laſcars, 1 miſtry,
1 puckallie. 1 mate,
PAINTERS. 18 workmen:
miſtry, BRASSMEN.
2 workmen, 1 miſtry,
SMITHS. 1 mate,
1 miſtry, 2 workmen.
1 mate, SAWYERS.
3 file-men, 4 workmen.
6 file-men, SICKLEGARS.
9 hammer-men, 1 miſtry,
ARMOURERS. 1 mate,
1 miſtry, 3 workmen,

The following is to be the effective ſtaff for the whole detachment.

One lieutenant with brevet rank of captain and commandant of the detachment, one aſſiſtant ſurgeon, with an allowance of 250 St. Rs. per month, over and above his pay and batta as an hoſpital mate, for which he is to defray every medical and hoſpital charge whatever.—*(There was an additional aſſiſtant ſurgeon appointed to that eſtabliſhment, by M. C. 24th October, 1788.)*

One ſerjeant-major, with an allowance of 20 ſonaut rupees per month, over and above the pay of his rank, as ſerjeant-major to the native infantry.

Two native doctors.

And the officer commanding is to be allowed monthly, ſonaut rupees 120, for iron, ſteel, and charcoal, for the purpoſe of repairing the ſmall arms, for a writer, ſtationary, and other petty contingencies; and 100 rupees per

per month are to be allowed, namely rupees 50 each, for the provision and military store-keepers.

At present, or from circumstances, there may be some supernumeraries to the above establishment: when such happens to be the case, these supernumeraries are to be drawn for in a separate abstract; but whenever the effective strength of the detachment, shall at any time from the casualties that happen, become less than the establishment here fixed, in such cases no more than the real effectives are upon any account to be drawn for.

The commandant is to draw for the whole of the detachment, agreeable to a form which will be *furnished* by the military auditor-general.

Resolved that full batta be granted to officers and men, whether european or native, composing the detachment.

Resolved that the right of command and precedence of rank, be invariably vested in the senior company's officer on the spot, belonging to the troops stationed at Prince of Wales's Island.

27. Escort of the resident with Madhajee Scindia.

2 lieutenants,	1 sircar,
2 subadars,	1 doctor,
2 jemadars,	1 writer,
8 havildars,	2 tindals,
8 naicks,	20 lascars,
4 drummers,	2 puckallies,
136 privates,	2 doolies.

28. *(M. C. 30th June, 1786.)* Resolved that the several colonels of infantry be allowed aids de camp.

29. *(G. O. 5th October, 1786.)* It appearing by some of the returns, that the paragraphs of the Court of Directors regulations fixing the establishment of staff to corps, have been misinterpreted, it is to be understood, that the staff serjeants, corporals drums and fifes major, havildars, and naicks, belonging to corps wherein men of the above description are allowed, are not to be effective, nor exclusive of the complement attached to companies.

30. *(M. C. 6th November, 1786.)* The offices of town-major and assistant commissary of stores in Fort William, have been admitted effective staff appointments in the establishment of the army.

31. *(M. C. 4th September, 1787.)* Establishment of chaplains.

2 at the Presidency,
6 to the six brigades, *(now stations)*
1 to the garrison of Fort William.

32. *(M. C. 17th April, 1789.)* The duties of the chief engineer and barrack-master of Fort William, having been lately taken into consideration, with a view of drawing a specific line between them, it has been resolved that the fortifications and their respective parts, (including the interior roads and drains, also the charge of the Esplanade) are in the department of the chief engineer, and under his charge.—When arches of casemates or magazines become leaky, or their arches or walls defective, the chief engineer is the only proper officer to direct the repairs of them; and in all cases where it may be deemed necessary to remove, or to make openings in walls, or any alterations that may effect their strength, the opinion of the chief engineer is to be previously taken.

The barracks, dwelling houses, store rooms, casemates and magazines, erected,

or

or delivered over for the troops or ſtores, are in the department of the barrack-maſter, excluſive of the chief engineer, and excluſive of the repairs above mentioned.

The barrack-maſter in his office, is to waſh, colour, and plaiſter, the walls; paint, mend, ſhift, and keep in repair, beams, burgars, doors, and windows; to ſtop cracks in roofs and walls, and to mend terraces, when and where ſuch repairs are neceſſary, under the direction of the commanding officer of the garriſon, and with the ſanction of the Governor-general.

The Governor-general in Council, having alſo taken into conſideration the eſtabliſhment of people neceſſary to perform the duties of the chief engineer's department, (an alteration in the preſent eſtabliſhment proceeding from a requeſt of lieutenant colonel Wood) the undermentioned people and wages to be allowed them, are to compoſe the eſtabliſhment of the chief engineer, from, and after, the firſt of next month; and to be drawn for in monthly abſtracts, inſtead of that which was appointed in the orders of the 5th of December, 1788.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

		SONAUT RS.
Europeans,	1 head overſeer, or carpenter,	100
	1 ſecond ditto ditto,	60

When additional overſeers are required, and can be found among the ſupernumeraries or ſoldiers in Fort William, they are to be allowed 20 ſonaut rupees per month, during the time they are ſo employed.

		SONAUT RS.
Smiths,	2 blackſmith's miſtries,	24
	2 braſs-men ditto,	24
Carpenters,	2 miſtries,	24
Bricklayers,	4 miſtries,	44
Painters,	2 ditto,	24
Sawyers,	2 ditto,	14
Coolies,	10 ſirdars,	50

The coolies which the chief engineer may be obliged to employ occaſionally, are to be charged for, if mates, at 4-3 ſonaut rupees per month, and of coolies ſonaut rupees 3-2-2 each.

		SONAUT RS.
Laſcars,	3 tindals,	24
	30 laſcars,	180

Eſtabliſhment continued to the chief engineer for keeping clean the eſplanade.

4 carts, at 30 rupees each,	120
1 jemouldar,	7
24 peons, at 5 rupees each,	120
1 ſirdar,	5
12 hartymen, at 4 rupees each,	48

A diſcretionary power is lodged with the chief engineer, to employ ſuch extra artificers and labourers of every denomination, as he may judge to be neceſſary for the proper execution of the works to be carried on in his department; upon which the following regulations are to be obſerved.

That the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons ſhall depute two ſircars daily, who ſhall pay the ſeveral workmen employed their daily wages, as ſettled by the chief engineer and barrack-maſter, to whom the ſame diſcretion for employing them will be allowed, and the number of people and rates of wages ſhall be certified upon a daily liſt or liſts, ſigned by the chief engineer and barrack-maſter, reſpectively.—Theſe liſts ſhall be the paymaſter's vouchers, and accompany his accounts of diſburſements, in which is to be

be charged the amount of pay of workmen and labourers, disbursed monthly in the respective departments of the chief engineer and barrack-master.

The paymaster of artillery and garrisons shall be allowed two sircars, at 15 rupees each per month, for this duty; and two coolies at 3 rupees per month each, for carrying the money daily into the fort.

The chief engineer shall report on the 1st of every fourth month, to the Military Board, the work performed during the three preceding months in his department.

The paymaster of artillery and garrisons, shall at the same time report in abstract, the totals of the sums paid during the same months for workmen's wages, distinguishing the chief engineer's from the barrack-master's department; and the military auditor-general, being furnished by the secretary to the Military Board, with lists of the stores, passed on indent, for each of the above departments, during each quarter, will lay before the Board immediately thereafter, an abstract of the total cost of the materials so furnished.

The allowance of 900 sonaut rupees per month granted to the chief engineer, by Minutes of Council of the 5th of December last, for draftsmen, writers, sircars, stationary, drawing-instruments, and peons, for the purpose therein mentioned, are to be drawn for by him from the 1st of May, with his personal allowances.

The following establishment has been fixed for the barrack-master's department, and is to take place from the 1st of next month (May, 1789,) in lieu of that at present authorized.

BARRACKMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

	SONAUT RS.
1 sircar,	15
CARPENTERS.	
1 mistry,	12
2 workmen,	14
SMITHS.	
1 mistry,	12
3 workmen,	19
SICKLEGARS.	
1 workman,	5
PAINTER.	
1 mistry,	12
BHESTIES.	
2 sirdars,	22
50 hand-bhesties,	425
20 bullock-bhesties,	240
COOLIES.	
2 sirdars, at 5 rupees each,	10
27 coolies, at 3 each,	81
123 sweepers, at 3-8 each,	430-8
10 carts,	300

The same discretion is lodged with the barrack-master that has been given to the chief engineer, to employ such extra artificers and labourers, as he may judge necessary, for the proper execution of the works to be carried on in his department; and the same regulations that apply to this discretion, in the case of the chief engineer, are to apply to it in the instance of the barrack-master.

All materials, requisite for the service of the chief engineer's and barrack-master's departments, between the 1st of May and the 1st of August (after which time they are to be provided for by a running contract), and to be supplied by indent to the Military Board on the agent of stores.

(M. C.

(M. C. 2d July, 1790.) The town-major and barrack-master of Fort William, having represented the following non-commissioned garrison staff, as adequate to the discharge of the duties to be required of them in those departments, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to order, that they form the establishment in future; viz.

UNDER THE TOWN-MAJOR.

	SONAUT RS.
1 serjeant major of the garrison,	20
1 garrison serjeant, - -	14
3 key serjeants, at 20 - -	60
1 pay serjeant, - - -	7
1 serjeant major at Budge Budge,	20
	121

UNDER THE BARRACK-MASTER.

1 barrack serjeant, - -	20
1 ditto corporal, - -	14
1 pound serjeant, - -	20
3 camp colourmen, at 6 - -	18
	72

(M. C. 2d October, 1789.) Resolved that one bhesty, and one sweeper, be added to the barrack-master's establishment in Fort William, from the 1st instant, for the use of the brigade major of artillery, for whom no provision was made when the establishment was last regulated.

(The proportion of people, employed at Budge Budge, under the chief engineer, are now paid weekly.)

33. Artificers and coolies under the fort-adjutant and barrack-master at Chunar,

1 mate cooly,
12 coolies,
2 bullock bhesties,
10 hand ditto,
10 sweepers,

Establishment for the cantonments of Dinapore under the barrack-master,

1 sircar,
4 hand bhesties, } for the field officers of
4 sweepers, } European corps,
24 hand bhesties, } for 60 officer's quarters, being 2 of each to every
24 sweepers, } 5 quarters,
16 sweepers for 16 companies of Europeans,
1 sweeper for the barrack guard,
1 hand bhestie, } for the main guard,
1 sweeper, }
1 mistry coolie,
20 bildars and coolies,

Establishment for the cantonments of Berhampore under the barrack-master,

1 sircar,
3 hand bhesties, } for the lt. col. and major
3 sweepers, } of Europeans, 1 each,
24 hand bhesties, } for 12 ranges of officer's quarters, at 5 quarters to each range, being 2 to each of bhesties and sweepers,
24 sweepers, }
20 sweepers for 10 ranges of soldier's barracks.
1 bullock bhesty, } for the main guard,
1 sweeper, }
1 hand bhesty, } for the store-rooms and barrack guard,
1 sweeper, }
1 mistry coolie,
1 mate ditto,
30 coolies,
10 bildars,

34. *(M. C. 18th August, 1788.)* Ordered, that the following establishments be appointed in the ordnance department, and that

that they severally take place from the 1st of next October.

Establishment of the arsenal of Fort William.

1 commissary of stores,
1 assistant commissary,
4 conductors,
3 park and laboratory serjeants,
6 laboratory men,
2 European smiths,
2 Europeans, carpenter and cooper.

ARTIFICERS.

COOPERS.

1 sirdar, 4 workmen,

SMITHS.

3 sirdars, 10 filemen,
10 firemen, 30 hammer and bellows men,

CARPENTERS.

5 sirdars, 60 workmen,

SAWYERS.

1 sirdar, 12 workmen,

PAINTERS.

1 sirdar, 10 workmen,

ARMOURERS.

2 sirdars, 30 workmen,

BRASS-MEN.

2 sirdars, 20 workmen,

SICKLEGARS.

4 sirdars, 200 workmen,

SAILMAKERS.

1 sirdar, 10 workmen,

CHUCKLERS.

1 sirdar, 12 workmen,

MAGAZINE-MEN.

14 sirdars, 330 workmen,

FOUNDERY ESTABLISHMENT.

1 European overseer,

FOUNDERS.

1 sirdar, 10 workmen,

ENGRAVERS.

2 workmen,

BRICKLAYERS.

2 workmen.

TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT.

3 serangs of the present establishment of lascars, to cease after the present possessors.

1 head mistry carpenter, to cease after the present possessor.

35. *(ibid.)* Establishment for the field train at the presidency, whether in cantonments or at practice, under the commanding-officer of artillery.

ARTIFICERS.

COOPERS.

2 workmen,

SMITHS.

1 sirdar, 8 file-men,
4 fire-men, 12 hammer and bellows-men.

CARPENTERS.

1 sirdar, 16 workmen.

SAWYERS.

1 sirdar, 4 workmen.

PAINTERS.

1 sirdar, 5 workmen.

BRASSMEN.

1 sirdar, 4 workmen,

SICKLEGARS.

1 sirdar, 3 workmen.

SAILMAKER.

1 sirdar.

BILDARS, COOLIES, AND SWEEPERS.

1 sirdar, 7 workmen.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

2 sirdars, 30 workmen, 2 hand bheesties,

36. *(ibid.)* Eſtabliſhment for the expenſe magazine at Fort William and Budge Budge.

1 deputy-commiſſary,
1 conductor in Fort William,
1 ditto at Budge Budge,
1 park and laboratory-ſerjeant,
4 laboratory-men,
1 European ſmith,
1 ditto, cooper.

37. *(ibid.)* Eſtabliſhment for the magazine at Cawnpore.

1 commiſſary, 2 conductors.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

2 ſirdars, 4 hand-beheſties,
50 workmen, 4 ſweepers.

Magazine at Futty-ghur.

1 deputy-commiſſary, 2 conductors.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

2 ſirdars, 4 hand-beheſties,
50 workmen, 4 ſweepers.

Magazine at Midnapore.

1 deputy-commiſſary, 1 conductor.

NATIVE ARTIFICERS.

COOPERS.

1 workman.

SMITHS.

1 ſirdar, 1 fileman,
1 fireman, 2 hammer and bellows-men.

CARPENTERS.

2 workmen.

PAINTER.

1 workman.

SICKLEGAR.

1 workman.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

1 ſirdar, 10 workmen,
2 beheſties, and 2 ſweepers.

Eſtabliſhment for the magazines at Patna and Berhampore.

1 deputy-commiſſary, 2 conductors.

NATIVE ARTIFICERS.

COOPER.

1 workman.

SMITHS.

1 ſirdar. 1 fileman,
1 fireman, 3 hammer and bellows-men.

CARPENTERS.

1 ſirdar, 4 workmen.

SICKLEGARS.

2 workmen.

SAILMAKERS.

2 workmen.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

1 ſirdar, 20 workmen,
2 hand beheſties, 2 ſweepers.

Magazine at Buxar.

1 deputy-commiſſary, 1 conductor,

NATIVE ARTIFICERS.

COOPER.

1 workman.

SMITHS.

1 ſirdar, 1 fileman,
1 fireman, 3 hammer and bellows-men;

CARPENTERS.

1 ſirdar, 3 workmen;

PAINTERS.

1 workman.

ARMOURERS.

2 workmen.

SICK-

SICKLEGARS.

2 workmen.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

2 firdars, 30 workmen,
2 beheſties, 2 ſweepers.

Magazine at Chunar.

1 commiſſary, 4 conductors,
1 park and laboratory-ſerjeant,
3 laboratory-men, 1 ditto carpenter,
1 European ſmith, 1 ditto cooper.

NATIVE ARTIFICERS.

COOPERS.

3 workmen.

SMITHS.

2 ſirdars, 4 filemen,
4 firemen, 12 hammer and bellows-men.

CARPENTERS.

2 firdars, 24 workmen.

SAWYERS.

1 firdar, 6 workmen.

PAINTERS.

1 firdar, 4 workmen.

ARMOURERS.

1 ſirdar, 10 workmen.

BRASS-MEN.

1 firdar, 4 workmen.

SICKLEGARS.

1 ſirdar, 27 workmen.

SAILMAKERS.

2 ſirdars, 9 workmen.

CHUCKLERS.

1 ſirdar, 6 workmen.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

4 ſirdars, 4 hand-beheſties,
100 workmen, 4 ſweepers.

38. *(ibid.)* Eſtabliſhment for the field train at each of the ſtations of Cawnpore and Futty-ghur, under the commanding-officer of artillery.

EUROPEANS.

STAFF.

1 park and laboratory-ſerjeant,
2 laboratory-men,
2 overſeers of bullocks and bildars.

ARTIFICERS.

1 ſmith, 1 carpenter, 1 cooper.

NATIVE ARTIFICERS.

COOPERS.

2 workmen.

SMITHS.

2 ſirdars, 4 firemen,
4 filemen, 12 hammer and bellows-men.

CARPENTERS.

2 ſirdars, 20 workmen.

SAWYERS.

1 ſirdar, 4 workmen.

PAINTERS.

1 ſirdar, 2 workmen.

BRASS-MEN.

1 ſirdar, 4 workmen.

SICKLEGARS.

1 ſirdar, 3 workmen.

SAILMAKERS.

1 ſirdar, 2 workmen.

BILDARS, COOLIES, &c.

5 ſirdars, 300 workmen.
4 hand-beheſties, 15 carts.

N. B. When actually marching, or at practice, additional batta to be allowed to the native artificers, at the rate of 2 rupees per month for the ſirdars, and 1 rupee per

month

month for the workmen and beheſties; the duties of the magazine to be performed by the train artificers; and all detachments of guns, from the field train, to be ſupplied with artificers from thence, as at preſent.

39. *(M. C. 30th May, 1787.)* The Governor-general in Council, obſerving that no proviſion is made in any fixed eſtabliſhment for beheſties and ſweepers, for the uſe of the head ſurgeon and hoſpital-mates of the general hoſpital, authorize the following proportion for each general hoſpital, to commence from the 1ſt of June next.

For the head ſurgeon, { 1 beheſty, 1 ſweeper.

For the hoſpital-mates, { 3 beheſties, 3 ſweepers.

40. *(G. O. 12th June, 1786.)* The circumſtances of the ſervice, not admitting of an equal diſtribution of the laſcar companies among the European companies, they are to be conſidered as independent, and to be employed with the latter, as occaſion may require. The companies ſo employed, are to be temporarily attached to the European companies, with which they may be doing duty, and to be muſtered, returned, and paid, by the commanding-officer of the latter.

(G. O. 14th. November, 1788.) The orders of the 12th June, 1786, directing that the odd company or companies of laſcars ſhall be attached to the ſenior company, or companies, at a ſtation, is revoked, and the odd company, or companies, beforementioned, ſhall be commanded by the ſenior captain, or captains, at the ſtation.

41. *(G. O. 12th November, 1788.)* In order to provide the neceſſary eſtabliſhment of beheſty bullocks, after the 1ſt December next, it is directed that they be furniſhed after that date as follows:

Thoſe for the ſepoy battalions and regiments of native cavalry, by their reſpective commanding-officers.

Thoſe for the European infantry, by the quarter-maſters.

Thoſe for the European artillery and companies of laſcars, by the quarter-maſters when preſent; but for the detached companies, by the commanding-officer of thoſe companies.

Thoſe for detachments of artillery, ſerving with two guns, by the commanding officers of the detachments.

Thoſe for the field officers attached to European corps, by the quarter-maſters.

Thoſe for the companies of European artillery and infantry invalids, by the commanding officers of the reſpective companies.

In lieu of what is now drawn for the eſtabliſhment of puckallies, an allowance is to be made of 12 ſonaut rupees per month, which includes every charge for providing and feeding the bullocks, the pay of the puckallie or driver, and all incidental expences for bags and ropes.

Whatever proviſion is now made in the eſtabliſhments of the barrackmaſters at Dinapore and Berhampore, of bullock beheſties, is to ceaſe from the 1ſt of next month; and a reduction is to take place, at the ſame time, from the fixed eſtabliſhment of the barrack-maſter of Fort William, of 36 bullock and 20 hand beheſties, in conſequence of the private barracks being hereafter to be ſupplied with water by the quartermaſters.

The colonels being no longer attached to particular brigades or European corps, the proportion

proportion of beheſties and ſweepers allotted for them in the field eſtabliſhment of the quartermaſters of European corps, and in the temporary eſtabliſhment of the barrack-maſters, are to be ſtruck off from the 1ſt of December next, from which date they, as well as their aids de camp, are to draw for the proportion of beheſties and ſweepers, which is allotted by the regulations of the ſervice to their reſpective ranks.

(Temporary.)

42. *(M. C. 1ſt February, 1790.)* Agreed, at the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, that an augmentation of the army, under this preſidency, do immediately take place, by an additional two companies of the preſent ſtrength to the eſtabliſhment of each of the native battalions, and 1 duffadar and 20 troopers to each troop of native cavalry.

(G. O. 13th February, 1790.) A pay ſerjeant is to be allowed to the artillery proceeding with lieut. colonel Cockerell's detachment.

(G. O. 18th February, 1790.) One elephant is to be allowed to each of the battalions of native infantry, ordered on ſervice to the Carnatic, extra of the proportion eſtabliſhed for a battalion of native infantry.

(G. O. 8th April, 1790.) Should the company of artillery now ordered to Mauſulipatam, join lieutenant-colonel Cockerell, the two detachments of artillery will form one train under the ſenior officer, and the ſeparate eſtabliſhments of people are to be formed into one eſtabliſhment, conſiſting only of the proportion of people of every denomination fixed for a train in the field, whether for one or more companies.

The people in lieu of the quarter-maſter's eſtabliſhment, in the event of this junction, are alſo to be under the ſenior officer.

43. *(General Abſtracts of the whole of the Military Eſtabliſhment under the Government of Bengal, collected from the aforegoing, and other Orders, by the Compiler.)*

General Staff of the Army.

Paymaſters.																																			
Aids de camp.																																			
Fort William.																																			
Generals and Colonels in command.	Colonels.	Military auditor-general.	Deputy military-auditor-general.	Adjutant-general.	Deputy adjutant-general.	Quartermaſter-general.	Deputy-quartermaſter-general.	Military-paymaſter general.	Deputy-military-paymaſter-general, accountant and paymaſter of extraordinaries.	Paymaſter artillery and garriſons.	Deputy-paymaſter artillery and garriſons.	Paymaſters to [illegible]	Deputy-paymaſters to [illegible]	Judge advocate general.	Deputy judge-advocates-general.	Secretary to the Military Department of inſpection.	Secretary to the Military Board.	Military ſecretary to the Commander-in-chief.	Secretary to the Commander-in-chief.	Perſian interpreter to the Commander-in-chief.	Secretary and Perſian interpreter to the commander-in-chief in the field.	Brigade-majors.	To the Governor-general.	To the colonels.	Regulating officer Calcutta militia.	Town major and barrackmaſters.	Fort-adjutant.	Adjutant to the town-guards.	Garriſon ſtore keeper.	Fort adjutant and barrackmaſter Chunar.	Barrackmaſter Dinapore.	Barrackmaſter Berhampore.	Fort-adjutant Buxar.	Adjutant and quartermaſter Midnapore.	Chaplains.
1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7

(Since the union of the offices of Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, that of military-ſecretary to the Governor-general has been vacant.)

Engineers.

1	Lieutenant-colonel.
1	Major.
4	Captains.
8	Lieutenants.
8	Enfigns.
22	Total.

European Cavalry.

1	Colonel and captain.
1	Lieutenant-colonel and captain.
1	Major and captain.
3	Captains.
6	Lieutenants.
6	Cornets.
6	Quartermasters.
24	Sergeants.
24	Corporals.
6	Trumpeters.
6	Beatboys.
324	Privates.
1	Chaplain.
1	Adjutant.
1	Surgeon.
12	Assistant-surgeons.
6	Rough-riders.

Staff.

(Not at present in existence.)

European Artillery.

	Commissioned officers.							Non-commissioned officers and rank and file.						Staff. Commissioned.						Staff. Non-com.					
	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant-fire-workers.	Enfigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals	Gunners.	Gunners.	Matroffes.	Total.	Brigade-major.	Aids de camp.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Surgeons.	Assistants-surgeons.	Serjeants-major.	Quartermaster-serjeants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drums-major.	Fifes-major.
One company,	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	4	2	—	8	56	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Four companies more,	—	—	—	4	8	8	20	16	16	8	32	224	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One battalion,	—	1	1	5	10	10	27	8	8	16	40	280	370	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Two battalions more.	1	1	2	10	20	20	54	32	32	32	80	560	740	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Grand total brigade,	1	2	3	15	30	30	81	60	60	30	120	840	1110	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

European

European Infantry.

	Commissioned officers.						Non-commissioned officers and rank and file.					Staff.									
												Com.				Non-com.					
	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-surgeons.	Serjeants-major.	Quartermasters' serjeants.	Drum-serjeants.	Drill-corporals.	Drum-major.	Fife-major.
1 grenadier company.	—	—	1	2	1	3	3	4	[illegible]	68	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 grenadier company more.	—	—	1	2	1	3	3	4	[illegible]	68	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 battalion company. -	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	4	[illegible]	68	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 bat. companies more.	—	—	5	5	5	15	15	20	10	340	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 battlion. - - - -	1	1	8	10	6	26	24	32	16	544	616	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 battalions more. - -	5	5	40	50	30	130	120	160	80	2720	3080	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grand Total, —	6	6	48	60	36	156	144	192	96	3264	3696	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

European Invalids.

	Commissioned officers.			Non-commissioned officers and rank and file.				Staff.			
								Com.		Non-com.	
	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.	Adjutant.	Assistant surgeons.	Serjeant-major.	Pay serjeant.
ARTILLERY.											
1 company, - -	1	3	4	6	6	100	112	1	1	1	1
INFANTRY.											
1 company, - -	1	3	4	6	6	100	112	—	—	—	1
2 companies more, -	2	6	8	12	12	200	224	—	—	—	2
Total Infantry, —	3	9	12	18	18	300	336	—	—	—	3
Grand total and Staff to the corps, —	4	12	16	24	24	400	448	1	1	1	4

Native

Native Cavalry.

Troop of Body Guard.

Europeans.			Natives.					Staff and artificers.							
Lieutenant.	Cornet.	Serjeants.	Rattadar.	Duffadars.	Trumpeters.	Troopers.	Total.	Serjeant-major.	Shoeing smiths.	Farriers.	Farrier.	Saddlers.	Sickleegars.	Sweepers.	Bhaars.
1	1	3	1	6	2	50	59	1	1	6	1	2	2	2	2

(At present there are two lieutenants, instead of one lieutenant and one cornet.)

Regiments of Cavalry.

	Europeans.			Natives.						Staff and artificers.				
	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total.	Cadet lemadar.	Second lemadar.	Duffadars.	Trumpeters.	Troopers.	Total.	Assistant Surgeon.	Serjeant-major.	Farriers.	Puckallies.	Bhuttalodie.
1 troop,	—	1	1	1	1	5	1	70	78	—	—	1	1	—
2 troops more,		2	2	2	2	10	2	140	156	—	—	2	2	—
1 regiment,	1	3	4	3	3	15	3	210	234	1	1	3	3	1
1 regiment more,	1	3	4	3	3	15	3	210	234	1	1	3	3	1
Grand total,	2	6	8	6	6	30	6	420	468	2	2	6	6	2

Native

Native Infantry.

	Europeans.					Natives.							Staff.										
													Com.				Non com.						
	Lieut. Colonel,	Major,	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total.	Subadars.	Jemadars,	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Total.	Brigade-major.	Adj. of qr. mr.	Adjutants.	Asst. surgeons.	Serjeant-major.	Quarter mr. serj.	Drill havildars.	Drill naicks.	Drum majors.	Fife-majors,	Black doctors.
1 company, - -	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	68	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 companies more,	—	—	—	9	9	9	9	36	36	18	612	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 battalion, -	—		1	10	11	10	10	40	40	20	680	800	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 battalions more,	—	—	-	50	55	50	50	200	200	100	3400	4000	—	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
1 brigade, -	1	1	6	60	68	60	60	240	240	120	4080	4800	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5 brigades more, -	5	5	30	300	340	300	300	1200	1200	600	20400	24000	5	5	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Grand total.	6	6	36	360	408	360	360	1440	1440	720	24480	28800	6	6	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36

(Adjutants of battalions are now non-effective staff.—See art. 4.)

Native Invalids, fit for Garrison Duty.

	European capts. commanding.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Privates.	Total.	Adjutant.
1 company, - - -	1	2	4	8	8	90	112	—
9 companies, - -	—	18	36	72	72	810	1008	—
1 battalion, - - - -	1	20	40	80	80	900	1120	—
1 battalion more, - - - -	1	20	40	80	80	900	1120	—
Grand Total.	2	40	80	160	160	1800	2240	1

Artillery Lascars.

	Serangs.	1st tindal.	2d tindal.	Lascars,	Total.
One company, - - -	1	2	2	56	61
Twenty-nine companies more,	29	58	58	1614	1769
Grand Total.	30	60	60	1670	1830

RESI-

RESIDENCY OF BENCOOLEN.

One company of European artillery,
One company of gun-lascars, - - -
Three companies of native infantry, -
} Of the same strength as others of the like nature, on the Bengal establishment.

The lascars are entertained from the Company's castles:

Lascars and artificers, attached to the company of artillery.

Smiths.					Carpenters.		Sail-makers.				Lascars.					
Mate,	Fireman,	Fireman,	Hammermen,	Armourer,	Mate,	Workmen,	Mate,	Workmen,	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cooks,	Lascars,	[illegible]	Sweepers,	Bladers,	Coolies,
1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	[illegible]	1	1	6	3	5	3	3

Prince of Wales's Island.

	Artillery.							Lascars.					Native infantry.									Staff.						
																						Comd.			Non-comd.			
Artillery. Native infantry, and Staff.	Captain commandant,	Serjeants,	Corporals,	Drummers,	Gunners,	Matrosses,	Total,	Serang,	1st Tindal,	2d Ditto,	Lascars,	Total,	Lieutenant,	Subaur,	Jemadar,	Havildars,	Naicks,	Drummers,	Sepoys,	Total,	Field-adjutant-major,	Quartermaster-sergeant,	Assistant-surgeon,	Serjeant-major,	Magazine-serjeant,	Drill-havildar,	Black officer,
	1	2	2	2	4	20	30	1	2	2	56	61	3	3	3	12	12	6	204	240	1	1	2	1	1	1	2

	Smiths.							Carpenters.			Painters.		Armourers.			Brass-men.			Sickle-grass-		
Artificers.	Puckalies,	Sweeper,	Sawyers,	Mistry,	Mate,	Filemen,	Firemen,	Hammermen,	Mistry,	Mate,	Workmen,	Mistry,	Workmen,	Mistry,	Mate,	Workmen,	Mistry,	Mate,	Workmen,	Mistry,	Mate,	Workmen,
	5	1	4	1	1	3	6	9	1	1	18	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	3

With

Escort with the Resident at Madajee Scindea's Court.

Lieutenants.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Privates.	Sircar.	Native doctor.	Writer.	Tindals.	Lascars.	Puckalies.
2	2	2	5	8	4	136	1	1	1	2	6	2

Detachment with two Guns.

Europeans.					Lascars.				Artificers.								
									Smiths.			Carpenters					
Lieutenant.	Serjeants.	Gunners.	Matrosses.	Total	1st tindal.	2d tindal.	Lascars.	Total.	Lascar.	Fireman.	Gunner.	Mate.	Workman.	Bildars.	Sweeper.	Bullock-heavy.
1	1	2	6	10	1	1	28	30	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1

Chief Engineer.

Europeans				Lascars.		Mistries							Dooly men.		
Head overseer.	Second overseer.	Jemadar.	Peons.	Tindals.	Lascars.	Smiths.	Bricklayers.	Brick-makers.	Carpenters.	Sawyers.	Coolies.	Sirdar.	Dooly men.	Carts.
1	1	1	24	3	30	2	2	4	2	2	2	10	1	12	4

Non-commissioned Staff and Artificers under the Town-major and Barrack-master of Fort William, and Barrack-masters of Chunar, Dinapore, and Berhampore.

	Non-commissioned staff.										Artificers.													
											Smiths.		Carpenters.		Beheestes.					Coolies.				
	Serjeants-major.	Garrison serjeant.	Key-serjeants.	Barrack serjeant.	Barrack corporal.	Campkolly-men.	Pound-serjeant.	Pay-serjeant.	Sircar.	Sick-serjeant.	Mistry.	Workmen.	Mistry.	Workmen.	Sirdars.	Bullock.	Hand.	Bildars.	Sweepers.	Mistrys.	Mates.	Workmen.	Carts.
Town-major and barrackmaster of Fort William.	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	20	51	—	124	2	—	27	10
Barrackmaster of Chunar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	10	—	1	12	—
——— Dinapore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	46	1	—	20	—
——— Berhampore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	28	10	49	1	1	30	—

Ordnance

Ordnance Eſtabliſhments.

	Europeans.												Engraver.	Coopers.		Smiths.		Founders.		Armourers.		Braſſmen.		Carpenters.	
	Commiſſary of ſtores.	Aſſiſtant-commiſſary of ſtores.	Commiſſaries of ordnance.	Deputy commiſſaries of ordnance.	Conductor.	Laboratory Serjeants.	Laboratory men	Overſeers. Foundery.	Overſeers. Bunnies and bildars.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Carpenters.	Workmen.	Miſtry.	Workmen.	Miſtry.	Firemen and Firewomen.	Hammermen and bellowsmen.	Miſtry.	Workmen.	Miſtry.	Workmen.	Miſtry.	Workmen.	Miſtry.	Workmen.
Arſenal and Foundry, -	1	1	-	-	4	3	6	1	-	2	1	1	2	1	4	3	2	30	1	10	2	30	2	10	5	60
Field train at the Preſidency,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	16
Expenſe magazine at Fort William and Budge Budge, -	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magazine at Cawnpore, -	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
——— at Futty-ghur, -	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
——— at Midnapore, - -	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
——— at Patna and Berhampore,	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
——— at Buxar, - - -	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
——— at Chunar, - - -	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	2	8	12	-	-	1	10	1	4	2	24
Field train at Cawnpore and Futty ghur. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	8	12	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	20

Ordnance Eſtabliſhments in Continuation.

	Brick-layers.	Painters.		Sawyers.		Sail-makers.		Sick-legs.		Chuckers.		Bildars, coolies, & ſweepers.		Magazine-men.		Beheſties.		
	Workmen.	Miſtry.	Workmen.	Miſtry.	Workmen.	Miſtry.	Workmen.	Miſtry.	Workmen.	Miſtry.	Workmen	Sirdar.	Workmen.	Sirdar.	Workmen.	Sirdar.	Workmen.	Carts.
Arſenal and Foundry, - -	2	1	10	1	2	1	10	4	20	1	12	-	-	14	330	-	-	-
Field-train at the Preſidency,	-	1	5	1	4	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	7	2	30	-	2	-
Expenſe magazine at Fort William and Budge Budge, - - -	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magazine at Cawnpore, - -	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	50	-	4	-
——— at Futty-ghur, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	50	-	4	-
——— at Midnapore, - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	10	-	2	-
——— at Patna and Berhampore,	-	-	-	-		-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	20	-	2	-
——— at Buxar, - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	30	-	2	-
——— at Chunar, - -	-	1	4	1	6	2	9	1	27	1	6	-	4	4	100	-	4	-
Field-train at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur, - - - -	-	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	3	-	-	5	300	-	-	-	4	15

N. B. Three ſerangs and one head miſtry-carpenter, of the former eſtabliſhment, are to remain in the arſenal of Fort William, but to ceaſe after the preſent poſſeſſors.

Quarter-maſters

Quartermaster's Establishments.

	Camp-colour-men.	Sircars.	Lascars.				Smiths.					Armourers.				Carpenters.			Sail-makers.			Sickle-gars.		Chuck-lers.		Sweepers.		Bildars.		Coolies.			Bhesties.				
			Serangs,	Tindals,	Coffobs,	Lascars,	Mistry,	Mate,	Tile-men,	Tin-men,	Hammer-men,	Mistry,	Mate,	Workmen,	Brass-men,	Mistry,	Mate,	Workmen,	Mistry,	Mate,	Workmen,	Sirdar,	Workmen,	Sirdar,	Workmen,	Mate,	Workmen,	Mate,	Workmen,	Mate,	Workmen,	Puckallies,	Sirdar,	Mate,	Hand,	Hackeries,	Gurrymen,
To a battalion of European artillery detached in the field,	15	—	5	5	—	100	1	1	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	1	3	—	1	4	—	2	—	2	—	31	1	30	1	30	12	—	1	21	2	—
To a battalion of do. in cantonments,	—	—	—	1	1	30	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	[illegible]	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	15	—	15	12	—	—	—	—	—
To a company of do. at a half battalion station, detached,	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	3	—	—
To a company of do. detached in the field,	3	—	1	1	—	20	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	6	—	6	2	—	—	3	1	—
Detachment with 2 guns,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Quartermaster to a battalion of European infantry in the field,	8	—	1	2	—	60	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	—	2	—	3	—	38	1	20	1	20	18	1	1	22	2	4
To a ditto in cantonment,	—	—	1	1	1	25	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	10	1	10	18	—	—	—	—	4
Adjutant and quartermaster to a battalion of native infantry,	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quartermaster to His Majesty's 73d regiment.	—	—	1	2	2	50	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	4	1	1	—	3	1	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	15	1	15	21	—	—	—	—	—

The quartermaster to a battalion of artillery in the field, draws one puckallie, and one hand-bhesty for each field-officer, and in the proportion of three hand for the officers and two puckallies for the men of each company present, four hand for the battalion staff, one puckallie for each company of lascars, and one mate bhesty, when the whole battalion is present.—Quartermaster of artillery in cantonments, draws one puckallie for each field-officer, two for each company of Europeans, and one for each company of lascars present.—A company of artillery detached in the field three hand for the officers, two puckallies for the men, and one for each company of lascars present.—Quartermaster to a battalion of European infantry in the field, draws one mistry and one mate-bhesty, two bullock and two hand for the lieut. colonel and major, twenty hand for the officers, including staff; and two puckallies for the use of each company.—Quartermaster to a battalion of European infantry in cantonments, to draw one puckallie for each field-officer, and two for each company present.

Lascars and Artificers for a battalion of sepoys.

	Lascars.		Artificers.									
Sircars.	Tindal.	Lascars.	Mate smith.	Fireman.	Hammermen.	Mistry armourers.	Carpenter.	Sicklegars.	Sailmaker.	Chucklers.	Bildars.	Hackeries.
4	1	12	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	6	2

Beheſties and ſweepers for colonels, aids de camp, head-ſurgeons, and hoſpital-mates, at each general-hoſpital.

	Beheſties.		
	Puckalies.	Hand.	Sweepers.
For a colonel. - - - -	1	2	2
Aid de camp, - - - -	—	1	1
Head-ſurgeon, (provided by	—	1	1
Hoſpital-mates, the purveyor.)	—	3	3

SECTION

SECTION XII.

ESCORTS AND DETACHMENTS.

ART. 1. *(G. O. 6th March, 1786.)* The Commander-in-chief has obſerved with concern, the great irregularity with which every ſepoy detachment, he has accidentally met, marches towards the place of its deſtination.—He concludes, that all detachments previous to their marching from the parade, where they were firſt formed, have been examined by an adjutant, or a commiſſioned officer, and that clear and full inſtructions have been communicated to the officers who are to command them; but as the want of a certain degree of order in common marches, tends to real evil, he directs that poſitive and clear orders be given to every detachment, as to the method they are expected to obſerve on their march; and that the officer, or non-commiſſioned officer, commanding, be acquainted that he will be held reſponſible for a deviation from the orders preſcribed on this head.

2. *(G. O. 13th June, 1787.)* The Fort-adjutant is deſired to ſend to the public officer at Barrackpore, at the end of each month, an account of all the parties which may have been detached in the courſe of it, from the garriſon guards, agreeable to the following form, which is to regulate the officers commanding battalions of ſepoys, in making out their abſtracts, and ſerve as a ſufficient voucher to the pay-maſter for paying them.

Corps.	When detached and where.	When returned.	Subedars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.
5th battalion.	2d July, Dacca.	25th of July.	1	2	4	4	50
5th battalion.	10th July, Budge Budge.	28th of ditto.	—	—	1	2	12
6th battalion.	5th July, Midnapore.	30th of ditto.	—	1	2	3	30
		Total, ---	1	3	7	9	92

3. *(G. O. 3d April, 1788.)* When any detachment is ſent from the preſidency, as an eſcort, it is to be furniſhed with a certificate, ſpecifying the actual date of embarkation or march; when the detachment goes from Fort William, the certificate is to be given by the town-major; when from Barrackpore, by the major of brigade; on the return of the detachment from duty, the certificate is to be delivered back to the office

officer who signed it, and to be forwarded by him to the officer commanding the battalion, as a voucher for drawing the extra batta, to which the party may be entitled.

FORM OF THE CERTIFICATE.

This certifies, that a detachment of 1 naick and 4 sepoys, went on duty to ———, on the ——— of April, 1788, the detachment commanded by ——— naick.

A. B. Town-major.

On the back of the certificate, are to be written two certificates, ready for the signature of the officer, civil or military, to whom the escort is sent.

FORM.

This certifies that the detachment, commanded by ———, naick, arrived at this place, on the ——— of May, 1788.

R. S.

This certifies that the detachment, commanded by ———, naick, was ordered to proceed on it's return from this on the — of May, 1788.

R. S.

When any detachment of the like nature, is sent from any other station of the army, certificates of the same kind are to be sent with it.

(G. O. 24th April, 1789.) Besides the separate certificates of the march and return of detachments, directed to be granted, in consequence of the general orders of the 3d of April, 1788, and to be sent to the officers commanding corps, the staff-officers, whose duty it may be, are respectively ordered, to furnish the paymasters with general monthly certificates, including all the above mentioned occurrences, to be countersigned by the commanding-officers of stations or corps, agreeably to the annexed form; which general certificate, and not the particular certificates, are to accompany the paymasters accounts of disbursements for audit. These general monthly certificates are to be made out and signed by the brigade-major, for the troops belonging to their respective stations, and by the adjutants, where there are not majors of brigade.

Certificate of Officers and Privates of the 22d Battalion of Native Infantry, 4th Brigade, who went on, and joined, from Command, for the month of April, 1789.

When on command.	Duty on, which sent, and to what place.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers and fifers.	Privates.	Bodies.	When joined from command.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers and fifers.	Privates.	Bodies.
1789 22d March.	On commercial duties, to place,	1	1	4	4	2	68	1	Not joined.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On the revenue duties, to place,	—	1	5	7	—	70	1	Ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	With the nabob, if detached, or actually marching, to place,	1	1	4	4	2	68	1	Ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	with lieut. Dow. to Larkergung,	2	2	8	8	4	136	2	Ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 April,	With treasure to Calcutta,	—	1	1	1	—	18	—	Joined 17th inst.		—	1	1		10	—
th April,	On duty to Luckipore,	—	1	1	1	—	20	—	Joined 26th inst.		1	1	1		20	—

Place. } *C. D.* Adjutant, 2d Batt. Native Infantry, 4th Brigade. *A. B.* Major of Brigade, 4th Brigade.
Date. }

This

This certificate is to be counterſigned by the commanding-officer of the ſtation; or if the battalion is detached, the certificate is to be counterſigned by the commanding-officer of the battalion.

Additional columns are to be inſerted for any other deſcription of officers or men, who may happen to be on command.

4. *(G. O. 23d October, 1788.)* The Commander-in-chief, having reaſon to ſuppoſe that the minutes of council and general orders, are not regularly tranſmitted to the out poſts or detached corps of the army, notwithſtanding the repeated injunctions which have been iſſued on this head, theſe are again re-publiſhed, and the Commander-in-chief expects that they will be ſtrictly attended to in future.

(G. O. 11th September, 1786.) It having been repreſented by ſome of the officers on command, that the general orders concerning their corps have not been regularly tranſmitted to them, it is therefore directed that the majors of brigade and other public officers, whom it may concern, be enjoined to pay ſtrict attention to this point in future.

All regulations of government or general orders reſpecting the army, will be forwarded from the adjutant general's office, to the principal ſtations of the army, viz, Midnapore, Barrackpore, Berhampore, Dinapore, Chunar, Cawnpore, and Futty Ghur, and the commanding officers will be held reſponſible, that they be circulated by their public officers, to all corps on detachment from their reſpective brigades or ſtations.

5. *(G. O. 31ſt March, 1788.)* It is to be conſidered as a ſtanding order, that returns of detachments and corps be tranſmitted to the office of the brigade major of the ſtation on which they are dependant, and that all orders be forwarded from that office to ſuch detachments and corps, in conformity to the general orders of the 11th September, 1786.

6. *(M. C. 3d Auguſt, 1779.)* When a battalion of ſepoys is going on ſervice, and has occaſion for ordnance, the commanding-officer of the troops ſhall order from the park the number he ſhall deem neceſſary; which ſhall accordingly be detached and continue with the battalion till re-manded to the park, which ſhall always be done as ſoon as the ſervice will admit of it.

Every two 6 pounders ſo detached, are to be commanded by a commiſſioned officer of artillery, when the ſtrength of that corps will admit of it, who ſhall have along with him a number of artillery ſufficient to work and drag the guns, without any further aſſiſtance.

While detached, he ſhall be reſponſible for the good order and diſcipline of his detachment, and alſo for the good condition of the ordnance, carriage bullocks, and ſtores, under his charge; that is to ſay, (it being hereby declared to be his immediate duty) to report any neglect or miſmanagement of the contractor's people under him in their charge of the draft and carriage train to the commanding officer; and he ſhall perform all ſuch artillery duties as may be required of him, by the commanding officer under whom he ſerves; he ſhall draw on the commanding officer of the train and quarter-maſters for the pay and allowances of his people.

He ſhall ſend monthly returns to the commanding officer of artillery, from whoſe command he was ſent out, of the detachment and ſtores, and he ſhall give a particular

 account.

account of the expenditure of the ſtores and ammunition committed to his charge.

When the detachment ſhall return, the ſtores and carriages ſhall be ſurveyed by the commanding-officer of artillery, *(at preſent by a committee of officers ordered by the commanding officer of the ſtation)* and if it ſhall be found that they have been neglected and not kept in good condition, (accidents ariſing from ſervice excepted) the common repairs that ought to have been made ſhall be performed; and the officer ſhall pay for them, the amount to be ſtopt out of his next month's allowance, to be judged by a board of artillery officers not under the rank of lieutenant.

(The mode here preſcribed of drawing for the eſtabliſhments of people, ſent out with two guns, has varied with the introduction of a different practice into the ſervice, — every two guns, now having a ſeparate eſtabliſhment of people, except when ſent from the field ſtations, where eſtabliſhments of train artificers are allowed; but there is always a ſeparate eſtabliſhment of quarter maſter's people.)

7. *(G. O. 3d September, 1779.)* When detachments are ſent from the preſidency, the commanding-officer ſhall acquaint the town-major therewith, ſpecifying whereto, to what brigade, and to what time paid; in like manner all officers commanding at ſubordinates or in the field, are to acquaint the town-major, when a detachment is ſent to the preſidency, that information may be communicated by letter, to the office of the military-auditor-general.

8. *(G. O. 17th December, 1787.)* The following extracts from the general regulations, for collecting the revenues, paſſed in council, on the 8th June laſt, are publiſhed in general orders, for the information and guidance of officers who may be employed at revenue ſtations.

Whenever there ſhall be any of the Honorable Company's troops at a revenue ſtation, the commanding-officer ſhall, on no account of his own authority, detach any ſepoys, either ſingly or in parties, beyond their quarters, upon any ſervice whatever, except on the requiſition in writing of the collector of the ſtation at which he is fixed.—This order is not to be underſtood to impede the performance of any cuſtomary regimental ſervice or duty.

The commanding-officer ſhall not be permitted to puniſh or confine any perſon, not appertaining to his command; neither ſhall any commanding-officer, nor any officer, commiſſioned or non-commiſſioned, or any private under his command, be permitted to lend or borrow any money, or take any concern in any farm, talook, or ſecurityſhip, or to ſell or contract to ſell any article whatever, either in the diſtrict in which he reſides, or in any other, or to have any dealings of any kind whatever with any dewan, zemindar, farmer, ryot, or other dependant or officer of the revenue.—Theſe orders ſhall be equally binding upon the native officers, and on all the ſepoys and followers of the corps.

Whenever the collector ſhall find it neceſſary to detach any ſepoys for eſcorts of treaſure, or other public duties, he ſhall make a requiſition in writing to the commanding-officer, ſpecifying the nature of the ſervice, and the officer ſhall determine the ſtrength of the detachment, and give his ſeparate orders to the officer commanding ſuch detachment, for the performance of any ſervice, in ſuch

ſuch caſe as may require it; and no detachment ſhall be made without a requiſition in writing from the collector.

That no collector ſhall be authorized to employ ſepoys in the collection of revenues.

That no batta be ever levied or taken by ſepoys employed on buſineſs in the moſuſſil.

The articles which regard the native officers and ſepoys are to be clearly explained to them, and ſtrictly enforced.

(G. O. 30th July, 1789.) Earl Cornwallis having been informed, that doubts are entertained by ſeveral officers, whether the reſident at Lucknow, can with propriety demand any duties or complemints from the battalion on duty at that place, unleſs by requiſitions of the ſame nature and in the ſame form, which are authorized to be made for the aſſiſtance of troops by the civil ſervants in the different offices, within the Company's provinces; his Lordſhip deſires that it may in future be underſtood by the army, that it is the duty of the officer commanding the battalion that may be ſtationed at Lucknow, to comply immediately and without heſitation as far as may be in his power, with all requiſitions that may be made to him, either for duties from the troops under his command or for compliments by ſalutes or otherwiſe to any native or European, to whom the reſident may think it proper that ſuch marks of diſtinction ſhould be paid; but the commanding-officer is ſtrictly prohibited from paying a public compliment to any native whatever, unleſs at the ſpecial requeſt of the reſident, and he is on no account to order a ſalute of artillery to any officer under the rank of colonel, nor to an officer of that or a higher rank without having previouſly communicated his intention to the reſident.

It is likewiſe to be conſidered as the duty of the commanding-officer at Lucknow, upon his firſt arrival to take the duty of that ſtation, to deliver to the reſident a return of the number of men fit for duty in the corps under his command; and if at any time during the period of his duty at Lucknow, the original number of duty-men ſhould be diminiſhed above fifty, by ſickneſs, or other contingencies, he is to report it to the reſident.

His Lordſhip further directs, that if at any time a requiſition of the reſident ſhall appear to the commanding officer to be irregular or improper, he ſhall without declining or delaying to comply with it, ſtate to the reſident the reaſons for his opinion in temperate language; and ſhould thoſe reaſons not have the deſired effect with the reſident, he is to report the whole circumſtance of the caſe to the commanding-officer in the field, who will either accommodate ſuch difference of opinion between the reſident and the commanding-officer, or refer it for the deciſion of the Commander-in-chief.

9. *(G. O. 8th May, 1789.)* The Commander-in-chief thinks it proper to direct, that when a detachment of native infantry is ſent out, of the ſtrength of fifty men or upwards, with a probability of uſing their arms, the charge be committed to an European officer.

10. *(G. O. 7th July, 1789)* A ſubaltern officer, with a jemadar, and 30 ſepoys, from Barrackpore, are to proceed with the detachment, to be relieved at Berhampore by a party of equal ſtrength; and it is to be conſidered as a ſtanding rule, that detachments,

ments, proceeding on ſuch duties from the preſidency, are to be relieved at the ſeveral intermediate ſtations.

11. *(G. O. 18th September, 1789.)* The Governor-general in Council has been pleaſed to direct the re-publication of the following minutes of council, reſpecting the mode to be obſerved by officers commanding detachments, in making application for caſh, to any of the collectors or reſidents, and is to be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation.

(M. C. 24th February, 1783.) Ordered, that any officer commanding a detachment, who may have occaſion for caſh, to pay his detachment, ſhall apply to his own paymaſter, for his draft on the military-paymaſter-general, for the amount required; which draft he muſt tender to the revenue chief or collector, or to the reſident at Oude or Benares, according as his ſituation ſhall direct, with his application for advances to that amount; they having been reſtricted from making advances to any detachment, except for ſuch drafts. Every officer going upon detachment, will therefore take care to be furniſhed with them in due time, and the paymaſters of brigades are directed to give their drafts, on the paymaſter-general, for theſe ſupplies, whenever the ſervice may require it, with caution that they do not exceed the amount which may be actually neceſſary.

12. *(M. C. 16th February, 1780.)* Every officer, upon receipt of a bill of exchange, in return for his abſtracts, will immediately preſent it for payment, and without loſs of time adviſe his paymaſter whether it is paid or not; and if it is refuſed or delayed, acquaint him with the reaſons that are aſſigned.

SECTION XIV.

EXERCISES.

ART. 1. General rules to be ſtrictly obſerved in the performance of evolutions and exerciſes.

The exerciſe is invariably to be performed by word of command.

The troops in all ſituations to dreſs to the right, unleſs particularly ordered to dreſs to the left.

The interval between the ranks, when at open order, is to be three paces, and when at cloſe order, one pace; but in the firings, the rear rank is to lock-up as cloſe as poſſible.

The diſtance between the files is to be ſix inches, reckoning from elbow to elbow, and between the companies, one pace, or two where two officers are to take poſt, when the ranks are cloſed.

The length of the pace, is to be two foot four inches from heel to heel.

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The ſoldiers are never to be ſuffered to ſtir or move either hand, head or foot whilſt under arms; in order to obtain this point completely, it ſhould be exacted for as ſhort a time as poſible. On the word *carry your arms* the moſt perfect ſteadineſs muſt be exacted, and on the word *ſlope your arms* they may be more at their eaſe; it muſt however be particularly remembered, that although temporary relaxations are allowed, as to ſteadineſs, none can ever be permitted in regard to ſilence, and that nothing can more completely condemn a regiment in the judgement of every military man, than its being guilty of talking under arms; even the officers in the ranks, in correcting any miſtakes or inaccuracies, ſhould do it with as few words and as little noiſe as poſſible.

In the different facings, it is to be obſerved as a general rule, that the left foot muſt be kept faſt.

An exact and uniform interval is to be obſerved between each motion in the manual. Allowing one third more of time where a word of command intervenes, than between the other motions, to make each diſtinct, as it is to be performed by one word of command.— The fugle muſt be practiſed well to the time, allowing two minutes and a half to the manual, and one more for the platoon exerciſe which follows it.

The time preſcribed in marching is ſeventy paces in the ſlow and one hundred and twenty in the quick in the ſpace of a minute, and the pace to be two feet four inches in length reckoning from heel to heel.

The uſe of the fifes is to be diſpenſed with as much as poſſible, except in the drills, when they are to be uſed in the firſt ſtage of the ſchool of recruits, to give the proper times and cadence.

In cloſe order, the officers are to be on the flanks of their companies, and their ſwords advanced; and in open order, three paces in front; the flank officers covering the ſecond files on the right and left of their companies, and the intermediate ſpace to be equally divided among the other officers.

In marching in column it is of the greateſt conſequence, that the diſtances between the diviſions ſhould be obſerved with preciſion (the leaders of diviſions are anſwerable for the obſervance of this rule), and the pivot files ſhould cover exactly (for the performance of which they are anſwerable).—The intervals between the diviſions are to be equal to their front, reckoning from the front rank of the leading diviſion to the front rank of that which follows:

In ſtepping-off in either quick or ſlow time, the full pace is to be taken; and invariably with the left foot without ſtamping with the right.

In opening the ranks at a halt. On the word *rear ranks take open diſtance*, The right flank man of the rear rank ſteps back two paces, for the rank to dreſs by, and on the word *march* the rank ſteps back two paces, and dreſſes by the right. When marching, on the word *rear ranks take open diſtance*, the rear rank halts with the left feet, and ſteps off with the next left ſtep of the front rank, by which the front rank will gain two paces, and the ranks will be open; to facilitate which, the flankman on the right will give the ſignal to move forward, by throwing out his right hand.

The ſoldiers are not to be ſuffered to paddle

dle on the ground, which means the raiſing up of the foot and ſetting it down in the ſame place; it is to be held an invariable rule, that they muſt either be marching at the preſcribed pace of two feet four inches or be at a halt.

On the word *quick march* being given, the ſoldiers are to ſlope their arms as they ſtep out, throwing out their right arms freely with the left feet, clenching the fingers. And when they halt, for the purpoſe of changing the time from quick to ſlow, they are to carry their arms, but not otherwiſe.

All wheelings are to be performed by looking to the pivot man on which the wheel is to be made; and the files are to halt as they come to their ground until the diviſion is ordered to advance by the word *forward* from its leader, which muſt be given the moment the wheeling flankman comes into the new poſition, or elſe the diviſion will inevitably loſe it proper diſtance. On the word *forward* (if the wheel has been made to the left), the heads are inſtantly to be caſt to the right.

On the word of command for a diviſion to wheel from a halt, the pivot man is to face directly ſquare to the new poſition, on the word march being given, and the diviſion wheels up by files briſkly, but are not to run, nor are they required to keep the ſtep.—In marching, when the pivot man faces to the new poſition, in the wheeling he muſt take two ſteps in that poſition, in order that the diviſion may clear the angle for the ſucceeding one to wheel on.

In wheeling in the ſlow march, the ranks muſt be previouſly cloſed by word of command, and opened again as before directed; and for this the rear rank will only ſtep out with longer ſteps till they are cloſed, and on the word for them to *wheel*, the diviſions ſlope their arms (each file wheeling up as directed for the quick march), and carry their arms again at the *halt*, as they are to ſlep off again in ſlow time.

In changing the time from quick to ſlow, the word *halt* muſt be previouſly given, in order that the whole may ſlep out together: —and the word *march* immediately after.

2. The preſent diſpoſition of the companies in the European battalions, as directed by Earl Cornwallis's printed regulations, is ordered to be diſcontinued, and the companies are to be poſted as follows:

The firſt grenadier company on the right, and the ſecond on the left, in battalion, always under the command of their own captains;

And of the ſix battalion companies,

The third captain's company, the ſecond from the right;

The fourth captain's company, the ſecond from the left;

The firſt captain's company, the third from the right;

The ſecond captain's company, the third from the left;

The fifth captain's company, on the right of the centre;

The ſixth captain's company, on the left of the centre.

Left—2d grenadier, 4th captain, 2d captain, 6th captain,——5th captain, 1ſt captain, 3d captain, 1ſt grenadier—right.

(G. O. 19th February, 1790.) In conſequence of the addition of two battalion companies to each battalion of native infantry, when a battalion is drawn up for exerciſe, the eight battalion companies are to form four grand-diviſions, or eight ſub-diviſions

ſions, independent of the grenadiers, who are always to retain the diſtance of five paces from the right or left-hand company of the battalion, and in the firings or manœuvrings, are to act ſeparately from the battalion companies, according to the former practice, when the battalions conſiſted of the ſame number of companies as at preſent.

3. Preparatory to the battalion going the manual exerciſe, the officers take through poſt by words of command, as follows:

Officers face outwards. (Two motions.)

1ſt. Bring the ſword up to the firſt poſition of the ſtanding ſalute, as deſcribed in the 2d poſition of the 31 article; at the ſame inſtant, the officers on the right of the colours, draw back their right heels, about three inches behind the left.

The officers on the left of the colours, bring up the right heel about three inches inſide of the left.

2d. Officers face together; thoſe upon the right of the colours, to the right; thoſe upon the left, to the left, keeping the ſword at the recover.

Enſigns with the colours, face to the right about.

March.

Upon which, the officers ſtep off together, thoſe faced to the right, go round the right flanks of their reſpective diviſions or companies; thoſe faced to the left, go round the left, and form a line three paces in the rear of the rear rank of their diviſions, facing towards the colours.

The enſigns with the colours march ſtraight through the interval between the two wings, and halt at the diſtance of three paces in the rear of the rear rank.

The ſerjeants, on the ſame word of command, ſtep back three paces ſtraight to the rear, from where they ſtood before, leaving their former line for the officers.

The drummers and fifers upon the right and left, ſtep back two paces, dreſſing with the rear rank.

Officers, to the front face. (3 motions.)

1ſt. Thoſe of the right wing bring their right foot behind the left; thoſe of the left, bring their right heel inſide of their left.

2d. Turn to the front together.

3d. Sink the ſword down to its original poſition, taking the time from the officer on the right.

The enſigns with the colours turn to the right about.

N. B. The officers, when in the rear of the battalion, are poſted exactly the reverſe of what they are when in front, viz. The captains of the right wing cover the ſecond file from the left of their diviſion, the lieutenants the ſecond from the right, and the enſigns the centre. Captains of the left wing cover the ſecond file from the right, the lieutenants the ſecond from the left, and the enſigns the centre; ſo that in going to the rear, or returning to the front, there will be no occaſion for their paſſing or croſſing one another.

The battalion having unfixed their bayonets and ſhouldered, proceed to perform the manual exerciſes, as follows:

4. MANUAL

4. MANUAL EXERCISE.

	WORDS OF COMMAND.	No. of motions.	EXPLANATIONS.
1	Poise your Firelock.	2	1st. Give the firelock a sudden turn inwards with the left hand, so as to bring the lock to the front, with the cock to feel the body; at the same time, seize the firelock at the small with the right hand, taking care that it is not brought away from the hollow of the shoulder, but to be kept exactly perpendicular. 2d. Bring the firelock briskly up from the shoulder, keeping the same hold with the right hand as before; at the same instant, disengage the left from the butt; bring it up with a quick motion, and strike it with the flat of the hand upon the sling, immediately above the guard; the fingers to be extended along the sling; the tip of the middle finger of an equal height, and in a line with the left eye; the elbow close down, so as to feel the butt below the guard; the flat of the butt firm against the body, and the firelock perfectly upright.
2	Cock your firelock.	2	1st. Turn the firelock briskly with the barrel inwards, the cock gently touching the left breast; grasp it with the left hand, immediately above the lock, the little finger touching the feather spring, the elbow well round to the front; at the same instant, raise the right elbow to an equal height with the shoulder, placing the thumb upon the cock, and the fingers extended below the guard. 2d. Keep the firelock perfectly steady in the left hand, press down the cock with the thumb of the right, dropping the right elbow briskly to the side; disengage the thumb nimbly, and take a full grip of the firelock with the right hand at the small.
3	Present.	1	Turn briskly on both heels, so as to make a half face to the right, bringing the right toe to the right and the left full to the front, at the same instant let the firelock fall briskly down to a level, with the swell in the left hand, the hollow of the butt to be kept firm against the right shoulder, leaning the right cheek upon it, the muzzle to be straight to the front and rather drooping, the fore finger of the right hand inside of the guard just before the trigger, the left eye to be shut, looking straight along the barrel, taking good aim with the sight.

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	WORDS OF COMMAND	No. of motions.	EXPLANATIONS.
4	Fire.	1	Pull the trigger with the fore finger of the right hand, bring the firelock briſkly back with the butt under the right arm-pit, the muzzle ſtraight to the front, and well kept up; at the ſame time, ſhift the left hand back from the ſwell, within two inches of the lock, with the fingers well round the barrel, ſeize the cock between the ſecond joint of the fore finger and thumb of the right hand, with the finger ſhut; the lock to be of an equal height with the right breaſt, the left elbow cloſe to the ſide, and the right raiſed up, rather above the height of the ſhoulder.
5	Half-cock your firelocks.	1	Keep the firelock perfectly ſteady in the left hand, drop the right elbow briſkly down over the butt, bringing the cock up to its proper place, and keeping the ſame hold of it between the fore finger and thumb as before.
6	Handle your Cartridge.	1	Throw the right hand briſkly round the corner of the butt, making the flat of it come ſmartly upon the pouch, bring it inſtantly up to the mouth with the fore finger and thumb together, the other three fingers ſhut, the elbow cloſe down over the lock, and the firelock to be kept perfectly ſteady in the left hand.
7	Prime.	1	Give a couple of ſmart ſhakes with the right hand immediately above the pan, placing the three laſt fingers behind the hammer, the elbow to be of an equal height with the ſhoulder, and the fore finger and thumb together as before.
8	Shut your Pans.	2	1ſt. Shut the pan briſkly with the three fingers which are placed behind the hammer, dropping the elbow at the ſame time ſmartly down over the butt. 2d. Turn the piece briſkly round with the left hand, to the loading poſition, forcing it with the three fingers that are behind the hammer, and meet the firelock ſmartly at the muzzle with the right hand, the butt reſting on the ground, and the firelock held with the left hand, the arm cloſe to the body at its full extent without conſtraint; the barrell to the ſame front with the body, and the right hand, with the fingers ſhut, to be behind the barrel at the muzzle.
9	Load with Cartridge.	2	1ſt. Turn the right hand up, with the fore finger and thumb acroſs the muzzle, the back of the hand towards the face, and the fingers ſtraight.

	WORDS OF COMMAND.	No. of motions.	EXPLANATIONS.
			2d. Turn the hand downwards from off the edge of the muzzle, striking the barrel smartly with the fingers behind it, shift the hand instantly from thence, and with the hand shut, seize a strong hold of the rammer between the fore finger and thumb close to the butt with the elbow down.
10	Draw your rammers.	2	1st. Draw the rammer half out with a quick motion, drop the hand and seize it nimbly back handed, with the thumb pointed down in a line with the muzzle.
			2d. Draw it briskly out with a straight arm, turn it round and enter the head about three inches into the muzzle, the rammer to be held nearly about the middle between the fore finger and thumb, with the fingers shut.
11	Ram down your cartridge.	1	Spring the rammer briskly down the barrel, catch it back-handed about the middle on the spring, draw it nimbly out, turn it round with the head upwards, and return it within three inches of being home; the edge of the hand with the back of it upwards, fingers straight, to rest upon the head of the rammer, and the elbow to be of an equal height with the shoulder.
12	Return your rammers.	1	Return the rammer briskly with the right hand, at the same instant turn upon both heels so as to bring the body square to the front, bringing the firelock nimbly up with the left hand to the shoulder, seizing it strong with the right under the cock, with the thumb between the barrel and stock, keep the left hand fast at the swell, the elbow close down upon the lock, and the firelock quite perpendicular.
13	Shoulder your Firelocks.	2	1st. Drop the left hand strong upon the butt, placing the three last fingers under it, the fore finger and thumb in front, keeping the firelock perfectly steady and upright.
			2d. Quit the right hand briskly from the firelock, and bring it close down by the side of the right thigh, with the arm and fingers straight.
14	Rest your Firelocks.	3	1st. Give the firelock a sudden turn with the left hand, at the same instant seize it at the small with the right, keeping it quite perpendicular and in every other respect in the same position as directed in the first motion of the poise.

2d.

	WORDS OF COMMAND.	No. of motions	EXPLANATIONS.
			2. Bring the firelock briſkly up with the right hand to the poiſe, meeting it ſtrong on the ſling with the left, keeping it exactly in the ſame poſition as explained in the 2d motion of the poiſe. 3d. Turn the firelock briſkly inwards with the cock towards you, ſink it down as low as the right hand will admit without conſtraint, the butt exactly in front of the left thigh, the top of the cock to feel the lower part of the belly, at the ſame inſtant ſhift the right foot back with a ſtraight knee behind the left, ſeizing the firelock with the left hand acroſs the ſling, the little finger touching the feather-ſpring, the thumb pointed up between the barrel and ſtock, the left elbow cloſe, and the piece perfectly ſteady.
15	Order your Firelocks.	3	1ſt. Bring the firelock with the barrel againſt the hollow of the right ſhoulder, ſtriking it ſtrong with the left hand upon the ſling, cloſe by the tail-pipe, the right arm to be at its full extent, with the fingers below the guard, keeping the firelock upright, and the body ſquare to the front. 2d. Sink the firelock ſmartly down with the left hand, as low as it will permit, ſo that the butt does not touch the ground, at the ſame time bring up the right hand and ſeize it at the muzzle rather above the height of the ſhoulder, the back of the hand well to the front, the elbow cloſe to the ſtock, keeping the firelock back with the left hand about four inches below the upper ſwivel. 3d. Bring up the right foot briſkly in a line with the left, at the ſame inſtant drop the butt ſmartly down upon the ground cloſe to the ſide of the foot, and quit the left hand briſkly, and bring it down by the ſide of the left thigh, with the arm and fingers ſtraight, the fore corner of the butt to be even with the toe of the right foot, the right elbow cloſe to the ſtock; the thumb pointed up in a line with the edge of the muzzle, and the barrel cloſe into the hollow of the ſhoulder.
16	Ground your Firelocks.	4	1ſt. Turn upon both heels ſo as to make a half face to the right, turn the firelock, at the ſame time, bringing the flat of the butt to the front, the lock to the rear, and the rammer to the right; place the right foot behind the butt, with the heel a ſmall matter inſide the left, the right toe ſtraight to the right and the left to the front.

2d.

	WORDS OF COMMAND.	No of motions.	EXPLANANIONS.
			2d. Step briſkly forward with the left foot, ſo as to have it exactly at the ſwell of the firelock, when on the ground, at the ſame time quit hold of the firelock at the muzzle letting it fall forward, and catch it with the right hand at the ſwell, lay it ſtraight along the ground with the right knee upon the lock, the butt back to feel the right foot, the left hand cloſe by the calf of the left leg, looking well up to the perſon giving the time. 3d. Spring nimbly up, bringing the left foot back to its former poſition, the body half faced to the right, and both hands cloſe by the ſide. 4th. Turn briſkly on both heels ſo as to bring the body ſquare to the front, the heels in a line, and the toes equally turned out.
17	Take up your Firelocks.	4	1ſt. Turn briſkly on both heels, making a half face to the right. 2nd. Step briſkly forward with the left foot, coming to the ſame poſition as deſcribed in the ſecond motion of grounding, taking hold of the firelock at the ſwell with the right hand. 3d. Spring nimbly up with the firelock, bringing the left foot back to its former poſition, the lock to the rear with the flat of the butt againſt the ſide of the right foot, the right hand at the ſwell, keeping the firelock into the hollow of the ſhoulder, and the body half faced to the right. 4th. Bring up the right hand and ſeize the firelock ſtrong at the muzzle with the elbow cloſe to the lock, at the ſame time turn briſkly to the front, raiſing the right toe and bringing it inſide of the butt, the firelock exactly in the ſame poſition as deſcribed in the 3d motion of the order.
18	Reſt your Firelocks.	3	1ſt. Drop the right hand ſmartly down upon the ſling at the ſwell, and ſhift the thumb nimbly behind the barrel. 2d. Bring the firelock briſkly up in a perpendicular line, keeping hold of it with the right hand at the ſwell, at the ſame time ſeize it with the left above the lock, the little finger touching the feather ſpring, the thumb pointed up between the barrel and ſtock, the right hand rather above the height of the ſhoulder, and the elbow cloſe down covering the lock. 3d. Bring the firelock briſkly acroſs the body to the reſt with the left hand, keeping the ſame hold of it as before, at the ſame inſtant diſengage the

	WORDS OF COMMAND.	No of motions.	EXPLANATIONS.
			the right hand from the ſwell, bring it down with the fingers extended below the guard, and ſhift the right foot behind the left heel.
19	Shoulder your firelocks.	2	1ſt. Turn the firelock briſkly into the left ſhoulder with the right hand, dropping the left ſtrong upon the butt, and placing the hand as before deſcribed at that poſition; at the ſame time, bring the right foot up in a line with the left, keeping the right hand under the cock, with the thumb between the barrel and ſtock. 2d. Quit the right hand and bring it down ſmartly by the ſide of the right thigh.
20	Secure you firelocks.	3	1ſt. Bring the right hand briſkly up, with the fore-finger under the cock, and the thumb between the barrel and ſtock. 2d. Keep the firelock ſteady with the right hand, bring up the left and ſeize it ſmartly at the ſwell, keeping the elbow cloſe down upon the lock, with the fingers well round the barrel. 3d. Quit the right hand from below the cock, and bring the firelock briſkly down to the ſecure, with the guard well up under the left armpit, the elbow down cloſe upon the lock, the left hand at the ſwell, the little finger reſting upon the hip bone, and the muzzle to be about the height of the left knee.
21	Shoulder your firelocks.	3	1ſt. Bring the firelock briſkly up, perpendicular, with the left hand; at the ſame inſtant, meet it ſtrong with the right under the cock, the thumb between the barrel and ſtock, the left hand at the ſwell, and the elbow cloſe down over the lock. 2d. Drop the left hand ſtrong upon the butt, placing the fingers and thumb as before directed when at the ſhoulder. 3d. Quit the right hand, and bring it ſmartly down by the ſide of the right thigh.
22	Fix your bayonets.	4	1ſt and 2d motions the ſame as the two firſt of the ſecure. 3d. Let the firelock drop briſkly down to the ground, the butt outſide the left foot, with the lock full to the front; let the barrel fall into the bend of the right arm, ſeize the ſocket of the bayonet nimbly with the right hand, and the ſcabbard with the left; draw and fix it briſkly, keeping hold of the ſocket in the right hand, the left at the ſwell, with the lock full to the front. 4th. Strike the firelock briſkly with the right hand into the hollow

	WORDS OF COMMAND.	No. of motions.	EXPLANATIONS.
			of the left ſhoulder, the barrel to the front, the fingers well round it, the thumb upon the upper braſs near the ſocket of the bayonet, the left hand at the ſwell, raiſing the butt from the ground, and the firelock nearly perpendicular.
23	Shoulder your firelocks.	3	1ſt. Quit the right hand, and bring up the firelock briſkly with the left, keeping the elbow cloſe down upon the lock; bring the right hand nimbly under the cock, as directed in the ſecond motion of the ſecure. 2d. Drop the left hand from the ſwell ſmartly down upon the butt, placing the fingers and thumb, as before directed, when at that poſition. 3d. Quit the right hand and bring it down ſmartly by the ſide of the right thigh.
24	Preſent your arms.	3	1ſt and 2d, the ſame as explained in the 1ſt and 2d motions of the poize. 3d. The ſame as explained for the 3d motion of the 14th word of command, or laſt motion of the reſt.
25	To the right face.	3	1ſt. Bring the firelock briſkly up from the reſt to the poiſe with the right hand, meet it ſtrong with the left on the ſling, immediately above the guard, keeping the flat of the butt firm againſt the body, the tip of the middle finger of the left hand to be of an equal height with the left eye, the elbow cloſe down to feel the butt below the guard, and the firelock to be perfectly upright. 2d. Turn briſkly to the right on both heels, keeping the firelock perfectly ſteady and upright. 3d. Turn the firelock briſkly with the cock towards you, ſink it ſmartly down to the reſt, and ſhift the right foot behind the left, as explained in the 3d motion, 14th word of command.
26	To the right face.	3	1ſt, 2d, and 3d, the ſame as in the foregoing explanation.
27	To the right about face.	3	1ſt, 2d, and 3d, the ſame as in the foregoing explanation, with this difference only, in the ſecond motion, of turning quite round, to the right about, inſtead of to the right.
28	To the left face.	3	1ſt. Bring the firelock up to the poiſe as before directed; at the ſame time bring up the right heel about three inches inſide of the left. 2d. Turn briſkly to the left on both heels, keeping the firelock perpendicular.

3d.

	WORDS OF COMMAND.	No. of motions.	EXLANATIONS.
			3d. Sink the firelock briſkly to the reſt, and ſhift the right foot behind the left, as before explained at that poſition.
29	To the left face.	3	1ſt, 2d, and 3d, the ſame as in the foregoing explanation.
30	To the left about face.	3	1ſt, 2d, and 3d, the ſame as in the foregoing explanation, with this difference only, in the 2d motion of turning quite round to the left about, inſtead of to the left.
31	Shoulder your firelock	2	1ſt. Turn the firelock briſkly into the left ſhoulder with the right hand, dropping the left hand ſtrong upon the butt, placing it as before explained when at that poſition; at the ſame time, bring up the right foot in a line with the left, keeping the right hand under the cock, with the thumb between the barrel and ſtock. 2d. Quit the right hand and bring it ſmartly down by the ſide of the right thigh.
32	Charge your bayonets.	2	1ſt. Turn the firelock briſkly with the left hand, the lock to the front, and take hold of it with the right at the ſmall, as explained in the 1ſt motion of the poiſe. 2d. Turn briſkly on both heels ſo as to make a half face to the right; at the ſame time, bring the firelock down by the right ſide, letting it fall ſmartly to a level, with the ſwell in the left hand; the right hand to be behind the lock, graſping the ſmall, with the thumb along the breech-pin; the thumb of the left hand between the barrel and ſtock, the lock to be of an equal height with the hip bone, and the point of the bayonet about the height of the centre of a man's body.
33	Shoulder your firelock	2	1ſt. Turn briſkly on both heels, ſo as to bring the body ſquare to the front; at the ſame time, throw the firelock ſmartly into the left ſhoulder with the right hand, bringing the left ſtrong on the butt. 2d. Quit the right hand, and bring it ſmartly down by the ſide of the right thigh.
34	Advance your arms.	4	1ſt and 2d, the ſame as explained for the 1ſt and 2d motions of the poiſe, word of command the 1ſt. 3d. Sink the firelock briſkly from the poiſe, down by the right ſide, with the right hand as low as the arm will admit without conſtraint, ſtriking it ſtrong with the left hand at the ſwell; the guard to be full to the front, held between the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand,

	WORDS OF COMMAND.	No. of motions.	EXPLANATIONS.
35	Shoulder your firelocks.	4	hand, with the three laſt fingers under the cock, the barrel cloſe in to the hollow of the ſhoulder, and the firelock perpendicular. 4th. Quit the left hand from the ſwell, and bring it ſmartly down by the ſide of the thigh. 1ſt. Raiſe the firelock perpendicular about three inches with the right hand; at the ſame inſtant, ſeize it ſmartly with the left at the ſwell, ſhift the fingers of the right hand below the guard, and the thumb in the rear, below the cock. 2d. Bring the firelock briſkly up to the poiſe, holding it as before explained when at that poſition. 3d. Sink the firelock from the poiſe to the ſhoulder, dropping the hand ſtrong upon the butt, placing the fingers and thumb as before explained when at that poſition. 4th. Quit the right hand from below the cock, and bring it ſmartly down by the ſide of the right thigh.
			PLATOON MANUAL.
36	Prime and load.	15	1ſt. Give the firelock a ſudden turn with the left hand, and throw it ſmartly up to the recover, ſeizing it ſtrong with both hands; the right at the ſmall below the guard, the left above the lock, the little finger touching the feather-ſpring, with the elbow well round to the front, covering the guard, the top of the cock to touch the left breaſt, the corner of the butt to feel the body, and the firelock to be kept perpendicular. 2d. Turn briſkly on both heels ſo as to make a half face to the right, drop the firelock ſmartly, at the ſame time, to the priming poſition, as explained in the laſt part of the 4th word of command, placing the thumb of the right hand againſt the face of the hammer, with the fingers ſhut, and the elbow a little turned out, that the wriſt may be clear of the cock. 3d. Open the pan briſkly by throwing up the hammer with the thumb of the right hand, and drop the elbow cloſe down over the butt, keeping the firelock perfectly ſteady in the left hand. N. B. The other twelve motions which follow, are exactly the ſame as thoſe explained in the firſt part of the manual, only that a ſhorter pauſe is to be obſerved between the motions.

4th.

	WORDS OF COMMAND.	No. of motions	EXPLANATIONS.
			4th. Handle cartridge, bringing the hand briſkly up to the mouth; —5th, prime;—6th, ſhut pans;—7th, caſt about;—8th and 9th, load; —10th and 11th, draw rammers;—12th, ram down cartridge;—13th, return rammers;—14th, drop the left hand upon the butt;—15th, quit the right hand.
			POSITION OF EACH RANK IN THE FIRINGS.
37	As front rank (ſtanding) make ready.	1	Give the firelock a ſudden turn with the left hand, and throw it ſmartly up to the recover; ſeize it ſtrong with both hands, the right at the ſmall, the left above the lock; raiſe the right elbow to an equal height with the ſhoulder, place the thumb upon the cock, preſs it down with a ſudden ſpring, bringing the elbow cloſe to the ſide, and take a full grip of the firelock at the ſmall, keeping it perpendicular, as explained in the 2d motion, 2d word of command, of the manual.
38	Preſent.	1	Turn briſkly to the right on both heels, ſo as to make a half face to the right; drop the firelock ſmartly down to the preſent, holding it in the ſame manner as explained for the 3d word of command in the manual.
39	Fire.	1	Pull the trigger ſtrong with the fore finger of the right hand, bring the firelock ſmartly back to the priming poſition immediately after, and half-cock, keeping hold of the cock between the fore finger and thumb with the elbow down over the butt, as explained for the 5th word of command in the manual.
			The 12 motions that follow to load and ſhoulder, are exactly the ſame as the laſt 12 in the 36th word of command of prime and load.
40	As rear rank make ready.	1	Throw the firelock ſmartly up to the recover; ſeizing it ſtrong with both hands, as explained in the 3d word of command; at the ſame time take a ſhort pace to the right, with the right foot, place the thumb of the right hand upon the cock, preſſing it down and cocking it, as directed in the 37th word of command; at the ſame inſtant raiſe the left foot and take a ſhort pace to the front, placing the left heel about eight inches in front of the right, the right toe to the right, the left full to the front, the body ſquare, and the firelock perpendicular.
41	Preſent.	1	Drop the firelock ſmartly down to the preſent, with the ſwell in the left hand, turning the body at the ſame time a half face to the right,

 and

	WORDS OF COMMAND.	No. of motions.	EXPLANATIONS.
			and hold the firelock in the same position as explained for the 3d word of command in the manual.
42	Fire.	1	Pull the trigger strong with the fore finger of the right hand, bring the firelock briskly back to the priming position, and half cock; at the same time bring back the left foot, with the heel about two inches behind the right, keeping the firelock in the same position, as explained in the 5th word of command. The twelve motions that follow to load and shoulder, are exactly the same as before directed after firing as front rank, except in the last motion, when quitting the right hand, they are to re-gain their former ground to the left. N. B. The whole of the manual exercise being now finished, the officers return to their posts in front, in the same manner as may be adopted for their going to the rear, as follows:
43	Officer face outwards.	2	1st. Bring the sword up to the 1st position of the standing salute, as described in position 2d of the 5th article; at the same instant, the officers on the right of the colours bring back their right heels about three inches behind the left; the officers on the left of the colours bring up their right heels, about three inches under the left. 2d. Officers face together, those upon the right of the colours to the right, those upon the left to the left, keeping the sword at the recover. Ensigns with the colours stand fast.
	March.		Upon which the officers step off together, those faced to the right, go round the right flanks of their respective divisions or companies; those faced to the left, go round to the left, the whole taking up their former places in front of their respective divisions or companies, facing towards the colours. The ensigns with the colours march straight through the interval between the two wings, and halt upon their former ground three paces in front. The serjeants upon the same word of command, take three paces to the front, which also brings them upon their former ground, three paces in the rear of the rear rank.

The

WORDS OF COMMAND.	No. of motions.	EXPLANATIONS.
		The drummers and fifers upon the right and left, take two paces to the front, and dress in a line with the front rank.
		Officers to the front face (3 motions).
		Those of the right wing bring the right feet behind the left, those of the left bring their right heel inside of the left.
		2d. Turn to the front together.
		3d. Sink the sword down to the original position, taking the time from the officer on the right.

5. THE DIFFERENT POSITIONS OF THE SWORD.

Position 1. *At open order.*—The hilt of the sword is to be held in the right hand, near the right hip, and as low down the right side, as may be, without constraint. The blade in a diagonal line upwards, across the body, with the flat against it, and the upper part of the blade in the left hand, close before the left shoulder, with the thumb running along it, towards the point.

Position 2. *The standing salute.*—First, Let go the left hand, bringing it down to the left side, at the same instant raise up the right nearly as high as the right shoulder, holding the sword in a perpendicular direction opposite to the right breast.

Second, Bring the point of the sword in an easy graceful manner, with the right hand as low down towards the ground as that hand will permit without constraint.

N. B The hat is to remain untouched.—The officers are to bring up their swords, when the general has passed them, to their former position, at the two following motions.—First, Raise up the sword with the right hand, to the position explained in the first motion of the standing salute.—Second, Sink the hilt of the sword down the right side with the right hand, and bring the flat of the blade across the body, seize it near the point held opposite to the left shoulder, with the left hand, as in position 1st.

Position 3. *The Recover.*—First, Place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot, and throwing back at the same instant, the left hand to the left side, bring

EXPLANATIONS.

bring up the right to a perpendicular direction, before the right breast, holding it in the position above described, position 2d.—Second, Face to the left on both heels, keeping the sword, and both hands in the same position.—Third, Sink the hilt of the sword down with the right hand near to the right hip, and bringing up the blade across the body, seize it again with the left towards the point, nearly opposite to the left shoulder, as explained in position 1st.

Position 4. *The Advance.*—First, The battalion officers with their swords, bring them up, at the first motion, to the recover, or perpendicular direction, as described in position 3d, placing at the same instant the right foot behind the left heel.—Second, They face to the right about on both heels, bringing the hilt of the sword with the right hand as low down the right side as it will permit without constraint, and seizing the upper part of the blade, at the same instant, with the left against the hollow of the right shoulder.—Third, Raise the right foot, and planting it in a line with the left, throw back at the same time, the left hand to the left side, holding the hilt of the sword firm in the right hand, against the outside of the right thigh, the blade running up the right side, and resting against the hollow of the right shoulder.

Position 5. *From the advance to that of open order.*—First, Place the left hand upon the blade at the hollow of the right shoulder.—Second, Bring the sword from the right side to the original position, across the body, with the left hand near the point of the blade, as directed in position 1st.

Foot and hand are to go together in the performance of all these motions, and it is moreover to be observed as a general rule, in marching with open ranks, that the officers at the head of each division, are constantly to keep at their fixed distance of three paces from the front rank, and to remain always dressed in a straight line with the officers upon the flank of the division.

Position 6. *The marching salute.*—First, in stepping out with the left foot, let go the left hand, bringing it down to the left side; raise the sword at the same instant with the right to the perpendicular direction, described in the

EXPLANATIONS.

the 1ſt motion of the ſtanding ſalute, poſition 2d.—Second, At the next ſtep with the right foot, ſalute with the ſword, by bringing down the point with the right hand towards the ground, to the poſition deſcribed in poſition 2d.

When they have marched about ten or twelve paces paſt the reviewing general, they are to bring up their ſwords to their former poſition, at two motions, as follows: taking them as before from the officer on the right, and beginning with the left foot.—Firſt, In ſtepping with the left foot, raiſe up the ſword with the right hand, to the poſition deſcribed in the 1ſt motion of the ſtanding ſalute. Second, At the next ſtep with the right foot, ſink the hilt of the ſword down to the right hip, bringing the flat of the blade at the ſame inſtant acroſs the body, and ſeizing it near the point with the left hand, over againſt the left ſhoulder, as in the latter part of poſition 2d.

6. OF FORMING RECRUITS, AND TRAINING THEM TO THE USE OF ARMS.

The recruit is to be taught the ſeveral duties of the ſoldier by gradation, and regular ſtages, as follows:

Firſt.—His body is to be formed, the air of the clown to be baniſhed, and a manly, ſoldier-like deportment to be acquired.

Secondly.—He is to learn to march with eaſe and gracefulneſs, and to be taught the ſtep.

Thirdly.—The handling of his arms, and the manual exerciſe.

Fourthly.—Firing, and the platoon exerciſe.

Fifthly.—Firing with ball.

The recruit is to be drilled regularly through theſe ſeveral claſſes of exerciſe.—Nor is he, on any account, to be paſſed to the ſecond, until he has been made perfect in the firſt; nor to any ſubſequent degree, until he is become thoroughly maſter of that which precedes it.

In the firſt ſtage, he is to learn the true poſition of a ſoldier; to keep his body erect, without conſtraint; his heels cloſe, and in a line; his toes a little turned out; his belly rather drawn in, than otherwiſe; his breaſt projected; his ſhoulders ſquare to the front, and kept well back; his hands hanging down

down his ſides, with the palms cloſe to his thighs; his head turned to the right, ſo as to bring the left eye in a direct line with the centre of the body, with his looks directed to ſome fixed object on the right.

In order to render this attitude familiar to him, he muſt firſt be practiſed to ſtand in it for ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, at a time, with his back againſt a wall, his heels, the calves of his legs, his ſhoulders, the back of his head, and the palms of his hands, all touching the wall at the ſame time.

After having ſufficiently practiſed this poſition, to find it eaſy to him, he is to be removed from the wall, and habituated in like manner, to the ſupport of his whole perſon, in an upright, graceful, and independent poſture.

Dreſſing well to the right, or left, when in the ranks, being eſſentially requiſite, it is now the time for him to be taught to turn his head, as occaſion, or the word of command may require, either to right or left, and to keep it ſteadily fixed in that poſition, as long as may be neceſſary.

This is alſo the proper ſtage for him to learn to face to the right, left, and right about, viz.

TO THE RIGHT, FACE.
(Two motions.)

1ſt.—Place the hollow of the right foot briſkly behind the left heel.

2d.—Face to the right upon both heels.

TO THE LEFT, FACE.
(Two motions.)

1ſt.—Place the right heel againſt the inſide of the left foot.

2d.—Face to the left on both heels.

TO THE RIGHT ABOUT, FACE.
(Three motions.)

1ſt—Place the ball of the right toe behind the left heel.

2d.—Face to the right about upon both heels.

3d.—Bring the right foot briſkly to a line with the left.

Theſe movements having been once rendered eaſy and familiar to him, and the man become perfect maſter of his whole perſon, he may proceed to the ſecond ſtage, that of marching; beginning firſt with the ſlow, or parade ſtep, ſeventy within the minute, and ſingly by himſelf; then with three or four others in one rank; and afterwards in larger ranks.

When ſufficiently grounded in the ſlow ſtep, he is to proceed to learn the quick, of a hundred and twenty within the minute, firſt ſingly, and then in ranks with others, as before.

The length of the pace to be taken, whether in quick or ſlow time, is two feet four inches from heel to heel; lines ſhould therefore be drawn at that diſtance from each other, and the recruit practiſed on them, till he becomes thoroughly habituated to the pace, and takes it as it were mechanically.

This is the ſtage likewiſe in which recruits are to be exerciſed in running—Firſt, gently, and for ſmall diſtances only, but keeping their ranks.—Afterwards faſter, and for at leaſt one or two hundred yards at a time.

They are now alſo to be taught to wheel, in the ſame gradual way; firſt in ſmall ranks, or diviſions, and afterwards in larger.

When a recruit has been thoroughly drilled, and perfected in theſe exerciſes, ſo as to have

have acquired the entire command of his person, and to be able to move in all directions with ease and gracefulness, he is to have arms put into his hands, and to learn the manual exercise, beginning first with the position of shouldered arms; and when perfect master of that, he is to be carried successively on, in as plain, simple, and easy a manner as possible, and without hurry, to the performance of the different motions in the exercise.—First, separately by himself; then by twos, threes, or fours; and afterwards in proportion as he improves in skill and dexterity, in large divisions, or squads.

He is next to proceed to the platoon exercise, practising for some time the motions only, in very small numbers, and in each of the three ranks, viz. front, centre and rear, so that he may be distinctly seen, and instructed in the just performance of every one.—After being well grounded in the motions, and proper attitudes, which cannot be too closely attended to, he proceeds to the use of powder, practising the same as before, and firing with powder, until the manner of performing this essential part of the exercise, in all the three ranks, with coolness and precision, becomes perfectly familiar and easy to him.

After he has been thoroughly habituated, by constant drilling for some time, to the burning of powder, he may be brought forward to the fifth and last stage of instruction, by firing with ball at a target; which is to be placed, first at a small distance from him, and afterwards at a greater, and in different situations, until by perseverance, and an unintermitting course of exercise, he learns to hit the mark at almost every shot; but in order to bring him to this necessary degree of skill and dexterity, care must first be taken, that he acquires the habit of biting off the top of his cartridge, so as to feel the powder in his mouth; of priming well; of putting the cartridge properly into the muzzle of his piece; and, lastly, of ramming it well down.—Inattention, or neglect, in any of these material articles, may render his fire totally useless and ineffectual.

When recruits have thus gone through the several classes separately, and in the progressive manner above directed, they are to be thrown into squads, formed in the usual order of the battalion, in which they are to go through the whole exercise, as often as may be found necessary, to render them as expert and perfect in every part of it, as the old soldiers; after which, and not before, they may be permitted to join, and do duty with the regiment.

POSITION OF A SOLDIER UNDER ARMS.

He is to stand perfectly upright and firm upon his legs; his heels close; his toes a little turned out; his belly rather drawn in than otherwise; his breast projected; shoulders square to the front, and kept well back; his head turned a little to the right, so as to bring the left eye in a direct line with the centre of the body; the right hand hanging straight down the right side, with the palm close, but not pressed, against the right thigh.—The firelock carried in the left hand, against the hollow of the left shoulder, with the butt as low down as can be permitted without constraint; the three last fingers under it, and the fore finger and thumb over the point or swell; the flat to be pressed against the hip bone, so as to keep the piece steady, and firm before the hollow of the shoulder; and neither leaning towards the head, nor from it.

SECTION

SECTION XV.

GARRISON STANDING REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1.—ALARMS. *(24th July, 1787.)* If it be at any time neceſſary to aſſemble the garriſon on a ſudden, without previous notice, the drums of the main guard will be ordered to beat to arms, and the drums of corps in the garriſon will take it up.

The troops, on hearing the ſignal aforeſaid, both officers and ſoldiers, will repair with their arms to their reſpective parades, and fall in with all poſſible expedition, but without confuſion or noiſe, and wait for orders.

The guards will ſhut the barrier gates of the covert way, and draw up the bridges of the out works, which they are poſted to protect, and then remain under arms at the parades of the ſtations.

In caſe of an enemy, the commanding-officer in garriſon will diſpoſe of the troops in ſuch a manner, as may moſt effectually anſwer the purpoſe of defence, and repelling the attack.

In caſe of fire, the commanding-officer in garriſon will order ſuch parties without arms, and ſuch guards to be poſted, as he may deem neceſſary to extinguiſh the fire, and preſerve good order; and will either diſmiſs the reſt of the troops, or cauſe them to ground their arms, and remain in readineſs.

The fire-engine and water buckets are lodged in the main guard for this purpoſe, and are to be expedited to the place by the laſcars appointed for the duty.

2.—ARTILLERY.

(25th July, 1787.) The commanding-officer of artillery ſhall take charge of the artillery and ordnance mounted on the ramparts and out works of Fort William, and of Budge Budgia.

3.—ADJUTANTS.

(25th July, 1787.) The adjutants of corps to receive orders every day at the town major's office, at orderly hours.

Whenever any corps in garriſon do not exerciſe on the days fixed, the fort adjutant to be made acquainted with the ſame the night before, by the adjutant of the corps, whoſe turn it may be to exerciſe.

When the corps which gives the guards ſhall obtain leave to march out to exerciſe complete, notice of it ſhall be ſent by the adjutant to the town major, that the relief may be poſtponed till they return; and when they re-enter the garriſon, the adjutant ſhall give

give notice of it, that the town-major may attend to deliver over the guards.

4.—BURIALS.

(July 24th, 1787.) The time of interment of deceased commissioned-officers will be fixed by the orders: that of non commissioned-officers and soldiers, is to be one hour after sun-rising, or one hour before sun-setting.

(20th June, 1788.) Funeral parties are not to be sent for non-commissioned-officers and soldiers, who die at the general hospital; but the captain of the company will permit the pay-serjeant, and a few friends of the deceased, to attend the corpse to the grave.

5.—BATTERY GUARD.

(26th May, 1790.) It is ordered that in future the officer of artillery, on garrison duty at the saluting battery, is to be considered as under the immediate charge of the field officer of the day: he is to attend and be relieved, by a subaltern officer from the artillery corps, every Monday morning, at guard mounting on the grand parade.

It is to be his duty to visit the magazines daily as usual, and report their state, not to the captain commanding the main guard, but to the field officer of the day.

He is to have the immediate charge as at present of the battery guard, and to make his report thereof in future to the field officer of the day.

Whenever he may be required to fire a salute, which may not have been announced in garrison orders, he is to send intimation to the field officer of the day (in lieu of sending it to the captain commanding the main guard) before such salute is fired; but in cases where instructions from the field officer of the day cannot be obtained before a salute is required, he is to be himself the judge of its expediency, and to direct it to be given, should he think proper, without waiting for further authority.

As often as ships or vessels pass the garrison, it is to be his duty to send immediately two reports thereof in writing, one to the town-major for the information of the Governor-general, and the commanding-officer in garrison; and the other to the field officer of the day, in the following form, with as many of the columns filled up as the information he may have been able to obtain will admit of.

Passed the fort, (up or down the river).

Ship or Vessel.	Commander's name.	From whence.	Where bound.	Cargo.

Fort William,
the

(Signed.)

6.—BUILDINGS.

(24th July, 1787.) No buildings whatever shall be erected in the garrison without an order from the Governor-general, which order will be issued in the orderly books of the garrison, and the commandant or officer commanding in garrison will report any infringement of this order.

The commandant or officer commanding in garrison, shall inspect the fort, out-works, and esplanade, and not suffer any building to be erected thereon, without the authority of the Governor-general; he shall be answerable that they are kept clean, and give such orders on this subject as he may find necessary to the officers whose duty it is to perform the requisite services.

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7. BARRACKS, AND BARRACK-MASTERS.

(21st July, 1787.) The barrack-master will deliver over in person to the quarter-master of a corps about to be quartered in garrison, the quarters, offices, stables, utensils, and furniture, appropriated to them; and the quarter-master of a corps will attend before they march in, to receive them in form.

The barrack-master will deliver an inventory of the quarters, offices, stables, utensils and furniture, signed with his name and office, as an authority by which the quarter-master is to receive them. The quarter-master will compare the whole with the inventory, signed with his name and office, which is to be his official receipt for them, as to number and condition, and shall be considered as the receipt of the officer commanding the corps.

On the day that a corps shall quit the garrison, the barrack-master shall attend to receive back from the quarter-master, that which he delivered unto him; he shall compare every article with the list and inventory which the quarter-master delivered at his taking charge, and if every thing be in a condition fit to be received, he shall deliver up the quarter-master's receipt, and receive back the list which he delivered with the quarters.

If at this examination it shall appear that the barracks, &c. have received any improper damage, or that any part of the utensils have been lost or destroyed, it shall be made good by the corps, and the quarter-master shall either give an account, by whom the several portions of expence are to be paid, countersigned by the officer commanding the corps, or the whole shall be charged to the account of the commanding officer, and he shall pay for all that is not accounted for.

The barrack-master shall make out a bill for the expence of the damages done, or losses sustained, which shall conform to the account given by the quarter-master, so as to shew the particular sum to be charged to each officer mentioned in the quarter-master's account; this shall be shewn to the officer commanding in garrison, who having examined it, shall sign it as a certificate of the justness of the charge, and the bill shall be sent to the paymaster of the corps, who shall pay it immediately, and shall recover the parts from the officers who are to pay them.

If during the time a corps remains in garrison, the quarter-master should quit his post, and another should be appointed, the quarter-master coming into office, shall examine the state and condition of every thing committed to the charge of the former quarter-

quarter-maſter, and ſign an inventory of the whole at the time of taking charge; on failure, the inventory and receipts of the predeceſſor ſhall ſtand good.

But if the quarter-maſter preſents a new inventory differing from the former one, the barrack-maſter ſhall demand payment of the damages immediately, according to the articles, and deliver up the inventory of the former quarter-maſter, and receive the new one in exchange, and that ſhall be uſed for the final ſettlement.

After the cots have been delivered over to a corps, and diſtributed to companies, they are to be marked by the barrack-maſter, with the name of the captain of the company, and numbered, and the name then marked, ſhall continue on the cots until the annual repairs are made in the cold ſeaſon; and the captain ſhall give to the quarter-maſter a receipt for them, expreſſing their ſtate and condition at the time.

Whilſt a corps remains in garriſon, each captain or officer commanding a company ſhall be anſwerable for the utenſils uſed by the ſoldiers of that company, and ſhall pay the expence incurred for the repair of damages done by them wilſully, or through neglect, for which he ſhall put them under ſtoppages.

Every officer ſhall be anſwerable for the locks, bolts, glaſs of the windows, and for the ſhutters, doors, and every part of his quarters, and ſhall pay for any miſchief done to them during the time of his reſiding therein; and to prevent all cavil or diſpute, every officer who goes into a quarter ſhall ſign a receipt, for the locks, bolts, glaſs windows, and a certificate of the condition of the doors and window-ſhutters at the time of entering it.

The barrack-maſter ſhall repair and white waſh the barracks, and their offices annually, and the roofs, terraces, and windows, occaſionally; he ſhall alſo furniſh lights and lanthorns, for the barracks, caſemates, and gateways, and for ſuch places as may be ordered, and water for drinking, cooking, and for all the neceſſary purpoſes of the garriſon; he ſhall alſo have charge of the drains and privies, and be anſwerable that they are kept well cleaned, and that the filth be thrown into the river.

The paſſages leading to the apartments of the officers are to be kept clear of all incumbrances, the officers are allowed to put their carriages, palkees, and moveable fougongs, in the verandahs of their godowns.

The ſoldiers are not to be allowed to keep dogs, goats, hogs, pigs, monkeys, or poultry, in any part of the barracks or the verandahs thereof; a place is allotted to each corps, in which they may keep their poultry. Dogs, goats, hogs, pigs, or cattle, are not to be allowed to be kept up in any part of the godowns, or verandahs of the officers' barracks: the commanding officer of each corps will carry theſe orders into execution, in the barracks of the corps delivered over to him, and will order a particular viſitation of the whole, weekly at leaſt, by the quarter-maſter, or more frequently if he finds it neceſſary: the town major or fort-adjutant will carry theſe orders into execution, in the barracks occupied by the ſupernumeraries and garriſon ſtaff, which comprehends all overſeers, and perſons employed on the garriſon duties, who are included in his general muſter roll, and alſo in the

the public guard rooms occupied by the ſepoys.

The barrack-maſter will furniſh a party of a garriſon camp colourman and four natives, armed with pikes, to patrole daily through the garriſon, and kill all dogs that may be found ſtraggling in it.

(13th Auguſt, 1788.*)* The following barrack regulations are to be printed on boards, and placed up in the moſt conſpicuous places in the different barracks in garriſon, allotted to the non-commiſſioned-officers and privates.

The barrack-maſter will have a ſufficient number of large pans diſtributed through the barrack to contain the rubbiſh.

Soldiers are not to bring liquor into garriſon without leave for that purpoſe.

Gaming is forbidden at all times, and in all places.

Non commiſſioned-officers to commit to the barrack-guard inſtantly, all whom they may ſee diſobeying this order.

Soldiers are not to riot or breed a diſturbance in the barrack, they are to retire to reſt at gun-fire at night, at which time all the lights, except the public lamps of the barracks, and ſuch as the commanding-officer of the corps may in particular caſes authoriſe, are to be extinguiſhed.

Soldiers who injure the cots or window-ſhutters, or any part of the barrack furniture or utenſils, are to pay for the repairs or damage, and the captains are to make the neceſſary ſtoppages.

Dogs, hogs, monkies, goats, kids, ſheep, and lambs, are not to be kept by non-commiſſioned-officers or ſoldiers in the barracks or garriſon.

Poultry is to be kept in the yard allotted for it, and not at any time in the verandahs or barracks.

Meat or fiſh, ſalted or freſh, is not to be hung up in any part of the barracks.

Victuals remaining after the meal, is not to be put away under the cots, or kept in the barracks; the kitchens have been made large enough for it, and therein all the remains of food and all the utenſils are to be kept.

The rubbiſh occaſioned in the barracks by eating fruit, or otherwiſe, is to be thrown into the pans placed for its reception, and not on the ground.

The ſoldiers, women, or children, are not to make water in the verandahs above ſtairs or below, nor to eaſe themſelves in the place allotted for making water, nor in any place in garriſon out of the public neceſſaries.

The cots, trunks, and baggage, are to be moved out of the barracks every Saturday morning by the ſoldiers, and the whole barrack is to be ſwept by the people of the barrack-maſter, and quartermaſter's people of the corps, after which the ſoldiers are to replace the cots.

The non-commiſſioned-officers' of the different wards are held anſwerable that the above regulations are ſtrictly adhered to; they will therefore confine all ſuch perſons as ſhall be found committing any breach of them.

(25th March, 1789.*)* The quarters in the fort are hereafter to be allotted in the manner following.

THE WATER-GATE.

To the arſenal, for the commiſſary.

THE CALCUTTA GATE.

To the town major's office.

THE

THE CHITRINGHEE GATE.

To the chief engineer.

THE RED GATE.

To the commandant of artillery; when he is not in command of the garrison, to the 2d officer doing duty with the corps when he does command.

THE SOUTH AND KIZZERPOOR GATES.

To the officers who command the two battalions of infantry.

Three houses of the rampart barrack laid into one, and fitted up accordingly, for a field officer not in command of a corps, or for the major of each; one of the same houses, or a north room, and a south room, with the godown beneath them in the north, or in the south barracks, to a captain or a surgeon.

Two subaltern officers, or two surgeon's mates, are to occupy a captain's quarters.

The fort adjutant, fort surgeon, and assistant commissary, are to be considered as fixed staff; and the quarters now occupied by the two former, are to remain appropriated to them; the assistant commissary is to have a similar apartment, in the bazar end of the south barracks.

The chaplains may always remain on house rent.

8.—BAZAR.

(*6th July*, 1787.) The bazar people are to deal for ready money only, in future, there not being any necessity at present for the contrary practice; if they give credit on any pretence, it shall be at their own risk, and they shall be turned out of the bazar if they complain; but it will not be deemed giving credit for a dealer in articles of daily consumption to trust the caterer of a mess to a certain amount weekly, for the mess, provided this be done by authority of the officer commanding a company or detachment, and notice be given by his paymaster that the officer does allow it; and in all such cases the officer who gives the authority, shall be answerable to the dealer for the amount, and shall cause the accounts to be settled at next payment, up to the day for which pay is issued.

The bazar people are not to be allowed to sell spirituous liquors on any pretence whatsoever: any person of, or belonging to, the bazar, who shall attempt to do it, shall forfeit 50 rupees, be turned out of the bazar, and the goods of his shop shall be sold to pay the forfeit, and the surplus (if any) shall be returned to him; and should the sale of the goods of the shop not produce the amount of the fine, the offender shall receive 10 lashes with a cat o'nine tails for every rupee deficient.

The nerrick shall be the same as that of Calcutta, and published at the same times.

The bazar people are to shut shop at gunfire; they are to register, by name, every person who lives under their protection, and lodges in the shops or places which they hold in the bazar of the fort.

They are to deal only in the wares or commodities of the trade which they respectively follow.

They are not to hawk their wares about the fort; they are forbidden to go with their wares or commodities to any person whomsoever; sentries are to stop all hawkers who may attempt to go into the barracks or to sell their wares, or commodities, in any place but the bazar.

Officers and soldiers are not to send for any bazar shop-keeper to their quarters, nor to

punish them; if the bazar people behave amiss, the complainant will make it known to the commissary, or such other officer as the commandant shall appoint, or to the commandant of the garrison, who will redress or cause to be redressed any breach of the bazar rules.

The bazar people of different trades are not to be employed as servants of individuals, nor to take their names, on pain of being turned out of the bazar.

The silver or gold delivered to the man who works in these articles, shall be weighed in presence of the agent, who shall enter the weight and time stipulated for the performance of the labour, at the expiration of which time it shall be delivered back, wrought and finished, and weighed as before, but not till the price of the labour is paid.

The agent is not in any degree answerable for the articles, he will only stand as a witness to the transaction.

Every person who enters the bazar to deal therein, shall subscribe to the rules, and not be allowed to enter till he has done so.

(21st July, 1790.) The bazar people are forbidden to keep dogs, hogs, or pigs, either tied up or loose within the fort; the commissary's agent or other officer appointed, will enforce this order amongst them.

9.—CAMP FOLLOWERS.

(4th July, 1787.) Natives in the pay of the Company not attached to corps, who commit offences, shall be sent to the main guard, and shall be punished by order of the commandant or officer commanding in garrison; or be tried by garrison courts martial, as he shall direct.

Natives in the pay of the officers or individuals in garrison, guilty of offences against the garrison rules, being followers of the camp, and subject to the military law, shall be confined in the main guard and punished by sentence of garrison courts martial.

Europeans and natives in garrison who are guilty of offences punishable by the civil courts, shall be secured in the main guard, and sent before the sitting justice or officer presiding at the cutcherry, as the case may require, and be delivered over to their authority.

10.—CATTLE.

(23d July, 1787.) Cattle, sheep, goats, horses, pigs, and tattoos, are not to be allowed to run loose in the fort, or to be picketed on the ramparts; all such as may be found loose or picketed as before mentioned, shall be pounded, and the owner of them to obtain their release, to pay as follows: for every cow, bullock, horse, hog, or pig, eight annas, and for every sheep, goat, or kid, four annas, if claimed in twenty-four hours; and double that sum if pounded above twenty-four hours; in consideration of which additional fine, the pound-keeper shall cause them to be sold by public auction, and out of the produce he shall deduct the full fine for forty-eight hours, and two annas for selling them; the remainder, if any, he shall reserve, to restore to the owners, if claimed within eight days.

Officers of the garrison are allowed to graze their cows and goats with their kids on the esplanade, on giving notice to the chief engineer, or officer in charge of the esplanade.

The space between the stables and the river, bounded by two ditches, leading to the water side, is allotted to the officers of the garrison for goats and dogs.

(13th March, 1789.) It is ordered, that in future, no horses or cattle of any kind be washed

washed or watered in the pond to the southward of the fort, called the havildar's tank, as it is particularly appropriated to the supply of water for the garrison.

(7th April, 1790.) To contribute as much as possible to the cleanness of the garrison, and to apply to purposes of more utility, several buildings, that are at present occupied as stables, the commanding officer deems it expedient to announce that no stabling will be allowed in garrison after the 1st of the ensuing month; a part of the esplanade to the southward of the fort has been pointed out by the chief engineer, for the stables of such officers as may require them, and a more particular disposition and allotment of the ground will be made known on application to the acting-barrack-master.

No servants attending cattle, are to be permitted to erect huts in front to the eastward of the stables; and the most constant and strict injunctions are to be given to prevent accidents by fire.

11.—CARRIAGES.

(7th August, 1790.) The commanding-officer in garrison directs, that the regulations at present in force regarding the passing of carriages, in or out of garrison, be altered, and that gentlemen's carriages be allowed to pass out or in through either the Calcutta, Royal, or St. George's Gates, but that no carts or carriages of burthen, but such as are used for conveying rubbish, &c. from the out works, be allowed to pass in or out of the Royal Gate, without express leave from the commanding-officer in garrison, the field-officer of the day, or captain commanding the main guard.

12.—COURTS MARTIAL.

(24th July, 1787.) The commandant or officer commanding in garrison, is authorized to assemble garrison courts martial, to approve of the sentences, and carry them into execution.

(29th July, 1778.) In order to render the garrison duty as easy as possible, it is ordered that when garrison courts martial are ordered to assemble, the officers of the main guard shall constitute part of the court, whereof the captain is to be president; the other members to be given by the other corps composing the garrison.

(24th July, 1787.) All offences committed against the garrison orders, shall be enquired into by general or garrison courts martial.

The members of general courts martial, courts of enquiry, committees of surveys, belonging to the troops in garrison, shall do duty during their adjournment.

Whenever sentences of courts martial on European and native non-commissioned-officers and soldiers are to be carried into execution, the corps to which the prisoners belong shall be under arms, and all officers shall attend.

(25th Feburary, 1787.) Permission is granted to the officers on duty on the main guard to sit on regimental courts martial in the guard-room, after the guards are turned in, by order of the commanding-officer of the corps, unless a garrison court martial should be ordered.

13.—CONGEE HOUSE.

(12th July, 1787.) Soldiers guilty of drunkenness or irregularities may be confined in the conjee house, by order of the commandant of the garrison, or of the officer commanding a corps, or battalion, or detachment lodged in the garrison, but

not

not by ſentence of a court martial.

The confinement muſt not exceed ſeven days, and the power of ordering it, is reſtricted to the officers above enumerated, ſolely.

Conjee houſe priſoners ſhall be fed on bread and water, or conjee, as occaſion may require, at the rate of 12 chittacks of bread for 24 hours, and water as much as they can drink, or three pints of conjee for the ſame time. Non-commiſſioned officers are not to be committed to the conjee houſe; thoſe who deſerve ſuch puniſhment cannot be worthy of their rank, and ought to be previouſly reduced.

The ſerjeant-major of a corps to which a conjee houſe priſoner belongs, ſhall furniſh the bread or conjee, and deliver it daily at guard mounting, and the ſerjeant major ſhall be allowed to draw the batta of thoſe priſoners, dry, to defray the expence, and the ſurplus (if any) ſhall be his emolument for the trouble.

The outer door of the conjee houſe ſhall be locked, and the key lodged with the captain of the guard; it ſhall not be opened at any time, but in the preſence of an officer, and for the admiſſion of proviſions and priſoners, or for the diſcharge of thoſe whoſe times are expired, unleſs it ſhould be made neceſſary by ſudden ſickneſs, in which caſe the captain will ſend an officer to examine the ſtate of the ſick priſoner, and if neceſſary call for the ſurgeon; or unleſs a priſoner ſhould be ſent for by proper authority.

If any priſoner ſhould pretend ſickneſs for the ſake of giving trouble, on the ſurgeon's report that he is not ſick, the captain will cauſe him to be handcuffed, and report it ſpecially in the main guard report, if the priſoner be left in irons, that the commanding officer of the garriſon may be duly apprized of it, and give ſuch orders on the ſubject as he may think proper.

The women or children of congee houſe priſoners, and European ſoldiers not ſent on duty, ſhall not be ſuffered to go near to the congee houſe priſon, or to have any intercourſe with the priſoners therein confined, either by day or by night, on any pretence whatever.

(25th July, 1788.) On the day that the confinement of a priſoner in the congee houſe does end, the corps to which he belongs will ſend a non-commiſſioned officer at guard mounting to the priſon, to receive and conduct him to his quarters.

14.—DESERTERS.

(18th June, 1788.) The commanding-officers of corps will in future tranſmit to the town major's office, liſts of men who are miſſed from the corps, and abſent without leave from the garriſon.

The ſurgeons on duty at the hoſpital are, after their daily viſitations of the week, to ſend liſts of men who may be miſſed from the hoſpital, to the officers commanding the corps to which they belong.

And the town major will, as ſoon, as he receives theſe liſts, give notice of the abſentees to the officer of the town guards.

(7th Auguſt, 1788.) The commanding-officers of corps will order duplicates of the liſts of abſentees ordered to be ſent to the town major's office, to be ſent direct to the officer commanding the town guards, and as ſoon after the circumſtance comes to their knowledge as poſſible.

15.—DIVINE SERVICE.

(2d April, 1787.) The ſoldiers are to be marched

marched to church every Sunday, by an officer of each company, and the officers who go with the men are to remain with them during the service, and to enforce the obedience of due attendance, and decency of behaviour.

16.—FIELD-OFFICER OF THE DAY.

(*12th March*, 1790.) The commanding-officer is pleased to order, that in future there be a field-officer of the day in garrison, whose duty it shall be to superintend and direct the forming and marching off the garrison guards from the grand parade, to go himself the grand rounds, or give such instructions for the performance of that duty to the captain commanding the main guard, as he may judge necessary.

He is to be considered as having the general command of all the garrison guards, but the captain commanding the main guard, is to have an immediate authority over them, under the field-officer, and receive reports of them, as at present, and make his report of the whole to the field-officer of the day, immediately after guard mounting.

The sepoy officers on the duties of visiting the guards, and sentries in garrison, are in future to report to the field-officer of the day, and not to the captain commanding the main guard.

A field-officer for the particular purpose of visiting the hospital is no longer to be ordered; but that duty is in future to be done every Monday, by the field-officer to whose lot it may fall to be on duty for that day.

The field-officer of the day will transmit the general report to the town major, for the information of the Governor-general, and will deliver one himself to the commanding-officer in garrison every morning at o'clock.

The town major or fort adjutant may be made the channel of conveyance of any orders, which in the execution of his duty the field-officer of the day may have occasion to issue.

The nature of the duties annexed to the station of chief engineer, requiring that he should be exempted from the duty of the field-officer of the day, his name is to be omitted in the roster.

A non commissioned officer from each of the corps in garrison, and a havildar from the reserve guard, to be sent as orderlies to the field-officer of the day, to-morrow morning at guard mounting, and to be relieved daily at the same time.

17.—FIVES COURT.

(*5th June*, 1786.) By the late garrison orders the fives court is to be locked and opened by order of the captain commanding the main guard.

The barrack-master will be pleased to furnish locks and keys, for the purpose, and if at any time they are lost or damaged they are to be reported by the officer commanding the main guard.

18.—GATES, BARRIERS, AND DRAW-BRIDGES.

(*24th July*, 1787.) The Cheringee gate shall be left open all night.

The draw-bridges of the Calcutta and Kizzerpore gateways shall be drawn up and the barriers locked at 12 o'clock at night, and those of the south, red, and water gateways, at tattoo beating.

The port serjeant shall be posted in the recesses of the passages of the gates, till the gates are shut; the passages shall not be occupied by any person or persons whomsoever, and they shall also be kept free from all kind

o. incumbrances; the ſerjeant where there are portſerjeants, and the ſentries of other gates, are charged with the execution of this order.

The ſepoys of the guards are not to be ſuffered to put ſticks or any kind of things into the lattices of the arches on any pretence whatever; the havildar who has charge of the guard room, ſhall be anſwerable for the due obſervance of this order, and ſhall report every breach of it to the native officer who commands the guard, and he ſhall confine the offender.

19.—GUARDS.

GUARDS MOUNTING.

The officers and men for guard will aſſemble on their reſpective regimental parades, and march from thence to the grand parade, attended by the adjutant, who will be accountable that every man is properly dreſſed and accoutred, his arms in good order, with rounds of

The main guard to march clear off the grand parade with ſlow time, and open ranks, officers trail their arms, and drums beating a march; they are then to cloſe their ranks, and march quick time, till they come opposite the fives court, when they are to reſume their former diſpoſition of ſlow time, till they form in front of the old guard.

20.—RELIEVING.

The officers of the old guard, when hearing the drums of the new guard, to order their men to ſtand to their arms; when they come in ſight, they are to make them ſhoulder; and when they come very near, the officer of the old guard orders his men to reſt their firelocks, upon which the drums beat a march.

The relieving officer to draw up his men oppoſite the main-guard, and in the ſame order, when he has made his guard reſt, the officers advance towards one another, and the officer of the old guard tells him of the new, what number of ſentries are poſted with their orders &c. and delivers him a report of the guard, with all orders, &c.

The ſerjeants and drummers of the old guard at the ſame time deliver their orders to thoſe of the new guard, after which both guards ſhoulder, and the corporals of the new guard number off their men, and draw out the number of ſentries to be poſted.

The ſerjeants of each guard to ſee that the guard-room and utenſils, in charge of the guard, are clean and in good order.

The drummers are to examine thoſe of the new guard, and to be anſwerable for them.

If any thing about the guard is broke or loſt, or any thing under the guard broken or ſpoiled, ſuch as gates of the fort, ſentry boxes, picketing faſcines, works, &c. &c. it is immediately to be reported to the town-major.

As ſoon as the old guard marches off, the new guard is to be drawn up, on the ground vacated by the old guard, and either ground or lodge their arms, as the weather permits, after which a ſerjeant is to make out a roll of the guard, with the names and number of the men, diſtinguiſhing their regiment.

After the officer of the old guard has delivered his report, and acquainted the relieving officer with his charge, his number of ſentries, patroles, &c. &c. he is to order his men to ſhoulder and form their ranks to the right or left, the drummers to beat the troop, which is to be the ſignal for the new guard drums to beat a march.

21.—DISMISSING.

Officers commanding guards, to diſmiſs

them, when they have trooped them about one hundred yards from their guard, except the main-guard, which must return to, and draw up on the grand parade, there to be dismissed.

22.—PARTICULAR DUTIES OF GUARDS.

The rolls to be frequently called, once between every relief, and oftener if necessary, sentries to be relieved every two hours, till the weather sets in severe, then they must be relieved every hour, and this is to be mentioned in the reports.

Every guard to report to the captain of the main-guard, or to the field-officer of the day, in case such an officer is on duty, on being relieved every morning; and those reports are to be delivered by the captain of the main-guard or field-officer of the day, to the Governor-general, also a general report to the commandant of the garrison.

A good non-commissioned-officer from every officer's guard, and from every non-commissioned-officer's a corporal, to be sent at the orderly hour, to receive such orders as may be given concerning the guard, also after retreat beating to the main-guard for the countersign.

The men of every relief to be seen and examined by the officer or serjeant of the guard, that they are sober and fit for duty.

The corporal of every relief or patrole, to report when he returns to the guard, how he found every thing.

Patroles to be sent between every relief, who are to visit all the sentries.

All guards to be under arms at retreat beating, and their arms and ammunition examined, as also the beating of the reveille, when all guards are to be under arms, and continue so until it is broad day-light. The reveille to beat at gun fire, taking it from the main-guard.

From the 22d of March to the 22d of October, all guards lodge their arms, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 5 in the afternoon; and from the 22d of October to the 22d of March, they lodge their arms between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon; and to turn out to no person.

No officer shall entertain company after 11 o'clock at night, but give himself up entirely and without any sort of interruption to the performance of his duty.

All guards turn out with shouldered arms as often as the town-major visits them.

When any detachment or number of armed men march into the fort, the guard by which they pass must be under arms.

A subaltern officer from the detachment of sepoys on garrison duty, to take charge of the guards at the general hospital and European jail, and report all occurences to the commanding-officer of the garrison.

The guard mounted at the general hospital is to be under charge of a subaltern officer, through whom only orders are to be given to the guard; he is to be relieved every Monday morning. During the time that he is on guard, he will comform to all requisitions made to him by the surgeons of the hospital, and afford to them such assistance as may be requisite for supporting peace and good order in the hospital generally; and the surgeons in all cases where the assistance of a guard may be necessary, will make their application to the officer.

The guard posted for the hospital of insanes is to be under the command of the sepoy officer on duty at the general hospital, and is

to be visited and reported by him in the same manner that the hospital and jail guards are.

The non-commissioned-officers of the native guards in Clive's ravelin and Conway's redoubt, are to report to the captain of the main-guard, whenever they may find any men drinking at the sutlers houses after gun fire at night, as they will otherwise be answerable for any breach of orders on this head; they are to receive into confinement such Europeans as the sutler shall point out, and report them to the captain of the main-guard, first conveying the prisoners to their respective barrack-guards.

23.—MAIN-GUARD PARTICULAR DUTIES.

A man to be sent from the main-guard to acquaint any regiment which has prisoners there for small crimes, not committed on garrison duty, that they may send for them and try them by a regimental court martial.

The visiting officer, at the time he goes his rounds, is to inspect all guards.

The rounds are to go regularly from the main-guard *(vide field-officer of the day)*; the hour of going to be reported in the main-guard reports, also the name of the officer of sepoys who visited the centinels; each guard to send patroles round its own centinels between every relief, from gun-fire at night till gun-fire in the morning; they are to report to the native officers of their respective guards; this order respecting the patroles, to take place when the guards are mounted weekly.

The lascars attached to the main-guard for the duty of working the engine, in case of fires in garrison, are in future to practice working the engine and soaking the buckets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, not exceeding two hours each day, for the purpose of keeping them in good order; these lascars are at the same time to parade daily on the left of the main-guard.

The commanding-officer of the main-guard will cause the fives court to be locked up when the guards lodge their arms, and opened when the guards ground them again.

24.—PORT PARTICULAR DUTIES.

The drummers of the ravelin port guards to beat the reveille and retreat, upon the ramparts.

At sun set the port guards are to send a serjeant and four men each, to the main-guard for the keys.

As soon as the sentries at the ports see the serjeant coming with the keys, they are to acquaint the guard, who are immediately to get under arms, under the arch of the port, drawn up in two ranks, facing one another, that the keys may pass between them.

When they arrive, the officer is to order his men to rest their firelocks, and the drums to beat a march.

The officers of the port guards are to see the gates locked, and the keys sent back to the main-guard, by the serjeant and escort who brought them; the serjeant thereof is to remain for the countersign.

At the reveille, a serjeant and four men from each port guard to be sent to the main-guard for the keys, which the guard are to receive drawn up in the same manner; and the gates are to be opened with the same ceremony as they are shut.

The sepoy guards at the different gates and ravelins of the garrison, to assist the key serjeants in raising the bridges every evening at gun-fire, and in the morning to lower them.

Officers

Officers commanding port guards not to suffer any arrack, or any spirituous liquor, to be clandestinely brought into the fort; all such to be seized, and the offenders imprisoned.

All prisoners to be sent from the different port guards where they may be confined, to the main guard, together with the accounts in writing of the crimes of the several prisoners: and no person to be received as such without a note in writing, specifying the crime with which he is charged, and signed by the person who commits him.

25.—RESERVE.

This guard is to be under the immediate orders of the field officer or captain commanding the detachment of sepoys in garrison, to relieve the sick of the different guards, and to furnish all escorts that may be required.

Patroles are to be sent from the reserve daily, to seize all persons defiling the esplanade.

26.—OFFICERS OF SEPOYS ON DUTY WITH SEPOY GUARDS.

Sepoy officers arriving with detachments of sepoys in garrison, for the public duties, to put themselves under the command of the senior officer commanding that corps.

The detachment of sepoys on the garrison duty to furnish two officers, to be relieved weekly; one for the duty of visiting the guards and the other the centinels: the officer for visiting the guards is to begin his rounds at sun rising, and at which gate he thinks proper; he is to inspect the arms, accoutrements, dress, and state of the officers and sepoys; he is to examine the numbers, to see that they agree with the detail, and if any sepoys should be sick or deserted, he is to send for others in their stead, and to order the sick to the battalion hospital; he is also to inspect the guard-room, and furniture, to see that they are clean and in good order, and when he has completed his rounds, he is to report to the commanding officer of the main guard *(now field officer of the day)*.—From each guard, the number that may be absent at one time is limited to a relief of centinels, and a fourth of the native officers, from the time that the guards lodge their arms in the morning to the grounding them in the evening.

The sepoy officers are to go round the centinels mounted by the sepoy guards, twice in the course of every week, and are to enquire of every centinel what orders he has received; for this purpose he will take with him the relieving naicks, and if he does not understand the language of the country, he will take a serjeant of the battalion, or one of the sirears, to interpret for him.

When the visiting officer shall find that the centinels shall not have received the proper orders, he is to explain to the relieving naick the orders, as they ought to be given to centinels, who will then deliver it in his presence accordingly; if he shall find that any orders have been given in the time between the visits, he is to enquire by whose authority it was done; these he will notify, and after he has gone round the centinels, he is to report it to the captain of the main guard *(now field officer of the day)*.

If it should appear that the orders of the centinels at any post or posts have been changed without proper authority, they are to be countermanded immediately, and the captain of the main guard is to report the orders

orders ſo given, and the perſon's name who gave them.

The officer commanding the ſepoys of the monthly duties, will be pleaſed to direct the viſiting officer to parade the guards, and inform them, that they are ordered not to eaſe themſelves on the glacis or eſplanade, and that all who are found acting contrary to this order, will be tried for diſobedience of orders. They are to go to the water ſide for their occaſions, and not to the Calcutta ſide of the fluices.

27.—GUARDS DETAIL.

EUROPEAN MAIN GUARD.	Captain.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Fifes.	Privates.	Sentries. By Day.	Sentries. By Night.
	1	2	2	2	2	2	50	9	10

SEPOY MAIN GUARD.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naiks.	Drummer.	Bheſty.	Sepoys.	By Day.	By Night.
	1	1	1	2	1	1	32	8	8
At the Arms,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Commandant's Quarters,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Magazine Grand,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
——— Royal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
——— Duke of York's,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
——— King's,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
——— Prince of Wales's,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Flag-ſtaff,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
								8	8

SEPOY PRISON GUARD.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naick.	Drummers.	Bheſties.	Sepoys.	Sentries. By Day.	Sentries. By Night.
	—	1	2	1	—	—	24	6	6
At the arms,								1	1
At the ſalient angle of the counter guard,								1	1
Over the priſoners,								2	2
In the ditch,								1	1
At the arſenal laboratory,								1	1
								6	6

CALCUTTA GATE PORT GUARD.	Subadar.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Drummer.	Bheſtie.	Sepoys.	By Day.	By Night.
	1	—	2	2	1	1	36	9	9
At the gate and arms,								1	1
At the town major's office,								1	1
At the ſalient angle of the demi baſtion,								1	1
Arſenal north end,								1	1
North barrack,								2	2
Water houſe,								1	1
Commiſſary's yard,								1	1
At the weſt entrance of the new barracks,								1	1
								9	9

CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA GATE RAVELIN.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naik.	Sepoys.	Sentries By Day.	Sentries By Night.
	1	1	1	20	5	5
At the arms,	—	—	—	—	1	1
At the esplanade,	—	—	—	—	1	1
At the salient angle,	—	—	—	—	1	1
At the barrier covert way,	—	—	—	—	1	1
At the entrance of the sortie,	—	—	—	—	1	1
					5	5

PLASSEY FORT GUARD.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naik.	Drummer.	Sepoys.	By Day.	By Night.
	1	1	1	1	20	5	5
At the arms and gate,	—	—	—	—		1	1
At the quarters,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
At the salient angle of the Duke of York's bastion,			—		—	1	1
At the casemate in the gorge below,	—	—	—	—		1	1
At the triangular barrack,	—	—	—			1	1
						5	5

PLASSEY GATE RAVELIN.	Havildar.	Naik.	Sepoys.	By Day.	By Night.
	1	1	12	3	3
At the arms and lunette,	—	—	—	1	1
At the opposite ditto,	—	—	—	1	1
At the salient angle,	—	—	—	1	1
				3	3

ROYAL

ROYAL GATE PORT GUARD.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naicks.	Drummer.	Bheftie.	Sepoys.	Sentries. By day.	Sentries. By night.
	1		1	2	1	1	28	7	7
At the arms,								1	1
At the gate,								1	1
At the quarters,								1	1
At the ſalient angle of the Queen's baſtion,								1	1
At the King's baſtion,								1	1
At the caſemate in the gorges of the King and Queen's baſtions below,								2	2
								7	7

ROYAL GATE RAVELIN GUARD.	Havildar.	Naick.	Sepoys.	Sentries. By day.	Sentries. By night.
	1	1	16	4	4
At the arms,					1
At the ſalient angle,				1	1
At the barrier of the covert way,				1	1
At the barrier of the bridge,				1	1
				4	4

TREASURY GATE PORT GUARD.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naick.	Sepoys.	By day.	By night.
	1	1	1	20	5	5
At the arms and gate,					1	1
At the quarters,					1	1
At the ſalient angle Prince of Wales's baſtion,					1	1
Caſemate in the gorge,					1	1
Chief-engineer's artificer's yard,					1	1
					5	5

TREASURY GATE RAVELIN GUARD.	Havildar.	Naick.	Drummer.	Sepoys.	Sentries By day.	Sentries By night.
	1	1	—	12	3	3
At the arms and lunette,	—	—	—	—	1	1
At the opposite ditto,	—	—	—	—	1	1
At the salient angle,	—	—	—	—	1	1
					3	3

ST. GEORGE'S GATE PORT GUARD.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naicks.	Drummer.	Bhesty.	Sepoys.	By day.	By night.
	1	1	1	2	1	1	28	7	7
At the arms and gate,	—	—	—	—				1	1
At the quarters,	—	—	—	—				1	1
At the south barrack,	—	—	—	—				2	2
At the water house,	—	—	—	—				1	1
At the salient angle demi bastion,	—	—	—	—				1	1
At the re-entering angle on the right of the bastion.				—				1	1
								7	7

ST. GEORGE'S RAVELIN GUARD.	Havildar.	Naick.	Sepoys.	By day.	By night.
	1	1	16	4	4
At the arms,	-	-	-	1	1
At the salient angle of the counter guard,	-	-	-	1	1
At ditto of the ravelin,	-	-	-	1	1
At ditto barrier of the covert way,	-	-	-	1	1
				4	4

WATER

WATER GATE PORT GUARD.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummer.	Bheſties.	Sepoys.	Sentries. By day.	Sentries. By night.
	1	1	2	3	1	—	60	15	15
At the arms and gate,								1	1
At the quarters,								1	1
At the arſenal gate,								2	2
At the ſalient angle northern redan,								1	1
Ditto ditto, ſouth ditto,								1	1
At the royal barrack,								6	6
At the water-houſe,								2	2
At the re-entering angle left face center redan,								1	1
								15	15

REDOUBT.	Havildar.	Naik.	Sepoys.	By Day.	By Night.
	1	1	16	4	4
At the arms,				1	1
At the ſalient angle,				1	1
At the fluice,				1	1
At the barrier of the covert way,				1	1
				4	4

PIER HEAD.	Havildars.	Naick.	Sepoys.	By day.	By night.
	—	1	12	3	3
At the ſmall fluice, on the eſplanade,				1	1
At the pier head, over the arms,				1	1
On the glacis fronting the rampart barrack,				1	1
				3	3

BAZAR.

BAZAR.	Havildar.	Naick.	Sepoys.	Sentries. By day.	Sentries. By night.
	—	1	8	2	2
At the gate and arms,				1	1
At the chaundny,				1	1
				2	2

BAZAR REDOUBT.	Havildar.	Naick.	Sepoys.	By day.	By night
	1	1	12	3	3
At the arms,				1	1
At the bridge,				1	1
At the salient angle of the redoubt,				1	1
				3	3

ABSTRACT DETAIL OF GUARDS MOUNTED IN THE GARRISON OF FORT WILLIAM.

	Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Fifers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Bheesties.	Sepoys.	Sentries By day.	Sentries By night.
European main guard,	1	2	2	2	2	2	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Sepoy ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	32	8	8
Prison ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	24	6	6
Calcutta gate, port guard,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	36	9	9
Ditto, ravelin ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	20	5	5
Plassey port ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	20	5	5
Ditto ravelin ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	12	3	3
Royal gate, port ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	28	7	7
Ditto, ravelin ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	16	4	4
Treasury gate, port ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	20	5	5
Ditto ravelin ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	12	3	3
St. George's gate, port ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	28	7	7
Ditto ravelin ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	16	4	4
Water gate port ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	60	15	15
Ditto, redoubt ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	16	4	4
Pier head, ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	3	3
Bazar ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	2
Ditto redoubt ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	12	3	3
Reserve guard,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

OUT

OUT GUARDS.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Serjeants.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Bhalties.	Sepoys.	Sentries By day.	Sentries By night.
Town guards and Council,	—	—	—	2	2	9	9	2	2	175	—	—
Governor-general's guard,	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	2	1	40	—	—
Budge Budge,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	12	—	—
European jail,	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	35	—	—
House of correction,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	12	—	—
Powder mills,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	—	—
General hospital,	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	30	—	—
Chief justice,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	—	—
Doctor Dick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—
New Gunge,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—
	—	—	—	5	4	19	20	4	4	328	—	—
ORDERLIES.												
Main guard,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Adjutant-general,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	—
Quarter-master-general,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Deputy adjutant-general,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Commanding-officer in garrison,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ditto ditto aid-de-camp,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Town-major,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Fort-adjutant,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Field-officer of the day,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	18	—	—
ABSTRACT.												
Garrison guards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Out guards,	—	—	—	5	4	19	20	4	4	328	—	—
Orderlies,	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	18	—	—
Total,	1	6	1	12	12	46	49	12	10	800	—	—

28. GARRISON NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF AND OVERSEERS.

(24 *July*, 1787.) Non-commissioned-officers and soldiers being staff of the garrison, or overseers, or supernumeraries, who are in the receipt of pay from the Company, and mustered in the rolls of the town-major, also non-commissioned-officers, and soldiers of corps, when the case involves men of different corps, who commit offences against the garrison rules, shall be confined in the main-guard, and be tried by general or garrison courts martial, according to the nature of the case.

Non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers who attempt to force ſentries, or to break out of the garriſon by paſſing over the works, or who are ſeized for any offence committed in the night, ſhall be confined in the main-guard, and ſhall be puniſhed by ſentence of garriſon courts martial or otherwiſe, as the commandant or commanding-officer ſhall direct.

If any overſeers ſhall be found bringing ſpirituous or other liquors into garriſon without a permit, ſigned by the chief engineer or commiſſary of ſtores, he ſhall be diſmiſſed from his employment, and ſuffer ſuch further puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted by the ſentence of a garriſon court martial.

The European overſeers employed under the chief engineer, or commiſſary of ſtores, are to be clothed in green, with red facings and white lace, thoſe are to be delivered by the agent who furniſhes the clothing, inſtead of regimentals: this uniform they are at all times to wear, to diſtinguiſh them from the ſoldiers of the garriſon, and they are not to be permitted to paſs through the gates in any other dreſs; they are not to lend their coats to any of the ſoldiers, and if any of them be found diſobeying this order, they ſhall be diſmiſſed from their employment, and ſuffer ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted by the ſentence of a garriſon court martial.

29.—GUN.

The evening gun to be fired at 9 o'clock, from the 22d of March to the 22d of September; and during the reſt of the year at 8 o'clock.

The morning and evening gun to be fired from the north demi baſtion, and the powder for this ſervice to be lodged in the magazine in the orillon of the baſtion.

30.—HOSPITAL AND SICK.

(1 July, 1788.) Each corps in garriſon will ſend to the hoſpital, and relieve monthly, one careful non-commiſſioned-officer who under the ſurgeon attached to the ward of the corps, will hold the military charge of the men; he is to call the roll morning and evening, or when ever required; he is to ſearch for, and report abſentees, and to perform all duties of the like nature that the ſurgeon may deem neceſſary.

Guard mounting is the time fixed for the viſitation of the hoſpital by the officers ſent from each corps daily, at which time the ſurgeon of the ward, and the non-commiſſioned-officer, will attend alſo, agreeable to the general orders on the ſubject.

(25th March, 1788.) Soldiers when ſent to the hoſpital are not to carry their arms or accoutrements with them.

All men who may be found deſerving of confinement in the hoſpital priſon, are to be ſent to it by the mate of the ward to which they belong, with a crime in writing ſigned by him; and all men ſo confined are to be releaſed again at the requiſition of the mates in writing, addreſſed to the officer commanding the hoſpital guard.

All priſoners under confinement at the time of the relief, or committed to priſon, and again releaſed, or deſerted, are to be reported with their crimes in the weekly report.

The head ſurgeon will give to the hoſpital mates, orders to carry this regulation into execution on their parts.

(28 June, 1788.) Whenever any non-commiſſioned-officer or ſoldier ſhall die in the hoſpital, the ſurgeon in attendance at that place, will, as ſoon as the event ſhall come to his know-

knowledge, ſend notice of the death to the adjutant of the corps to which he did belong, for the information of the commanding-officer of the corps and the captain of his company, which report is to be ſigned by his name and ſtation.

No man to be received into the hoſpital except in caſe of ſudden accident, without a note ſigned by ſome commiſſioned-officer, and brought by a ſerjeant, mentioning the corps and company he belongs to, and being admitted, he is not to leave it without a regular diſcharge from the ſurgeon.

(3d November, 1786.) The commanding-officers of corps will be pleaſed to give orders, that their men be not ſent to the hoſpital (accidents only excepted) till they have been examined by the ſurgeons, and the cauſes deemed ſuch as to require it; in ſuch caſes the ſurgeons will ſend to the captain, or officer commanding the company that the man or men belong to, a certificate of the neceſſity; and the men are then to be ſent according to the orders in force, which preſcribe that they be ſent by a chit, bearing the ſignature of the officer commanding the company.

Every man admitted into the hoſpital, muſt receive the hoſpital clothing, his other clothing to be delivered to the ſteward who is to give a receipt for the ſame to the ſerjeant who brings the patient; thoſe are to be returned to the man when he is diſcharged, and in caſe of death the ſteward is to be anſwerable for them.

The proviſions of the hoſpital to be daily ſhewn to the viſiting officer, who is to attend that duty immediately after guard mounting to hear all complaints, and to report them to the officer commanding that corps.

At the time the officer appointed viſits the hoſpital, the ſurgeon on duty is to attend him, that he may be able to rectify what is amiſs and diſapprove ſuch complaints as have been made unjuſtly.

Men with ſlight diſorders not infectious, and not requiring the attendance which the hoſpital affords, are not to be ſent, but the ſurgeon of the corps will provide for their caſes.

A room may be ſet apart for ſuch caſes in each barrack, where all who have occaſion for the ſurgeon are to attend daily, at ſuch times as the commanding-officer ſhall ſettle by regimental orders, and under ſuch rules and regulations as they may lay down.

The ſick in the hoſpital being furniſhed with proviſions, ſuited to the ſtate of the patients and provided with every thing neceſſary for their ſupport, are not to receive their clearance of pay till their return from the hoſpital, unleſs the ſurgeon ſhall apply by note for caſh for any particular man.

31.—HONORS AND COMPLIMENTS.

All guards to turn out to the Governor-general as often as he paſſes, reſt their arms, beat a march, and the officers ſalute.

In abſence of the Governor-general, the ſecond in council to be received in the ſame manner in all reſpects, and ſo the next in council, in caſe the Governor-general and ſecond in council are abſent.

The Commander-in-chief the honors due to his rank in the army.

The Lieutenant-governor or officer commanding ſhall have the main-guard turned out to him with ſhouldered arms.

If a general officer, to have the further compliments paid by the ſeveral beatings of the drum, as is practiced in the army, and are as follow:

To

To generals of horſe and foot — the guards turn out, reſt their arms, beat a march, and the officers ſalute.

To lieutenant-generals— they turn out, reſt their arms, beat three ruffles, and officers ſalute.

To a major-general,—they turn out, beat two ruffles, but not ſalute.

To brigadier-generals,—they turn out with reſted arms, and beat one ruffle.

To colonels,—their own barrack or regimental guards to turn out and reſt their arms once a day, at other times they only turn out and ſtand by their arms.

To lieutenant-colonels,—their own quarter or regimental barrack guards turn out with ſhouldered arms once a day, at other times they only turn out and ſtand by their arms.

To majors,—their own regimental and barrack guards turn out with ordered arms once a day, at all other times they ſtand by their arms.

When a lieutenant-colonel or major commands a regiment, his own quarter guard pays him the ſame compliment, as is ordered for the colonel.

All ſentries reſt their arms to generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors; which ceremony is the ſame, both in camp and garriſon.

A general of horſe or foot, when in garriſon, has a ſerjeant and two ſentries at his door.

A lieutenant-general has the ſame.

A major-general is to have two ſentries at his door, and the ſame compliment paid him by the guards in camp.

A brigadier-general is to have one ſentry at his door, and one ruffle from all the guards in garriſon.

All colonels or officers who command battalions are to have one ſentry, which they are to take from their own regiment; but thoſe colonels who have no regiments in the town, are to have their ſentries from the main guard, or one of the port guards, if their lodgings be more convenient for them.

The main guard is to turn out and ſtand by their arms once a day to all colonels, but all other guards muſt order their arms for them, as often as they paſs.

The main guard is to pay no compliment to the lieutenant-colonels or majors, but the other guards are to ſtand by their arms for them.

Lieutenant-colonels are to be treated in their garriſon as colonels, and majors commandant as lieutenant-colonels, unleſs their rank in the army entitles them to a greater compliment; but when either of them commands the garriſon, they are then to be treated in all reſpects as the governor.

When the governor and lieutenant-governor are abſent, or by ſickneſs rendered incapable of acting, the oldeſt officer in the garriſon is to take the command upon him, with the title of commandant of the garriſon; and that reſpect ſhall be paid him by the guards as the governor, even that of the drum, if his rank in the army entitled him to it before.

A town or fort-major in a garriſon, is to command according to the rank he now has, or had in the army; and if he never had any other but that of town or fort-major, he is to command as youngeſt captain.

As many irregularities do happen form the

the commanding officers of guards not knowing what compliment ſhould be paid to a colonel, in future all the guards are to turn out with reſted arms, and beat one ruffle as often as he appears near them; the main guard to give him the compliment of the drum once a day.

All non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers to put off their hats, or pay the mark of reſpect as uſual in their corps, to every officer who paſſes by them.

(12th May, 1787.) Soldiers with muſquets in their hands, are never to pay compliments to officers (whom they may meet or paſs) by raiſing their hands to their hats or turbans, but by carrying their arms, or ſtanding ſteady with them ordered.

32.—MAGAZINES AND STORE-ROOMS.

(25th July, 1787.) Two locks ſhall be fixed to each magazine, one key to remain at the head quarters in garriſon, and one with the commiſſary of ſtores.

The doors of the magazines are never to be opened on any account, but in the preſence of a commiſſioned officer of artillery, who will receive the government keys at the head quarters of the garriſon, and accompany the perſon bearing the commiſſary's keys to the magazine, and attend whilſt he is employed on the duties, for which he is ſent; after which he will ſee the doors locked again with both locks, and return the government keys to head quarters.

Whenever it may be neceſſary to open a magazine, the commiſſary of ſtores will, on the evening before, apply to the commandant, or officer commanding in garriſon, for leave to do it, and acquaint him with what is intended to be done, and he will give notice to the officer commanding the artillery in garriſon; when he ſhall have obtained that leave, to the end that the officer appointed for this duty may be ordered to attend at head quarters, the evening preceding the opening of the magazine, to receive its key and his inſtructions, and give notice of it to the town-major or fort-adjutant, who will apprize the captain of the main-guard *(now field officer of the day)* of it, and warn him to have in readineſs a careful havildar and ſix ſepoys to proceed with the officer appointed by the commiſſary, when he ſhall apply for them.

When powder is to be moved from one part of the garriſon to another, the officer of the party employed by the commiſſary on this duty, will give notice to all perſons to extinguiſh the fires of the ſtreet near to the places by which the powder muſt paſs; and if it be not complied with, the havildar will enforce obedience, and cauſe the fires to be put out.

Powder is not to be aired by opening its barrels, and ſpreading it in any part of the garriſon; when theſe operations are neceſſary, it ſhall be done on the eſplanade, or at the powder-mills.

The arſenal and its ſtore-rooms are excluſively in charge of the commiſſary of ſtores; and thoſe of the garriſon ſtores, in like charge of the chief engineer; but the commandant, or officer commanding in garriſon, has authority to viſit any part of them when he thinks proper.

The expence magazine is in the charge of the commanding officer of artillery in garriſon, and ſubject to the authority of the commandant, or officer commanding in garriſon, for immediate defence.

A room with two locks on the door is to be ſet apart for the ſpirit cellar of the contractor,

tractor; one key his people will keep, another will be lodged with the officer commanding the main-guard; the cellar not to be opened, but in presence of a commissioned-officer; the contractor will send into garrison, every Monday, as much spirits as will be necessary for the week, with a passport specifying the quantity which is to be lodged in the cellar.

The doors of the provision store-rooms and granaries shall have two locks each, one key to remain with the store-keeper, and the other with the inspector, or his assistant; and they shall not be opened but in presence of those officers.

When the store-rooms are opened, from time to time, for the purpose of airing the provisions, or otherwise, the inspector and store-keeper shall each have a careful person in charge, with directions when they are to be locked up again.

After the grain is finally deposited in the granaries, the door-way shall be bricked up, and remain so, until occasion may require their being opened again.

33.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(29*th May*, 1788.) All corps, whether of artillery or infantry, in the garrison of Fort William, are hereby ordered to do the duty of the garrison, according to the standing orders thereof.

The commandant strictly enjoins, that in future no officer or officers, shall sleep out of garrison; and whenever an officer has business that may require his absence from the garrison, he is to make his first application to his colonel, or in his absence, the officer commanding the regiment, or captain to whom he belongs, to obtain his permission in writing, who in justice to the officers of his corps will limit the time he asks leave for, that the duty may not fall too hard on those that remain, and lastly to the commandant of the garrison.

Leave granted to officers to sleep out of garrison is revoked, and applications for the renewal of it are to be made to the commanding officer of the garrison, through the commanding officers of the corps to which the officers who need it belong; if they approve of it being granted conformably to the standing orders of the garrison.

(25*th September*, 1787.) The squads of the troops are allowed to exercise on the areas.

The artillery have been charged with their own parade, the infantry with the grand parade, and the commissary of stores will take charge of the areas, on which the iron ordnance are lying.

(15*th September*, 1789.) The commanding officer directs, that it be tom tomed through the garrison, and that the officers will be pleased to explain to their servants, that they are on no account whatever, to cut grass on or within any part of the works, or ditches of the fort; but in such places as may be pointed out to them by the overseers, &c. of the chief engineer, or the officer under whose care the place may be, from whence grass is to be cut.

Such grass cutters as wish to supply themselves with grass from the works, &c. are to assemble at the office of the chief engineer every morning at 7 o'clock; from whence overseers or lascars will accompany them, and point out the particular spot from whence it may be cut: any person detected in cutting grass, within the garrison, without such permission, is to be seized, and punished on the spot.

(13*th*

(*13th October*, 1789.) In compliance with a requiſition from the Military Board, it is directed that a copy of the proceedings of all committees that may be ordered by the commanding officer in garriſon, for the ſurvey of ſtores received into the arſenal, ſhall be ſent by the preſident of ſuch committee to the commiſſary of ſtores, on their tranſmitting their report to the commanding officer.

(*27th March*, 1790.) The commanding officer in garriſon is pleaſed to forbid, that any foot-paths be made acroſs the ſeveral graſs plats in garriſon, or that either foot paſſengers or horſes be allowed to croſs them, but during the hours of parading or exerciſing the troops.

The barrack-maſter is to publiſh this order with beat of tom tom, to ſee that it be implicitly obeyed, and to confine to the ſtocks any followers of the troops who may hereafter be guilty of a breach of it; he will alſo be particularly careful, that no horſes or bullocks be ſuffered to be brought on any part of the grand parade, or its terrace, to the injury of the works.

The commanding-officer alſo forbids, that any graſs, or matted tatties, be erected in garriſon, except ſuch as are to be watered, or that any baggage, or lumber of any kind, be ſuffered to remain without the doors of the bottle-konnahs or offices.

34.—ORDERS.

The regulations reſpecting the barracks and furniture, to be hung up in the barracks, in order that the men may not plead ignorance.

The ſeveral corps in garriſon will ſend to the town-major's office, and take copies of all ſtanding-orders.

35.—PASSPORTS.

(*7th April*, 1787.) All liquors coming into garriſon are to paſs through the Calcutta gate, between guard-mounting and two o'clock.

If any perſon attempts to bring in liquor through any other gate, or at any but the preſcribed hours, or without the preſcribed paſſport, the liquors ſhall be ſeized, and lodged in the main guard, and reported at the relief, to be diſpoſed of as the officer commanding in garriſon ſhall order.

(*21ſt April*, 1787.) All things of value, cheſts, packages, and furniture, are to paſs out of garriſon, through the Calcutta gate only in common, but in particular caſes, they may be paſſed through any of the others, under certain regulations.

(*14th February*, 1787.) The practice of granting leave to the ſoldiers to go to town is to be regulated as follows:

Leave is only to be granted by the officer commanding each company, and not to more than one out of ten of effective duty.

The paſſports are to be granted on the preceding evening, and all men who are indulged with leave, are to return during the hot ſeaſon by ten o'clock, and during the cold ſeaſon by eleven.

The men to whom leave is granted are to carry their paſſports to the adjutant to be regiſtered, who will number and ſign them, to be able to diſtinguiſh them again; and when they return, they are to deliver their paſſports to him to be cancelled. Leave to remain out beyond the before-mentioned hours, or to be out of garriſon, is not to be granted, except in particular caſes, and then only by the officer commanding the corps

corps. And paſſports of this nature are to be regiſtered, as well as the other.

(2d June, 1788.) An alteration of the garriſon regulations having become neceſſary, to prevent an impoſition which the preſent paſſports cannot put a ſtop to,—the paſſports for liquor in future, to be made out as follow:

Permit the bearer to paſs into garriſon with dozen of wine, or beer, or ſpirits, (or whatever it be, contained in bottles, or caſks,) on my account.

The following is the form for port liberty.

Permit the bearer, John Thompſon, private, in the company under my command, to paſs out of garriſon on liberty, (or on duty,) and to return into garriſon by ten o'clock in the forenoon.

(Signed,) W. Willis,
Capt. or Lieut. or Enſign,
Com. Capt. Willis's company.

Fort William,
20th June, 1787.

Entered,
John Dixon,
Adjutant.

(11th July, 1790.) The commanding officer in garriſon finds it neceſſary to repeat, and to call particularly the attention of the officers on duty, to a ſtanding regulation of the garriſon, forbidding all non-commiſſioned officers or privates from being permitted to paſs out of the fort, although furniſhed with paſſports, through any other than the Calcutta ſortie, unleſs when going to the hoſpital; in which caſe their paſſports are to expreſs their deſtination, and to be preſented firſt at the main guard, from whence an orderly, muſt attend them, to the port through which they require to go out.

Garriſon non-commiſſioned ſtaff or overſeer, (when in their uniforms only) are allowed to paſs out whenever their duty may require it; and invalids, recruits, &c. muſt be permitted to paſs to the quarters that may be allotted them in the out works; but particular care is to be taken, by the port-ſerjeants, and officers commanding port-guards, that under this plea, they are not deceived; and ſuch as are ſo quartered, are on no account whatever, to paſs the outer barrier, but when furniſhed with paſſports, nor with ſuch paſſports, through any other than the Calcutta ſortie, unleſs it be particularly ſpecified; and that the perſons furniſhed with ſuch paſſes be accompanied by an orderly from the main guard.

The commanding-officer directs, that this order be carefully explained to the port-ſerjeants, as well as to the native officers commanding guards, and that they be made to underſtand, that they will be brought to a very ſevere account, if found guilty of inattention to the duty it preſcribes.

(7th Auguſt, 1790.) The commanding-officer in garriſon, being thoroughly convinced that the advantage derived from the regulations requiring paſſports, for property in parcels, or otherwiſe going out of the fort, in no degree counterbalances the great inconvenience that reſults from it; is pleaſed to order that no paſſports for ſuch purpoſes be in future demanded, but that all ſuch articles as may not be ſuppoſed by the port-guards or ſentries, to be conveying out without due authority, be allowed to paſs uninterrupted.

36.

36.—PROVISIONS.

(G. O. 19th July, 1787.) One officer from each battalion shall daily inspect the provisions, and attend at the delivery of the spirits: the provisions will be delivered in the morning and the spirits at noon, at the barracks, in quantity conformably to the terms of the contract, which are as follow:

ON FULL BATTA.

One pound of good beef or mutton,
One pound of bread, or one seer of rice,
Two seer of firewood,
One chittack of salt, and,
Two drams of liquor, at 40 to the gallon.

ON HALF BATTA.

The same allowance of meat, rice, firewood, and salt, every other day, and one dram every day.

The provisions and liquors to be of the best quality, and wholesome and good meat.

From the first of April, to the 1st of October, the troops are to receive mutton, and the remaining six months mutton and beef, alternately. At the same time it is allowed and permitted for the contractor to furnish such proportion of beef and mutton as may be agreeable to the soldiers, provided that he has not any objection, and that it meet with the approbation of the commanding-officer.

The officer, at his inspection of the provisions, shall lay aside such part of them as he may deem unfit to be served out to the troops, and report it to his commanding-officer, who will order two additional officers, on his part, to re-examine them, and their report shall be final; and whatever part of the provisions is by them condemned, shall be thrown into the river, or destroyed; but if they declare them fit for use, the soldiers shall receive them without murmur.

The commuting of provisions for liquor is absolutely prohibited; but as there are cases, in which it is necessary to draw batta dry, the following rates shall be paid, conformably to the contract.

(M. C. 12th September, 1788.)

	ON FULL BATTA.	ON HALF BATTA.
Meat, -	1a. $9\frac{1}{3}$p.	— $10\frac{2}{3}$p.
Arrack, -	1a. $9\frac{1}{3}$p.	— $10\frac{2}{3}$p.
Bread, rice, &c.	1a. $9\frac{1}{3}$p.	— $10\frac{2}{3}$p.
	5a. 4p.	2a. 8p.

As the commanding-officers of battalions will particularly attend to the conduct of recruits on their first arrival, and may deem it necessary to prevent some of them from drawing the whole allowance of spirits, authority is given to the commanding-officer, in such case, to direct that they be paid for their drams by the contractor.

The officers whose duty it may be to inspect provisions, shall assemble at the main guard at noon, and go from thence to the liquor cellar, there to see the quantity of liquor, necessary for each battalion, drawn off, and proceed with it from thence to the barracks, where they will see the due proportion delivered to the head of each mess; if more than sufficient for the day be drawn off, the officer who has suffered it to be done, will return with it to the cellar and see it lodged again therein.

The quantity of batta to be drawn, shall be daily ascertained by an abstract of the company, taken from the morning report-book, and signed by the officer commanding it; which abstract shall be the warrant for the delivery of the provisions, and the rule to guide the officer in his duty of inspection.

The junior officer of the main guard ſhall attend the cellar duties; he ſhall receive the key from the officer commanding the main guard, and deliver it back when the duty is done; he ſhall ſee the liquor ſerved out to parties, or detachments that have not officers to attend them, concerning which occaſional orders will be given.

(April 7th, 1787.) A room with two locks on the door, is to be ſet apart for the ſpirit cellar of the contractor; one key his people will keep, and the other will be lodged with the officer commanding the main guard.

The cellar is not to be opened but in preſence of an officer.

The contractor will ſend into garriſon every Monday, as much ſpirits as will be neceſſary for the week, with a paſſport, ſpecifying the quantity which is to be lodged in the cellar.

The time is to be ſo regulated, that the men may have their liquor at dinner, and not on any account at any other time of the day.

An officer of the main guard will be ſent to ſee the drams ſerved out, to ſee the drams of the ſupernumeraries delivered to one of the garriſon ſtaff for the whole of them, and the certificate for the whole of the ſupernumeraries is to be ſigned by the fort adjutant; agreeably to which, the number of drams is to be delivered.

The officer on duty for receiving the ſpirits, is to attend in perſon at the cellar, to ſee the quantity requiſite for the corps drawn off, and to proceed with it to the place appointed for ſerving out the drams.

If more than ſufficient for the day be drawn off, he will return with the ſurplus liquor to the cellar, and ſee it again lodged therein.

He will demand the key of the cellar from the officer commanding the main guard, and again deliver it, after he has taken out the liquor and lodged the ſurplus; and the officer of the main guard will deliver it and receive it when returned.

37.—PRISON AND PRISONERS.

(12th July, 1787.) Whenever an European priſoner is permitted to go out of the place of his confinement, he is to be attended by two European or three native ſentries, and it is to be obſerved as a rule, that two priſoners are not to be ſuffered to go together. Native priſoners are to be attended by one European, or two native ſentries.

When the ſentence of a court martial is ordered to be carried into execution, on priſoners confined in the main-guard, they are not to receive, during the 24 hours preceding the appointed time, any food, except bread and water, for their ſubſiſtence, and are during that time to be lodged in the conjee-houſe.

Soldiers ſeized by patroles, and ſepoys on duty in the fort, who commit offences, and are ſent to the main-guard, ſhall be removed to the guard of their corps before the guard is relieved, or retained according to the nature of their offences; in the firſt caſe notice ſhall be ſent to the corps, and they will ſend an eſcort for the priſoner; in the latter caſe the priſoner ſhall be removed to the priſon and reported.

Soldiers taken in Calcutta, or other places out of the fort, or thoſe who are confined for offences committed againſt officers, or others not attached to the garriſon, ſhall be ſent to the main-guard; if accompanied by an eſcort, or by the perſon offended, or by a written crime, they ſhall be ſent to the public.

public prison, and the crime and name of the parties shall be entered in the report; but if there be not an accuser, nor a crime, the prisoner shall be released at the next guard mounting; in which case his name and the manner of his being sent, shall be entered in the report, that if a crime should afterwards follow, he may be traced if requisite.

If any prisoner should be violent or outrageous, and beat or strike the other prisoners, or attempt to force the sentries, the officer shall order him to be locked up in the dark prison, and report it specially.

All prisoners except those in the conjee-house, shall be daily escorted under a sufficient escort to the terrace on the top of the prison, and allowed to walk for exercise at sun-rise; they may continue there an hour when the weather permits, but if the number of prisoners be too great to admit of indulging the whole at once, the officer will divide them, and let one party go in the morning and another in the evening, for an hour before sunset. In the town-major's office a register of prisoners and crimes, shall be kept in a book for the purpose, in which the names, dates of commitment, crimes, and accusers, shall be entered; also the discharge, and orders or authority for discharge, and the removal or removals of the prisoner to the hospital, or regimental guard, or any other place; and in general a full account of every transaction relative to each prisoner, from the time of his commitment to his final removal from the custody of the garrison guards, and the written crime once registered shall not be changed or taken away without a special order for the purpose.

At the relief of the guard, the captain of each guard will send an officer to visit the several prisons, and to examine all the prisoners; the one on the part of the relieving officer, will take charge in form, and the one on the part of the captain going off duty, will deliver over the prisoners in his charge.

The visiting officer (above-mentioned) going off duty, will sign a list of the prisoners and their crimes, and deliver it to the visiting officer who comes on duty; and he in return will sign the report, which the officer relieved is to deliver to the captain of the main-guard going off duty, certifying that he has examined the prisoners, and received them according to that report.

Prisoners who fall sick are to be examined by the garrison surgeon before they are removed to the hospital.

When a prisoner is removed to the hospital, he is to be kept there in confinement; and when recovered, he shall be sent back under an escort to the main-guard, to be lodged in prison.

Every prison shall be swept daily, and the privy of the conjee-house shall be cleaned and washed at the time of opening the doors in the morning, and again before they are shut at night.

Clean linen shall be delivered to the prisoners daily at guard mounting, by their own servants, but the bundles shall be previously examined in presence of an officer of the guard. In cold weather they may have their quilts, but they shall not have their coats or hats in prison.

If liquors, or fruit, or tobacco, or cheroots, or provisions of any kind, should be concealed in the bundles containing the linen of prisoners in the conjee-house, or liquors in those of the other prisoners, the servants shall be sent to the captain of the main-guard,

main-guard, together with the prohibited articles, and he shall cause the offenders to be punished instantly; but the punishment shall not exceed twenty stripes with a rattan to each offender.

The prisoners shall be supplied with provisions, in the same manner as is observed at present; but they shall not be allowed to have any more liquor than their daily allowance; and their servants attempting to carry in liquor, shall be punished as directed in the last article.

Their women and children may be allowed to visit them, but they shall not stay after retreat beating; and if any of them should convey liquors to their husbands or keepers, they shall not be allowed to go to them again.

(17th December, 1789.) The security of the prisoners being considerably weakened by a practice which has been lately followed, of not locking the prison doors until 8 o'clock, though evidently contrary to the spirit of the garrison regulations, the commanding-officer directs, that in future, they be always locked at sun setting, on the prisoners being withdrawn from the terrace, and that the keys be, from that time, deposited with the captain commanding the main-guard.

(6th January, 1790.) The commanding-officer directs, that in future, whenever a prisoner may be removed to the hospital, on the opinion of the garrison surgeon, his removal shall be notified in the reports of the main-guard, from which time his name is no longer to be in clue in that report; but such prisoner is to be considered as under the immediate charge of the officer on duty at the hospital guard, whose particular care it shall be to report all prisoners in that guard, or their removal from it, to the commanding-officer in garrison, with such other occurrences as may be deserving of his notice, every Monday morning, or as often as he may be relieved, or any such circumstances shall occur.

A detail of all such prisoners shall also be sent weekly by the officer on duty at the hospital, to the town major, and their removal notified to him whenever it shall happen.

(9th April, 1790.) To enable the town-major to keep with correctness the register of his office, as well as to regulate the payment of the bills for guard allowance it is ordered, that the captains, as they may be relieved from the duty of the main-guard, do furnish him as heretofore, with a detail of the prisoners; both of the prison guard and conjee-house.

38.—ROLLS.

The rolls to be called every morning at troop-beating, and every evening at retreat-beating, in the presence of an officer, who will read to the men all orders relating to them.

39.—RETURNS.

(6th May, 1790.) The commanding-officer is pleased to order, that a weekly report of the several corps at the presidency be sent to the town major's office, on the mornings of the 8th, 16th, and 24th, days of each month, in the following form:

FORM

FORM TO BE OBSERVED BY THE EUROPEAN CORPS.

THE CORPS.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-col.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Lt. fireworkers.	Enseigns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Rank and file.
Present fit for duty,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On garrison duty,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On brig. regt. or batt. duty,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
On command,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the drill,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sick in the hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absent by leave, or excused from duty,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanting to complete,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Total.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—

FORM TO BE OBSERVED BY THE NATIVE CORPS.

THE CORPS.	Lieutenant-cols.	Majors.	Captains,	Lieutenant,	Enseigns.	Serjeant.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.
Present fit for duty,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On presidency or line duty,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On battalion duty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On command,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the drill,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sick in the hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Absent by leave or excused duty,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanting to comp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(3d August, 1790.) Exclusive of the statements required by the regulations to be transmitted to the adjutant-general's office, the Governor-general is pleased to order, that a return be laid before him monthly, by the senior-officer in garrison, of all the troops, and establishments of people of every description in the pay of the Honourable Company, that may be attached to it; accompanied by a copy of all garrison orders that the senior-officer may have thought proper to issue, during the month for which such returns shall be made out.

(3d August, 1790.) To enable the commanding-officer in garrison to furnish the Governor-general with returns, as above described, he directs, that the several establishments of people of every description, in the pay of the Honourable Company, that may at the time form a part of the garrison, be paraded in such disposition as he will hereafter direct, every muster morning, and that review rolls of such establishments may be in readiness to be delivered to him at the same time.

(26th August, 1790.) It is to be considered as a standing regulation, that returns of the several establishments in garrison, are to be sent on the 1st of every month to the town-major's office, that the necessary returns may be prepared from them, to be laid before the Governor-general.

40.—SOLDIERS.

No soldier to be out of his quarters after tattoo beating.

No soldiers to have port liberty, without a note from a commissioned officer; also soldiers off duty to wear their side arms, and when any of them go out at the ports, they are to leave them till their return.

(7th July, 1787.) Non commissioned officers and soldiers are not to appear out of their barracks without clothes.

The soldiers are not allowed to keep by them any clothes different from the patterns prescribed for the dress or undress; all clothes

of any other kind are to be sold or disposed of as the owner pleases

41.—SHIPS AND VESSELS.

(25th July, 1787.) An officer or non-commissioned officer of the artillery, shall go on board foreign ships that come within sight of the fort, and acquaint the commanding officer on board, that he will not be permitted to bring his ship to an anchor abreast of the fort, but that he may anchor above or below it. The limits of Fort William are known by the draining sluice above and the butt below the fort.

Should the ship, notwithstanding this intimation, anchor between the limits, the same officer will go on board again, and require the commanding officer to alter his station to some other place, above or below the garrison: and in case of non-compliance with the requisition, he shall report it to the commanding officer in garrison.

(24th July, 1787.) If any foreign vessel should anchor opposite Fort William, between the draining sluice and the butt; and if on notice being given to the commander that it is not allowed, that the ship remain there, and that he is required to move, he shall refuse to comply, the commanding officer in garrison shall report it to the Governor-general, and receive his orders what shall be done.

42.—SALUTES.

	GUNS.
The Honourable Governor-general,	19
The Commander-in-chief, being 2d in Council,	17
The arrival or departure of the chief justice of the supreme-court of judicature,	17
The arrival or departure of the rest of the members of the supreme council,	13.
The arrival or departure of the rest of the bench of justices,	13
A colonel,	13
A general or admiral coming on shore, or going on board,	19
A lieutenant-general, or vice admiral,	15.
A colonel, or captain of any of his Majesty's private ships of war,	13.
Arrival or departure of any of his Majesty's ships, with a flag; on dropping anchor, or getting under sail,	19.
Arrival or departure, with a broad pendant,	15.
Arrival or departue of any of his Majesty's ships,	13
Arrival or departure of any of the Company's ships, gun for gun.	
Arrival or departure of any ship, saluting the garrison under a pendant, gun for gun.	

All salutes to be fired from the guns mounted on the sandbray of the Queen's radan.

43.—SENTRIES.

(1st July, 1790.) To facilitate the duties of the garrison, and to prevent as much as possible errors in the explanation, or interpretation of orders to sentries, the Governor-general is pleased to direct, that the instructions to all sentries from the sepoy guards in Fort William shall be inscribed on boards, and suspended in their boxes, or at their several posts.

It will be the duty, as at present, of the officer of sepoys, visiting the sentries, to explain

plain fully to each, his instructions, and in order that the boards on which they will be written may not be damaged, or destroyed through careleſſneſs, or inattention; that officer is to conſider each ſentry as reſponſible for a due preſervation of the board belonging to his poſt.

The town major is ordered to have ſuch inſtructions tranſcribed, as ſoon as poſſible, and fixed at the ſeveral poſts of ſentries, as is above directed.

Whenever from time or accident they may be ſo defaced, as to be no longer legible, they are in ſuch caſes to be ſent by the viſiting officer to the town major's office, to be renewed.

44.—SUPERNUMERARIES.

The ſupernumeraries, and men attached to the garriſon, are not to be confined in any regimental or barrack guard, excepting thoſe men doing duty with the different regiments.

The ſupernumeraries of artillery, and infantry, in garriſon, are ordered to do duty with their reſpective corps.

45.—SUTLERS AND MOHULS.

(12th July, 1788.) The Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis having approved of ſutlers' houſes, and mohuls, being eſtabliſhed in garriſon, the following orders reſpecting them are to be ſtrictly obſerved, and conſidered as part of the ſtanding regulations of the garriſon.

A ſutler's houſe is allotted to each corps; viz. one to the artillery and garriſon ſtaff, and one to the European infantry and infantry recruits.

The ſutlers are allowed to ſell ſpirituous liquors, wine, and beer, to commiſſioned-officers, on their own written order, for either, which they will pleaſe to ſend at any time of the day, to ſhew that the perſon applying is the ſervant of an officer.

The ſutlers may ſell ſpirituous liquors, wine, and beer, to non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers, under the following reſtrictions, that is by permit from the commanding-officers of their companies or corps, in the following form:

To the ſutler.

Deliver to the bearer John Jones, ſerjeant, one gallon of ſpirits, for the uſe of the ſoldiers of the Company under my command, on his paying for the ſame.

Fort William, 9th July, 1788. A. B. captain. regiſtered.

Regiſtered,

C. D. adjutant.

And the ſutlers are not to deliver any liquor to non-commiſſioned-officers, or ſoldiers, unleſs they are ſigned and regiſtered, according to the preſcribed form.

The ſutlers are not to ſell liquor to any privates, but thoſe of the corps to which they are appointed: non-commiſſioned-officers may go to either houſe; but it is recommended to them, to keep to the ſutler of their own corps.

The ſutlers are permitted to make punch at their houſes, from retreat beating until gun-fire; to admit the ſoldiers to ſit down there, to drink that, or wine, or beer, or any thing, except ſpirits unmixed; but they ſhall refuſe to ſell to thoſe whom the commanding-officer ſhall think proper to except.

The commanding officers of companies will direct their pay-ſerjeants, to give notice to the ſutler of ſuch men as they ſhall think proper to exclude from the ſutlers' houſes; and liſts of the men ſhall be hung up in ſome conſpicuous place in their houſes,

to ſhew the ſutler's authority to refuſe to ſell to them: every man reported ſick in the barracks is excepted, and included in thoſe liſts.

The ſutlers are not to receive pawns or pledges, or promiſſory notes, in penalty of forfeiting their licence, and paying the fines for which their ſecurities are anſwerable: they are likewiſe not to give credit, on any pretence; and if they do it, payment will not be enforced by the commanding officer, nor will he liſten to any complaint on the ſubject.

The prices of all liquors ſold by the ſutlers will be the ſame as the nerrick of Calcutta, to be corrected by the commiſſary of bazars, allowing the difference of carriage to garriſon.

The ſutlers are not to bring any liquor into garriſon without an order from the commanding officer; to attain which, the ſutler in want of liquor is to produce a ſample of it, with the prices, to him; and if they be approved of, the ſample is to be lodged at the aid de camp's office, with a label on it, denoting the quantity and price, and the date when admitted; which ſample will be returned when the liquor is expended.

The ſoldiers are ordered not to riot, nor to make diſturbances in the ſutlers' houſes: in caſes of diſobedience of this order, the ſutler will apply to the guard neareſt at hand, for aſſiſtance, and the guard ſhall take charge of the perſons whom the ſutler ſhall point out, as offending againſt the order, and convey them in cuſtody to the barrack-guard; and the priſoners ſo confined ſhall not be releaſed till the commanding officer of the corps ſhall order it.—The ſutler ſhall at the next following guard-mounting, or earlier if he can do it, report to the officer of the battalion duties, appointed by the reſpective commanding officers, the names and offences of the men ſeized by the guard, upon his application, and ſhall proſecute in caſe of a trial.

Non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, having cauſe of complaint againſt the ſutlers, ſhall make them to their captains, who will examine into the matter, and between guard-mounting and noon they may cauſe the ſutler to be called before them, to hear what is alledged: if the caſe ſhould require examplary redreſs, the captains will report it to the officer commanding the battalion, who will make further enquiry; and if he deem it neceſſary to proceed to inſtant notice, he will commit the ſutler to the main-guard, and report it to the commanding officer in garriſon.

But in caſes which do not require inſtant notice, the ſutlers are only to be confined by order of the commanding officer of the garriſon; and in all caſes where the ſutler is committed to confinement, he ſhall be firſt ſent to his houſe, to lock it up and ſecure his property.

The officer commanding the main-guard, will ſend a non-commiſſioned officer, and a file of ſepoys, to ſhut the barrier of the bridge, leading to the ſutler's quarters, and mohuls at gun fire at night; at which time the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers are ordered to retire from both places to their barracks.

Two mohuls are licenſed in garriſon, as appendages to the bazar, one for the artillery, its recruits, and garriſon ſtaff; and the other for the infantry recruits of the ſeaſon.

The

The ſurgeons of the two corps will viſit the mohuls of the corps to which they belong every Saturday morning, and ſend a written report of the ſtate of the women in the mohuls to the aid de camp, for the information of the commanding-officer in garriſon.

The recruits are not to be ſuffered to go to the mohuls until they have been examined by the ſurgeon; ſoldiers infected by the veneral diſeaſe, who ſhall be detected in going to the mohuls, ſhall be confined to the ſick room of the corps, and be put under ſtoppages of 4 rupees a month for the cure of their diſorder, and be obliged to find their own clothing and victuals as at preſent; the fines impoſed on them for this offence againſt their own comrades and ſociety, ſhall be appropriated to provide medicines for the cure of the women, whom they injure; and the ſoldiers are called on, for their own ſafety, to enforce this order moſt rigoroufly, by making known to the adjutant, thoſe whom they ſhall find breaking the rules eſtabliſhed for their own health and benefit.

The 12th and 13th articles of the regulation of ſutler's houſes, are to extend to the mohuls and mohuldars.

46. TOWN MAJOR AND FORT ADJUTANT.

All orders through the town major to be obſerved by all corps and guards.

And when the fort major is not preſent, the fort adjutant is to be looked on as doing his duty, and to be obeyed accordingly.

Officers reſident in the garriſon, though not belonging to any corps, are to have the orders which concern the garriſon generally, and the compliance with, which will be requiſite in the officers, ſhewn to them occaſionally.

The military ſecretary, and the garriſon ſtaff, ordnance, and ſupernumerary officers, are here meant; and the duty of cauſing the orders to be ſhewn to them, is to be performed by the fort adjutant.

47.—TATTOO.

The tattoo to beat at gun-fire; it is to be performed by the drum major, and all the drummers of the regiment which gives the main-guard, to begin at the main-guard, and beat to St. George's gate, and finiſh where they began, eſcorted by a file of men from the main-guard.

SECTION XV.

INVALIDS.

(M. C. 9th May, 1788.) The Governor-general in Council, after reviſing the regulations for the invalid eſtabliſhment, with a view to limit the great expence with which they are attended, as well as to give them a permanent form, applicable alike to any increaſe or decreaſe of numbers, is pleaſed to eſtabliſh the following regulations, in lieu of thoſe now in force.

EUROPEAN.

1. *(G. O. 27th May, 1788.)* Officers who, from age, wounds, or decline of health, find themſelves unfit for active ſervice, are required to ſend their names to the adjutant general's office, ſo that they may arrive there by the 1ſt of Auguſt, in order to their being removed from the corps to which they belong, and appointed with their reſpective ranks to the new eſtabliſhment of invalids.

To guard againſt miſapprehenſion with reſpect to the principle of the invalid eſtabliſhment, the commander-in-chief thinks it proper to apprize the officers of the army, that agreeable to the former rules of this eſtabliſhment, as well as the general regulations of other ſervices, whenever an officer is transferred to the invalid eſtabliſhment, his promotion in the general liſt of the army will ceaſe; and that after having been once invalided, he cannot be re-admitted upon any other part of the eſtabliſhment.

2. *(M. C. 5th December, 1788.)* Reſolved, that an option be given to the invalid officers, either to go to Europe, (the uſual allowance being granted for their paſſage) with a recommendation to the Hon. Court of Directors, that they ſhould receive the penſions of their reſpective ranks, from the late Lord Clive's military fund, provided the amount of their property does not preclude them from this benefit; or to remain in the country on the ſame allowances as now are given to the ſupernumerary officers, viz. the half pay and half batta of captains and all ſuperior ranks, and the full pay and half batta of lieutenants and inferior ranks.

3. *(ibid.)* Reſolved, that thoſe officers who prefer remaining upon thoſe terms in the country be placed on a ſeparate liſt, and denominated invalid penſioners; and that they be indulged with permiſſion to reſide wherever they may find it moſt convenient to themſelves within the Company's provinces.

Ordered that the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons be directed to iſſue their monthly penſions upon pay-bills being produced, in the uſual form; with a certificate on the back of each bill from the officer commanding the ſtation or detachment, moſt contiguous to the penſioners place of reſidence, that the penſioner is actually alive at the date of the bill which is intended to be preſented for payment.

4.

4. *(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* The European invalids are to be divided into four independent companies, one of artillery and three of infantry.—*(The artillery company is now attached to the brigade of artillery.—See last par. of this art.)*

The eſtabliſhment of each company to be 1 captain and 3 ſubalterns, to be ſelected from invalid officers, if there ſhall be ſo many of that deſcription; or otherwiſe the companies to be provided with ſuch a proportion of officers of the effective eſtabliſhment as the commander-in-chief ſhall pleaſe to appoint to do duty with them.

The eſtabliſhment of non-commiſſioned to each company, to be 6 ſerjeants, and 6 corporals, who ſo long as they form a part of that eſtabliſhment are to receive the pay of thoſe ranks.

The infantry privates, with the exceſs of non-commiſſioned officers, to be equally divided among the three companies; and ſhould this mode increaſe the number of each company above a hundred, the ſurplus are to be muſtered, and returned with the ſeveral companies, as ſupernumeraries, until Government ſhall think fit to incorporate them into an additional company.

(G. O. 27th May, 1788.) The non-commiſſioned officers to complete the ſeveral companies, according to the fixed eſtabliſhment, are to be taken in the firſt inſtance by ſeniority, and future vacancies are to be ſupplied from amongſt the men who may have ſerved in thoſe ſituations, according to ſeniority alſo; for which purpoſe the adjutant will keep a regiſter.

(M. C. 9th May, 1788.) An allowance of 5 rupees per month to be given to one of the ſerjeants, to act as pay-ſerjeant to each company; and no ſerjeant-major or other ſtaff whatever, be allowed to the companies.

Whatever European invalid drummers there may now be on the eſtabliſhment, are to be proportioned among the companies on the pay of privates.

The following effective ſtaff to be allowed to the corps:

1 Aſſiſtant ſurgeon.

1 European adjutant, to do the duty also of quarter-maſter, with a ſtaff allowance of 3 rupees per day, and 30 rupees per month, for furniſhing ſtationary, oil for the barrack guard, and all other charges whatever, incidental to thoſe departments.

1 Serjeant to perform the duties of ſerjeant-major and barrack-ſerjeant to the corps, with a ſtaff-allowance of 12 rupees per month.

2 Puckallies and 2 ſweepers for the men of each company.

The adjutant to draw for beheſties and ſweepers for the officers preſent, in the proportion allowed for their reſpective ranks.

(M. C. 20th July, 1789.) Reſolved, that an eſtabliſhment of three gurrymen be allowed for the corps of European Invalids, ſtationed at Chunar, on the cuſtomary allowances.

(M. C. 9th May, 1788.) Two doolies to be allowed for the corps.

(G. O. 27th May, 1788.) The two doolies allowed for the corps are to be under the ſurgeon of the general hoſpital.

(M. C. 9th May, 1788.) The duty of repairing and cleaning the arms to be performed, at the requiſition of the commanding officer, by the commiſſary of ordnance.

No

No European invalid, in whatever situation employed, is to receive more than half batta.

(G. O. 26th February, 1790.) The artillery invalid company is to be considered as appertaining to the artillery brigade.—Returns of it are to be accordingly sent to the commandant of that brigade, who will regulate all matters of interior detail in this company, in the same manner as other detached companies.—The invalid officers of artillery attached to this company are consequently to command, or to be subject, to the orders of any officer of the brigade of artillery who may be at the same station, according to their respective ranks in the army.

5. *(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* Resolved and ordered, that no European non-commissioned officer shall be hereafter transferred to the invalid establishment, but upon the invalid pay of private; nor shall any of the Europeans of the above discription, who are now upon the invalid list, be allowed more after the 30th of November next, if they are indulged with the permission of remaining in the country.

6. *(ibid.)* The station of the European invalids is to be at Chunar, from whence a small party is to be detached to Buxar.

(G. O. 27th May, 1788) The detachment for the service of Buxar is to be commanded by a subaltern officer of the invalid establishment, and to be composed of 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, and 12 private, from each company of the European infantry invalids and complete this arrangement, the commanding-officer at Chunar is authorized to send men to Buxar, or to call them from thence as circumstances may require—The commanding-officer at Buxar, on the occurence of any casualties, will apply to the commanding-officer at Chunar for men to fill up vacancies.

7. *(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* A field-officer, either invalided or of the effective establishment, may at any time be appointed to the general superintendance of the European invalids, if the commander in chief shall see occasion for it.

8. *(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* The committees of surgeons for the purpose of examining men who may be recommended for the invalid establishment from the European corps, are to assemble annually on the 31st of August, when lists of them are to be forwarded without delay to the adjutant general's office, so that all men ordered to be sent home for the benefit of Lord Clive's pension or otherwise, may be dispatched from the most distant stations to the presidency by the 1st November at latest, and such as are deemed fit objects to remain in the country are to be sent at the same time to Chunar, and enrolled from the 1st of each November on the strength of companies.

The commanding-officers of stations are required to examine the men very particularly, and with the lists to transmit to the adjutant-general an account of the pretensions of such men as they conceive have claims to be indulged with a residence and retreat in this country; which pretensions the Commander-in-chief considers can only arise from wounds or disorders contracted in the service, which have entailed on them a helpless state of infirmity, or more than common length of service, in the course of which they may have conducted themselves with sobriety and attention to their duty, claiming such an indulgence.

(G. O.

(G. O. 27th May, 1788.) The non-commissioned and private of the European corps who may be considered by the committee of surgeons, directed to be assembled on the 31st of August, as proper objects for the invalid establishment, are to remain with and on the strength of their respective corps until the Commander-in-chief shall issue orders for their destinations.

(G. O. 23d October, 1789.) The Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that in future, the head surgeon of the hospital at the presidency, and the surgeon to the garrison of Fort William, shall always be members of the committee ordered to be assembled annually, to examine the non-commissioned-officers and soldiers belonging to corps in garrison, who may be considered as proper objects for being invalided.

NATIVE INVALIDS OF BOGLEPORE.

9. *(M. C. 13th April, 1782.)* That the collector of Boglepore be directed to select some healthy spot of ground within the districts under his charge, for the accommodation and habitation of sepoys worn out in the service and invalided, to consist of a place laid out in streets for their residence, and a small portion of ground for tillage, according to their respective ranks; and that these grants be made perpetual for them and their families, on the condition of local military service.

(M. C. 14th June, 1782.) That grants for life be given to the several invalids, according to their respective ranks, agreeable to the following proportions.

For a Subadar 200 biggahs.
Jemadar 100 ditto.
Havildar 60 ditto.
Naick 50 ditto.
Sepoy 40 ditto.

(M. C. 9th May, 1788.) The portion of land for each rank to be the same as at present, and the grants to be for life, and free of any rent for the invalids themselves, with an option to their families or heirs to receive a perpetual grant of the said lands, at a moderate but fixed rent, to be determined by the collector.

(M. C. 31 June, 1783.) The Board agree to the following alterations and regulations proposed by the Commander-in-chief for the invalid establishments, and direct that they take place from the first of the ensuing month of July.

That no provision being made for the following ranks in the orders of the 14th June, Mr. Cleveland *(the collector at that time)* be directed to regulate them as follows:

Commandants and Russaldars of horse 300 biggahs.

1st jemadar of horse	200.
2d ditto of ditto	100.
1st dussadars of ditto	60.
2d ditto of ditto	50.
Troopers	40.

That bheesties be excluded from the establishment, but admitted on it by special order of the Board, and allowed in such instances 30 biggahs each.

The Table of Pay of the Boglepore Invalids is as follows:

	Nett pay.
To commandants,	52
— subahdars,	40
— jemadars,	13
— havildars,	9
— naicks,	7
— sepoys,	5
— drummers,	7
— trumpeters,	5

(M. C. 14th June, 1782.) That the pay now enjoyed by the invalids, be continued

tinued three years after they are put in possession of their lands; when it will be reduced one third—in two years more another third, and the remaining third to be paid them for life.

(M. C. 9th May, 1788.) No native invalid, in whatever station employed, is to have any batta.

(M. C. 7th May, 1781.) That the invalid commandants, adjutants, and other native staff, in future, be prohibited from drawing any staff allowances; and shall only receive pay agreeable to their respective ranks.

(M. C. 17th September, 1788.) Resolved, with respect to the invalid lascar officers, who are at present on the Boglepore establishment, that their pay be reduced to the present standard of pay for the effective lascar officers, which allows,

To a serang,	11rs per month.	
— a tindal,	7 8as	ditto.
— a cossob,	5 8	ditto.

In future they, as well as the invalids that may come after this time upon the Boglepore establishment, are to receive only the reduced pay.

(M. C. 3d October, 1788.) Resolved, in addition to the directions given in the minutes of council, dated 17th September, 1788, relative to the pay of the invalid lascar officers, who are at present on the Boglepore establishment; that the pay of the lascars also be reduced to the standard pay of the effective lascars: in future they, as well as the invalid lascars, who may come after this time upon the Boglepore establishment, are to receive only the reduced pay.

10. *(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* Ordered, that the several invalids on the Boglepore establishment, be required to be forth coming at their respective villages, at the two stated periods, of the 1st of November, and 1st of May, of each year, commencing with November next; for the purpose of undergoing a muster and inspection, which shall be taken by such officers as the Commander-in-chief shall appoint.

11. *(ibid.)* That it shall be the duty of the officer of inspection, to form a general return of the number and ranks of the men in the several villages, and to forward it in duplicate; one to the adjutant-general, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, and the other to the military-auditor-general, for the purpose of checking the disbursements of the pay-master.

The payment of the stated monthly allowance to the Boglepore invalids, to be made only at the above-mentioned periods, in the presence of the officer of inspection, by the servants of the pay-master; who shall carry with them a roll of the men, exhibiting the dates when they were actually put in possession of their assigned portions of land; and the officer of inspection shall certify at the end of his circuit, to the Commander-in-chief, that the just claims of the several men have been satisfied in his presence.

The heirs of deceased men who may be claimants for portions of the subsistance money, due to any invalid dying in the intermediate periods of muster, shall attend the inspecting officer, and be paid their just dues at the time, and in the same manner as ordered for the disbursement of pay, at the respective villages; any claims not preferred at the 1st ensuing muster, after any casualty happens, to be deemed inadmissable.

That no invalid shall in future be transferred to the Boglepore establishment, but at one

one or other of the above-mentioned periods; the commanding-officer at Monghyr previously apprizing the collector of the probable number to be transferred at each period, so as to enable him to make provision of waste lands, to put them in immediate possession thereof, which he is at all times required to do.

The pay of the men so transferred, is to be drawn at Monghyr, to the day of their removal, so as to avoid any broken proportions of the half yearly payments; when they are received at Boglepore, certificates as usual to be delivered to each man.

(M. C. 17th September, 1788.*)* Ordered, that the reductions in the pay of the pensionary invalids on the Boglepore establishment, as directed in the minutes of council, of the 14th June, 1782, shall commence immediately after one of the stated periods of inspection, viz. 1st of November, or 1st of May; so that although the allowance of the pensioners should fall to be reduced according to the regulations of 1782, between those periods, the reduction of the allowance shall not take place till the end of the half year, when the period of inspection and payment arrives; but they shall continue in the receipt of the pension they were entitled to, for any portion of that time.

12. *(M. C. 9th May,* 1788.*)* Monthly returns to be sent to the adjutant-general by the collector, as heretofore, and monthly lists of all casualties to the military-auditor-general, to check the broken periods which may occur in the pay of men dying, or absenting themselves between the half yearly muster, and muster.

13. *(ibid.)* That every man who shall be forth-coming at the muster of the 1st of November next, shall receive a coat from the Company, as shall all others hereafter removed, when they are first transfered to the Boglepore establishment, and that thenceforward they shall receive no further clothing whatever, or have any claim on that account from the Company.

NATIVE INVALIDS FIT FOR GARRISON DUTY.

14. *(M. C. 9th May,* 1788.*)* Resolved and ordered, that Monghyr be considered in future as the head station of all native invalids who are fit for garrison duties.

15. *(ibid.)* The commanding-officer at Monghyr will proceed to form them into companies of the following strength, as far as their numbers will go, and will continue from time to time to increase the number of companies, as fast as the augmentation of men may admit of it.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPANY.

2 subadars,	8 havildars,
4 jemadars,	8 naicks,

and 90 sepoys.

The companies so constituted are to be formed into two battalions, each of which will be commanded by an officer either of the invalid or effective establishment, as the Commander-in-chief shall think proper.

The drummers of the invalid corps to be equally distributed between the two battalions, on the pay of privates.

Whenever the number of companies shall exceed the complement of ten to a battalion, the additional companies shall be kept as a foundation for an additional battalion.

One serjeant-major to be allowed for each battalion at Monghyr, with a staff allowance of twelve rupees per month.

A field officer to be stationed at Monghyr, who

who is to have the general command of the European and native invalids.

A European adjutant is to be allowed to the invalids corps, with a staff allowance of four rupees per day, and fifty per month, for writers, stationary and all incidental charges: he is to reside at Monghyr; and to his office the returns of the officer commanding the European invalids at Chunar and those of the officers commanding the battalions at Monghyr, are to be made, for the purpose of framing a general monthly return, to be transmitted to the adjutant-general.

16. (*ibid.*) It will be the duty of this officer likewise to form one general register of all the invalids, who may appear at the general muster ordered to be taken on the 1st of October at Monghyr, whether intended for garrison duties, or for the Boglepore establishment. The register is to be kept agreeable to a form, which will be furnished by the adjutant-general, and all casualties are to be carefully noted therein from time to time; to enable the adjutant to do which, casualty lists are to be sent with each battalion's monthly return; containing the names and rank of each man dying, deserting, or who may desire his discharge, expressing also the corps in which he served when first transfered to the invalid establishment.

(*G. O. 23d October*, 1788.) The adjutant to the corps of native invalids, is directed to draw for the pay of the invalided lascars at Monghyr till further orders, and to accompany the pay abstracts with a review roll: he is also to draw for and issue pay to the native officers or privates whom the Commander-in-chief may think proper to indulge with permission to reside at their own homes; persons coming under this description, however, are to be borne upon the strength of battalions, and included in the review rolls, with a remark that they are permitted to reside at their own homes; but nothing is to be drawn in the pay abstracts for them.—Their names and places of residence are also to appear at the bottom of the monthly returns; such persons are to be directed to apply to the collector, or officer presiding nearest the station where they reside at, for certificates of their being alive; and commanding officers or collectors are to be requested to grant such certificates every two months, upon application being made to them for that purpose, by the parties in person; which vouchers are always to accompany the bills in which their allowances are drawn.

17. (*M. C. 9th May*, 1788.) Resolved and ordered, that it be made a standing and invariable rule, that no more than the establishment of non-commissioned native officers, which may be require dfor the different companies to be constituted as above, be entitled to the pay of their respective ranks; whatever number may now be on the establishment in excess thereto, may be permitted to remain at Monghyr on sepoy's pay, and to succeed to the vacancies in companies, as they occur.

The Board find it absolutely necessary, in order to effect by degrees a reduction in the present heavy and increasing expence of the native invalid establishment, to restrict the number of commissioned officers, also retained as capable of garrison duties, to the proportion above-mentioned; and it is therefore ordered, that all commandants, as well as the excess of subadars and jemadars, together with the men of every rank in the artillery, infantry and cavalry corps, be required to accept of the Boglepore pension and portion of land,

land, or to give up their pretenſions to a future proviſion from the Company.

The commanding officer at Monghyr is particularly to explain this reſolution to the men, and give them clearly to underſtand, that as the proviſion is ample, it will be the only one left to their option to accept of.

(G. O. 27th May, 1788.) The native non-commiſſioned-officers in exceſs to the eſtabliſhment, who chuſe to remain at Monghyr upon ſepoy's pay, are to be returned as privates; but are to be permitted to do the duty of their rank.

The vacancies which occur in the ſeveral companies for havildars and naicks, are to be filled up according to ſeniority from the havildars and naicks who may be muſtered as private ſepoys; but ſhould the number of non-commiſſioned-officers muſtered as privates prove inſufficient to ſupply thoſe vacancies, they are to remain open, as well as the vacancies which may fall among the commiſſioned-officers, till the enſuing period of invaliding.

18. (*M. C. 9th May*, 1788.) The committees of ſurgeons for the purpoſe of examining men, who may become recommended for either of the invalid eſtabliſhments from the native corps, are to aſſemble annually on the 31ſt of March; when the liſts of them in the uſual form are to be forwarded without delay to the adjutant-general's office.

(G. O. 5th May, 1789.) The counter-ſignature of the officers commanding corps, in evidence of the period of the ſervice of the men recommended for the invalid eſtabliſhment, as directed by the general orders of the 22d of December 1787, being omitted in ſeveral of the liſts, received at the adjutant-generals-office,—liſts thus atteſted, are now to be ſent from the corps where this omiſſion has happened, and a certificate to the above purpoſe, is always to be annexed to the liſts of men recommended for the invalid eſtabliſhment.

(G. O. 22d December, 1787.) When the ſeveral battalions of native infantry and the different companies of artillery laſcars, ſhall have arrived at the ſtations they are directed to occupy by the orders for the general relief, the commanding-officers of ſtations and detachments are to aſſemble committees of ſurgeons, the latter calling in the aid of the civil ſurgeons on the ſpot, if there be any, for the purpoſe of examining ſuch men of the native corps as are deemed fit objects for the invalid eſtabliſhments.

Liſts in the uſual form, of the men recommended to be invalided, are to be tranſmitted to the adjutant-general, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, who expects the committees of ſurgeons to be very correct in deſcribing the diſorders which render the men any longer unfit for field ſervice, and that they will be particular in diſtinguiſhing thoſe who are capable of performing garriſon duty, and ſerving as eſcorts, from ſuch as are unfit for any kind of duty and objects for the invalid eſtabliſhment at Boglepore, the commanding-officers of corps are required to counterſign theſe liſts, in evidence of the period of the men's ſervice, which they ſpecify; in which point they are to endeavour to obtain the beſt information either from the battalion regiſter, or from a minute enquiry among the native officers or oldeſt ſoldiers in the corps.

The liſts are to contain the names, ranks, age, period of ſervice, and nature of the men's dis-

diſorders; and when the whole of them is received, the Commander-in-chief will ſelect ſuch as he deems objects for the invalid eſtabliſhments, and transfer them thereto, and order the others to be diſcharged; it being his intention to place the corps on the moſt reſpectable footing, by retaining in them ſuch men only as are capable of contributing to their effective ſtrength, and rendering them fit at all times for ſervice; and as it may happen that ſome men have contracted incurable diſorders in the ſervice, from having been employed on particular duties and in unhealthy ſituations, who might not be deemed entitled to the benefit of the invalid eſtabliſhment from the length of their ſervice, according to the rules for invaliding now in force, the claims of ſuch men are to be particularly certified and noticed in the liſts by their commanding-officers, that every attention may be paid to their pretentions to a future proviſion from Government.

(*G. O. 27th May*, 1788.) At the period preſcribed for inſpecting the men of the regular native corps recommended for the invalid eſtabliſhment, an examination is alſo to be made of the men forming the invalid companies, that ſuch as are unfit for garriſon duties may be transferred to Boglepore.

(*G. O. 19th March*, 1789.) After the men who are invalided from the ſeveral native corps in the army at the annual period of invaliding, ſhall have aſſembled at Monghyr, according to the regulations of the 9th May, 1788, it is to be propoſed to them to take their final diſcharges from the ſervice, with lands in the diſtricts on which their native villages are ſituated, upon the conditions ſpecified in the minutes of council of the 18th February 1789, of going to the Boglepore eſtabliſhment, or of being incorporated in the battalions of native invalids; liſts of ſuch as accept of the former propoſition, ſpecifying the purgunnahs and diſtricts in which, and the villages near which, they deſire their land, are to be tranſmitted to the adjutant-general's office as early as poſſible, in order that it may be laid before the Board of Revenue, and the neceſſary inſtructions be ſent by them to the different collectors, to provide the required quantities of the waſte land, ſo that the men may be ſent from Monghyr, on the 1ſt of November, the period fixed for tranſfering the invalids to the Boglepore eſtabliſhment.

19. (*M. C. 9th May*, 1788.) No man ſhall be recommended for, or entitled to, the benefit of the invalid eſtabliſhment, who ſhall have ſerved the Company leſs than fifteen years, excepting ſuch as may have been wounded or contracted incurable diſorders in the ſervice:—diſorders which men may have brought on themſelves or have not ariſen from wounds on duty, ſhall give them no claim to this eſtabliſhment, which is only intended for thoſe who are worn out, or have ſuffered from actual ſervice.

Ordered that no commiſſioned or non-commiſſioned-officer, who has not been diſabled on actual ſervice, ſhall in future be entitled to the benefits of the rank he may hold at the time of being invalided, unleſs he ſhall have actually ſerved in that rank, for three years; if he has ſerved a ſhorter period, he ſhall receive the portion of land and ſubſiſtence only which is allotted to the next inferior rank, in which he may have ſerved three years; and the ſame rule to apply in filling

filling up vacancies of commiſſioned, and non-commiſſioned-officers, in the companies of native invalids.

20 *(ibid.)* Form of the certificate which is to be delivered to the native invalids, when transfered to that corps.

This is to certify, that the bearer hereof, ſubadar in the — battalion of ſepoys—brigade, having actually ſerved in that rank three years, is transfered to the invalid corps as a ſubadar, (not having ſerved three years in that rank) is transferred to the invalid corps as a jemadar, agreeable to the general orders of the — day of—, 178 , was ſtruck off the battalion, on the — day of, — and directed to repair to Monghyr, having firſt received his arrears of pay and batta, up to the — day of —, 178 .

A. B. Captain,
Commanding the — Battalion.

N. B. The above man is reported fit for garriſon duty—(or unfit for any duty.)

21. *(ibid.)* All men transferred to the invalid eſtabliſhment, are in the firſt inſtance to repair to Monghyr, where thoſe fit for garriſon duties will be formed into companies, and thoſe unfit for any duty will be transfered to Boglepore, at the ſucceeding period for their removal; but every man who ſhall delay appearing at Monghyr, within three months after he has been transfered to the invalid eſtabliſhment, ſhall be ſtruck off the rolls, and forfeit every claim to a re-admiſſion to the benefit of the eſtabliſhment.

22. *(M. C. 18th February, 1789.)* The Govenor-general-in-council, deſirous to relieve the Company from a part of the expences of the native invalid eſtabliſhment at Monghyr, and to afford a ſatisfactory proviſion for the objects of it, it has been reſolved.

That ſuch invalid native troops now at Monghyr, and all who ſhall hereafter be invalided, as may be deſirous of receiving grants of waſte land, in lieu of the pay allowed them by Government, upon taking a final diſcharge from the ſervice, ſhall be entitled to the ſame in the following proportions, according to their rank:—commandants of infantry and roſſaldars of cavalry, 600 biggahs;—ſubadars of ditto, and 1ſt jemadars of ditto, 400;—jemadars of infantry and 2d jemadars of cavalry, 200 biggahs;—havildars of ditto, and 1ſt duffadars of ditto 120;—naicks of infantry, and 2d duffadars of cavalry, 100 biggahs; ſepoys and troopers, 80.

Laſcars.

Serangs as jemadars,
Tindals as havildars,
Coſſobs as naicks,
Laſcars as ſepoys.

That the lands be granted either in ſircar Bchar Shawhabad, or Rotas, or the zemindary of Benares, and in ſuch villages as each individual may point out.

That ſhould any objection occur to the reſident at Benares, or the collectors of the above diſtricts, to granting waſte lands, to any individual in the village, which he may fix upon, they allot lands to him in ſome of the villages moſt contiguous thereto; and ſo the granting of which no objection exiſts.

That waſte lands be granted to the invalids, in the other diſtricts, excluſive of thoſe above-mentioned, in ſuch particular inſtances as the Governor-general and Council, may think proper.

That the reſident at Benares, and the collectors at Bahar and Shawhabad, be directed to make it a rule, to ſelect, as far as may be in their power, ſuch tracts of waſte land for the invalids, as may be brought into cultivation

cultivation with the leaſt difficulty, and at the ſmalleſt expence, and the quality of which may be ſuch as to afford a produce adequate to the labour of the village, and that they be contigious to parts of the country now in a ſtate of cultivation; in order that the invalids may have an opportunity of procuring with greater facility, ſuch aſſiſtance as may be requiſite for enabling them to eſtabliſh themſelves upon their lands.

That the original grantees ſhall hold the lands allotted to them, rent free for life, without being ſubject to any tax or demand whatever.

That the ſunnuds for the lands ſo granted in the zemindary of Benares, be made out under the ſeal of the Rajah, with a perwannah of confirmation under the ſeal and ſignature of the reſident; and thoſe in Bahar, Rotas, and Shawhabad, under the official ſeal and ſignature of the collectors of thoſe diſtricts; and that the reſident and the collectors, above-mentioned, be reſpectively required to keep a regiſter of all ſuch grants, and that the former be directed to tranſmit copies thereof, annually, to the Governor-general-in-council, and the latter to the Board of Revenue.

That upon the death of the original grantee, his lands be continued to his heirs at law, at a fixed jumma, to be aſſeſſed in Benares, by the reſident, with the conſent of the Rajah, and by the collectors aforeſaid in their reſpective diſtricts, upon an eſtimate of the actual nett produce, after deducting one tenth therefrom to be annually paid to the zemindar, as malconnah by the mocurrery holder, who ſhall thenceforward be conſidered upon the ſame footing as other perſons in the province, holding lands at a fixed rent.

That the reſident and the collectors above-mentioned, having fixed the rent payable to Government, and the amount to the zemindar's malconnah, as directed in the preceding article, ſhall cauſe mocurrery ſunnuds to be drawn out and authenticated in the mode preſcribed in the ſeventh article, in the names of the heirs of the deceaſed, who ſhall accordingly hold the ſaid lands in perpetuity, ſo long as they ſhall continue to diſcharge the rent and malconnah with which they may be ſo aſſeſſed.

That if the original grantee ſhall die within five years from the date of the grant, his heirs ſhall continue to hold the lands rent free, until the ſaid period of five years from the date of ſuch grant ſhall have elapſed; at the expiration of which, the lands be aſſeſſed and held by them, as directed in the two preceding articles.

That ſhould any of the mocurrerydars aforeſaid omit to diſcharge the amount of the Government's rent, and the malconnah payable to the zemindar; their mocurrery leaſes, with the rights and privileges thereto annexed, be ſold to the beſt bidder for the liquidation of the amount of the demands against them.

And in order that the men, who may hereafter prefer this proviſion to the Boglepore eſtabliſhment, may be the better enabled to provide themſelves with the implements of huſbandry, and the means of cultivating the lands aſſigned to them. It has been further agreed, to grant to the ſeveral ranks a gratuity in money in the following proportions:

To

To each rank entitled to recieve 600 biggahs,	- - - - - - -		150 ſonaut rs.
Ditto	ditto	400 ditto,	100 ditto.
Ditto	ditto	200 ditto,	50 ditto.
Ditto	ditto	120 ditto,	30 ditto,
Ditto	ditto	100 ditto,	20 ditto.
Ditto	ditto	80 ditto,	15 ditto.

The above gratuity is to be paid to the men by the collector, when they ſhall have reſpectively joined, and been put in poſſeſſion of their lands, upon certificates from the public officer at Monghyr, or the commanding officer of the corps from which they are ſent, atteſting their claim thereto, which certificates the men are to be individually furniſhed with.

The collector and reſident of Benares are directed, at the end of every month, to tranſmit to the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons at the preſidency, a liſt of the men to whom the gratuity has been paid, in the courſe of the preceding month, accompanied by each man's original certificate as a voucher; and the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons, ſhall immediately on receipt of ſuch liſts and vouchers, return to the collector or reſident a draft in favour of the military paymaſter-general, for the amount of ſuch gratuity, which the collector or reſident will take credit for, in his next month's treaſury account; but they are on no pretence to introduce thoſe payments into their treaſury account until they ſhall have received this voucher to produce for them.—They may, however, ſtate in a memorandum at the foot of the account, for the month in which the advances are the amount with which their balance is apparently encreaſed by this reſtriction.

23. *(M. C. 27th March, 1789.)* Reſolved and ordered, that the following diſtribution of the native invalids at Monghyr, fit for garriſon duties, be immediately made by the commanding officer at that ſtation; and that for this purpoſe he do complete the companies to be detached to their full complement.

From the 1ſt battalion,

To Patna, - - 3 companies,

To Buxar, - - - 1 company.

From the 2d battalion.

To Moraudbaug, - 3 companies.

To the Preſidency, 1 company.

To Gulparah, where they are already ſtationed, 1 ſubadar, 1 jemadar, 4 havildars, 4 naiks, and 40 ſepoys.

Ordered, that a ſubaltern officer of the invalid eſtabliſhment, be appointed to the command of the native invalids, at each of the ſtations of Patna, Buxar, and Moraudbaug; but that thoſe at the preſidency be placed under the charge of the adjutant of the town guards.

Ordered, that an European ſerjeant from the invalids at Chunar, be allowed to each of the detachments at Patna, and Moraudbaug, to whom a ſtaff allowance of 7 ſonaut rupees per month is granted, for performing the duties of ſerjeant major at thoſe ſtations.—That the following detachments be made from the foregoing ſtations:

	S.	J.	H.	N.	S
FROM THE COMPANIES AT PATNA.	—	—	—	—	—
To the collector and magistrate of Shahabad,	—	1	1	1	25
To ditto of Beyhar,	—	1	1	1	25
To ditto of Tirhoot,	—	1	1	1	25
To ditto of Sircar Sarum,	—	1	1	1	25
To the judge of the Fouzdary adaulut, at Patna,	—	1	1	1	20
To the commercial factory, at Patna,	1	1	4	4	50
FROM THE COMPANY AT BUXAR.					
For the protection of the custom-house treasury, at Mangee,	—	1	1	1	25
FROM THE COMPANIES AT MORAUDBAUG.					
To the collector and magistrate of Rajeshye,	—	1	1	1	30
To ditto of Moorshedabad,	—	1	1	1	20
To Mahomed Reza Cawn,	1	1	4	4	50
To the commercial factory at Malda,	—	1	3	3	40
To ditto at Bauleah,	—	—	—	1	6
FROM THE COMPANIES AT THE PRESIDENCY.					
To the collector and magistrate of the 24 purgunnahs,	—	1	1	1	20
To ditto of Nuddeah,	—	1	1	1	20
To ditto of Beerbhoom,	—	1	1	1	20
(M. C. 29th July, 1790.) To the salt agent at Roymungul,	—	1	1	2	20

(M. C. 27th March, 1789.) The duties of these small detachments will be explained to the collectors, magistrates, and others where they are stationed; and all casualties are to be reported to the officer commanding, who is immediately on the requisition of the magistrate or commercial agent, to supply other men to replace them; but no addition is to be made to the strength of any of the detachments, otherwise than by order of the Governor-general in council, or Commander-in-chief.

The surplus of the men remaining at the Presidency, Moorshedabad, and Patna, after the above detachments have been formed, will be employed as escorts, with military stores or other occasional duties, which may be required of them; and in assisting the magistrates in preserving the peace of the cities above-mentioned.

Those at Buxar will be reserved for the garrison duties of that station. The officers commanding these divisions are not to draw for the pay of any of the small detachments, except that stationed with Mahomed Reza Cawn, which is to be included in the pay abstract of the division at Moradbaug.

The several collectors, magistrates, and commercial agents, and the collector of customs at Mangee, are respectively to draw for the pay of their own detachments, according to a form which will be sent to them, by the military auditor-general: monthly returns of the divisions and detachments are to be sent by the officers commanding divisions, to the commanding-officers of the battalions, who are to include them in their battalion returns; but the pay abstracts of the battalion are to contain the monthly pay only of that proportion of men, which is left attached to the Monghyr station.

(G. O. 6th April, 1789.) The officers appointed to command the detachments of native invalids, are to be continued upon the strength of the European companies to which they at present belong, and are not to be noticed in the returns of the invalid battalions. Two of the most deserving serjeants to be selected from the invalids at Chunar, to do duty with the detachments to be stationed at Patna and Moraudbaug; but to be continued on the strength of their respective companies. When any of the men composing the above detachments, shall become totally incapable of performing any duty, they are to be sent to Monghyr, and disposed of conformable to the regulations of the 8th of May last; and an equal number is to be furnished to supply their places,

places, from the battalion to which they may happen to belong: men so supplied, are to be paid with their battalion up to the end of the month, in which they may happen to be appointed for detachment duty.

The officers commanding the detachments of native invalids, are to draw for their own pay and allowances, and also for the pay and allowances of the serjeant, and of whatever part of their detachments may happen to remain present with them, in an abstract to be transmitted to the pay-master to the up-country garrisons, who will provide for the disbursement in the usual manner.

(M. C. 10th April, 1789.) The distribution of native invalids, directed in minutes of council of the 27th ultimo, as far as relates to the following stations, is to be suspended for the present.

To the judge of the phouzdary adawlet at Patna.

To the collectors and magistrates of Shawhabad, Bahar, Tirboot, Sircar Sarum, Radjeshy, Moorshedabad, 24 Pergunnahs, Nuddeah and Bheerboom.

The several companies from which these detachments were to have been made, are to proceed with these men to the stations they are directed to occupy, until a future distribution of them shall be ordered. The detachment ordered for Mahomed Reza Cawn, for the protection of the custom-house treasury at Mangee, and for the commercial factories at Patna, Mauldah, and Baulleah, are to proceed as was before directed.

(G. O. 13th April, 1789.) The officer commanding the division at Patna, is directed to comply with such requisitions for military guards and assistance, as may be made to him by the judge of adawlet at that city: the people employed on this duty are to be drawn for by the officer commanding the division. A detachment of 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 2 naicks, and 30 sepoys, from the division of invalids at Patna, is to be sent to Gyah, to act under the orders of the collector; by whom their pay will be drawn and issued, as directed in the minutes of council, of the 27th March, according to a form which will be sent to him by the military auditor-general.

On the arrival of the divisions of invalids at Patna, Buxar, and Moraudbaug, the detachments of brigade sepoys employed on duties performed by the invalids, prior to their removal from those stations, in consequence of the invalid regulations in May, 1788, are to be withdrawn.

The officer commanding the divisions of invalids at Patna, and Moraudbaug, are to be subject to the orders of the officers commanding at Dinapore and Berhampore.

SECTION

SECTION XVI.

KING's TROOPS.

1. *(G. L. C. of D. 25th January, 1782.)*

GENERAL ARTICLES OF THE AGREEMENT.

The regiment is to remain in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company for the term of ſeven years, from the date of their arrival in the Eaſt Indies; and two years before the expiration of that time, notice muſt be given to His Majeſty, in caſe the Company ſhall think it neceſſary to have the regiment in pay any longer; as that will require a new agreement.

In caſe the regiment, or the whole complement of the regiments, cannot be raiſed, then the Company ſhall take ſuch number of recruits as may have been raiſed for that purpoſe, and pay all expences incurred on that account.

No deductions whatever are to be made out of the money which is agreed upon to be paid, according to the particular articles.

The regiment is to be put equally on the ſame footing as His Majeſty's troops in the Eaſt Indies, with regard to pay, rank, duty, and in every other reſpect, nothing excepted.

His Majeſty not intending to profit in the leaſt by granting the regiment for the ſervice of the Company, it is on the other hand agreed, that the Company ſhall pay all expences whatever incurred on that account.

Articles relative to the raiſing and forming the regiment.

The regiment is to conſiſt of two battalions, each battalion of ten companies; viz. 8 fuzileer companies, one grenadier company, and one company of light infantry; the complement of each company, 100 men.

Staff of each battalion.

1 lieutenant colonel.
1 major.
1 lieutenant captain or captain lieutenant.
1 adjutant major; rank of lieutenant.
1 adjutant, rank of enſign.
1 judge, rank of lieutenant.
1 chaplain.
1 ſurgeon.
2 cadets.
5 ſurgeon's mates; like ſerjeants;
1 drum major, like ſerjeants.
4 muſicians, as lance corporals.
1 armourer.
1 provoſt or private.

Each company to conſiſt of 1 captain.
2 lieutenants.
1 enſign.
3 ſerjeants.
1 corporal.
1 clerk.

3 corporals.
2 drummers.
12 lance corporals.
74 private.

100

FOR THE SERVICE OF THE ARTILLERY.

Per battalion,
1 ſerjeant,
2 corporals,
12 cannoneers.

It being cuſtomary with the German troops, to have two pieces of cannon, 3 or 6 pounders, attached to each battalion, the Company will ſend orders that theſe be provided out of the magazines; and they are to remain attached to the battalion, independent of the corps of artillery, during the time of ſervice; at the expiration of which, they are to be returned.

The levy-money for every man (non-commiſſioned-officers included) is fixed at five pounds ſterling. The ſtandard of the men is to be the ſame as for the marching regiments in England.

ARTICLES RELATING TO SUBSISTENCE-MONEY, PAY, AND ALLOWANCES.

The ſubſiſtence-money for the ſtaff of the firſt battalion, (the provoſt and the muſicians only excepted) alſo the ſubſiſtence for the men, for the ſervice of the artillery, for the whole regiment, and likewiſe for all officers, non-commiſſioned-officers, and drummers of the firſt battalion, is to commence from the firſt of July, 1781; but with regard to the ſubſiſtence for the private, a certificate is to be produced, aſcertaining the number of men raiſed in the month of July, and ſigned by the two commiſſioners appointed by His Majeſty for that purpoſe, Baron Munchhauſen, privy counſellor of the war-office at Hanover, and major-general Baron Buſche: on the receipt of which the ſubſiſtence-money, for the men actually raiſed, is to be paid for the whole month of July; and thus it is to continue the following months, until a report be made of the whole being complete.

In the like manner, the Company ſhall re-imburſe all expences incurred on account of ſubſiſtence of ſuch recruits as may have been actually made in the month of June.

As ſoon as the firſt battalion ſhall have paſſed in review, before the officers appointed by the Company for that purpoſe, the full Engliſh pay for that firſt battalion ſhall commence.

The ſtoppages are to be regulated as with the King's troops; but their diſtribution is to be made according to the Hanoverian method.

The two cadets per battalion, are to receive the ſame pay and allowance as thoſe ſent out by the Company.

And whereas the regiment, from the day of its arrival, is in every reſpect to be equally on the ſame footing as His Majeſty's troops in the Eaſt Indies, all papers relative thereunto, and ſtating the extra allowances in garriſon, as well as thoſe called batta, are to be tranſcribed, and annexed to theſe articles as part therof.

The afore-mentioned batta being intended to anſwer all exigencies when in the field, no allowance is to be made with regard to loſs of baggage.

A commiſſary from the Company is to be allowed, from time to time, to muſter the battalions, agreeable to the orders that may be iſſued for that purpoſe.

The effective men of the regiment are to be paid according to the monthly return given in to the paymaſter; and no profits allowed to the officers ariſing from vacancies.

ARTICLES CONCERNING THE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT OF THE REGIMENT.

A uniform is made up here, as a pattern for the reſt; and if they can be furniſhed cheaper in Germany, the difference is to be allowed to the Company. All fire-arms, ſwords, and belts, grenadier caps, and all accoutrements, as ſpecified in the liſt enclofed: drums, colours, &c. to be paid for by the Company, according to the accounts which will be produced thereof.

The camp equipage is furniſhed by the Company in the Eaſt Indies; yet as it is thought neceſſary to take on board,

1 officer's tent,
8 private's tents, and
One bell tent, per ſhip,

They are to be provided, before the embarkation, at the expence of the Company, for which purpoſe the accounts thereof are likewiſe to be produced.

ARTICLES CONCERNING THE TRANSPORT OF THE REGIMENT.

All officers are to be allowed a free paſſage, and the privates are to be put on the ſame eſtabliſhment as His Majeſty's troops; wherefore a copy of the papers, regulating the ſaid eſtabliſhment, is to be annexed to theſe articles.

The paſſage for two women per company is to be granted; but no children to be carried over.

The Company will, hereafter, provide for the return of the regiment. The paſſage for officers that return by command, or permiſſion, of His Majeſty, as likewiſe the tranſport of non-commiſſioned-officers and privates, that may have ſerved their time, muſt be at the Company's expence.

ARTICLES PROVIDING FOR SICK, WOUNDED, AND INVALID.

With regard to the cure of wounded and ſick men, hoſpitals, medicines, &c. particular articles agreeable to the exigencies of the ſervice are to be drawn up. Theſe not having yet been adjuſted with regard to the King's troops in the Eaſt Indies, it is agreed, that His Majeſty's electoral troops ſhall be put upon the ſame footing as his Britiſh troops in that country.

Officers obliged to return on account of wounds, or illneſs, with proper certificates, are to have a free paſſage granted by the Company; and to receive one year's pay gratification on their return. In caſe wounds have rendered them invalids, they are to be allowed half-pay for life, according to their rank in the ſervice, provided an oath, preſcribed by the deed of ſettlement with Lord Clive, be made by a lieutenant-colonel, that he is not worth £ 3,000,

A major,	2,500,
A captain,	2,000,
A lieutenant,	1,000,
An enſign,	750.

Invalids in the ſervice, ſhall be put upon the eſtabliſhment of the invalids in the Eaſt Indies, during the time of the capitulation; at the expiration of which, the Company is to grant them a free paſſage; and on their arrival in England, they are to receive four months full-pay, to return to their country; where

where they will be entitled to a penſion, to be paid every ſix months, amounting to about four pence three farthings a day; upon a proper certificate being produced, that they are alive.

ARTICLE RELATING TO NEW CLOTHING.

The regiment is to be new clothed once a year, like His Majeſty's troops, and the tranſport of the clothing to be at the Company's expence, from the time of ſhipping at Hambro', or any other place.

ARTICLES CONCERNING THE COMMAND OF THE REGIMENT AND IT'S JURISDICTION.

With regard to the command of this corps, the regiment is, in every reſpect, to be on an equal footing with His Majeſty's troops, the promotion of commiſſioned officers depending entirely upon His Majeſty's will and pleaſure.

And with regard to the military juriſdiction, a particular regulation thereof is approved, and annexed to theſe articles.

L. S. Jean Frederick Charles de Alvenſleben.

L. S. William voir Freytag.

L. S. Law. Sulivan,

L. S. William James.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE TWO BATTALIONS OF OUR ELECTORAL TROOPS, DURING THE TIME OF THEIR SERVICE IN THE EAST INDIES.

The two battalions are to be governed by their own martial law, and in the manner preſcribed by our ordinances in the Electorate, under their commanding-officers.

In the mean time, we confer to the commanding-officer, in field or garriſon, the power of cognizance in miſdemeanors, relative to the ſervice in field or garriſon, viz. upon guards, pickets, commands, &c. with regard to commiſſioned as well as non-commiſſioned officers, and privates, in all caſes, where the fact is ſo clear, as not to require a great formality of trial, and which only amount to a ſhort arreſt, with reſpect to commiſſioned officers, and, comparatively, to the uſual puniſhments for non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

Our Britiſh commanding-officer in the Eaſt Indies muſt, however, in the above-mentioned caſes, inflict no other puniſhment, than what is uſual and cuſtomary amongſt our Electoral troops.

Should a crime, in field or garriſon ſervice, be committed, which deſerves a hard corporal puniſhment, or puniſhment of death, and a judicial examination and inquiſition be required, then the Britiſh commanding general or officer, may put the delinquent under arreſt; but he muſt deliver him up to the commanding officer of our Electoral troops, in order to proceed againſt him according to the precepts of their martial law; and the ſentence, before it be carried into execution, is to be laid before the commanding general, or commanding officer, who, in caſe the ſentence ſhould be found inadequate to the crime, or it ſhould be deemed neceſſary to aggravate the puniſhment, on account of particular circumſtances occuring, has a right to order a court martial to be held on that ſubject; of all which tranſactions, hereafter, a report is to be made to us.

Suppoſing the poſſibility, that the commanding-officers on both ſides, could not agree upon the ſubject, then a report of it is to be made to us, and the caſe referred to our further pleaſure.

In order that all miſunderſtandings or diſputes which may happen between non-commiſſioned

missioned officers and privates, of the two different nations, may be adjusted in the shortest manner, and in order that a mutual confidence and good harmony may always subsist, the commanders on both sides are to appoint two officers, for the purpose of enquiring into such disputes; who are either to settle the affairs themselves, or, if necessary, to make a report thereof to their respective commanders.

In general, our Electoral troops serving in the East Indies, are to enjoy the same privileges, in every respect, which are allowed to our British troops there on service.

We are sorry to observe, notwithstanding our express command, that His Majesty's forces should be properly accommodated with barracks, or places to lodge in, when not in the field, and that in general the same attention should be paid to their welfare as to that of the Company's own troops, there should have been any ground of complaint on the above accounts from Fort St. George. Copy of a letter from Lord Macleod to the secretary at war, and of his letter to us on the subject, are transmitted for your further information; and we now most positively enjoin you to take effectual care, that every proper and necessary accomodation be made for the reception of His Majesty's troops on their arrival at your presidency.

You will observe, by the 17th section of an act passed in the last session of Parliament, of which you receive copies by this conveyance, that the Company are to pay two lacks of current rupees per annum, for each regiment of a thousand men, and in that proportion, for a greater or less number sent at their requisition to the East Indies, for the Company's service, over and above the extraordinaries now borne and defrayed by the Company; and that the pay of the troops already sent is to be computed from the 24th of June, 1781, and of those to be hereafter sent, from the time of their embarkation. You will therefore take care, that the subsistence of His Majesty's forces at your settlement be provided for, and regularly paid, to the orders of the officers commanding each respective regiment.

(G. L. C. D. 29th January, 1782.)

Since closing our letter of the 25th inst. we have received from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's treasury, a minute of their lordships, in the following words:

"Request the Court of Directors to give "orders, that so much of the money to "be paid to the publick by the India "Company, for His Majesty's forces em-"ployed or to be employed, on their ser-"vice, according to the act of the last ses-"sion of Parliament, and estimating the "rupee at two shillings and one penny, "as shall remain due beyond what may "have been, or shall, hereafter, be paid in "India, to the orders of the commanding-"officers of corps for the subsistence "of the officers actually there, and of "the effective non-commissioned officers "and private men, be paid into the hands "of the Commander-in-chief of His Ma-"jesty's land forces in India, for the time "being, to be by him remitted home to the "pay-master-general."

As the above requisition is perfectly agreeable to us, we hereby revoke the instructions contained in our said letter of the 25th instant, relative to the remittance of money on account of His Majesty's troops, proposed to be made by bills of exchange

to

to be drawn by the Governor-general and Council, upon the Court of Directors; and we now direct that so much money as shall remain due from the Company beyond what may have been, or shall hereafter be, paid in India, to the orders of the commanding officers of corps, for the subsistence of the officers actually there, and of the effective non-commissioned officers and private men, be paid by our Governor-general and Council of Bengal into the hands of the Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's land forces in India; care being first taken to ascertain, by frequent musters, the exact amount so to be paid as aforesaid; it being our meaning that no part of the said instructions shall be revoked, except that which relates to remittances only.

2. *(M. C. 5th Sept.* 1788.*)* Ordered, that the following paragraph of the Company's general letter, dated 9th April, 1788, be published in general orders to the army.

The regiments which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to raise for service in India are,

The 74th commanded by Major General Sir Archibald Campbell,

The 75th by Colonel Abercrombie,

The 76th by Colonel Musgrave, and

The 77th by Colonel Marsh,

The three latter and four companies of the former embark on the ships now under dispatch, and are to do duty as follows:—the 74th at Madras, the 75th and 77th at Bombay, and the 76th at Bengal.

3. *(ibid.)* Resolved, that all officers in the service of the East India Company, who shall accept of commissions in His Majesty's service, shall from that time be future. esteemed to have relinquished the Company's service.

4. *(M. C. 27th June,* 1788.*)* Agreed, that the pay and stated allowances of His Majesty's troops serving under the presidency, be made exactly equal to the corresponding ranks, in the Company's service, as recommended by the Governor-general, and that the Commander-in-chief be requested to publish the same in general orders.—The resolution is to have effect as soon, and in such particular form and detail, as the state of the accounts will admit.

Any advantage arising to the officers in the Company's service, from a distribution of the off-reckoning fund, is not to be considered as an article of established allowance, to be enjoyed equally by the officers of His Majesty's troops.

The difference between the amount of the off-reckonings, and the actual expence of the clothing, is a fund subject to internal regulations in both services.—The East India Company in the two lacks of rupees, payable for each of His Majesty's regiments of one thousand men, provide for the full British pay, which includes the clothing; and therefore is not again to be subjected to an additional expence upon the same account.

An allowance from the Company equal to one share of the off-reckoning fund, has been authorized for the time past, to the field officers of His Majesty's service attached to corps: what is due upon this account to the 31st July, 1788, is to be discharged; but the allowance discontinued in

The eſtabliſhed pay accounted for to the officers in His Majeſty's ſervice, ought to have been exactly equal to the pay of the correſponding ranks in the Company's ſervice; this has not been the caſe; an addition to His Majeſty's ſubſiſtence having been paid to the officers, whereby that ſubſiſtence was immediately made up equal to the Company's pay; and conſequently, His Majeſty's officers, when their arrears are diſcharged, receive the amount of theſe arrears more than what is received by the correſponding ranks in the Company's ſervice.

It is therefore ordered, that from and after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1788, the arrears of His Majeſty's troops, (the poundage of the privates excepted) for one year in each rank, ſhall be added to the ſubſiſtence money of 365 days, and the ſame converted into ſonaut rupees, at the exchange of two ſhillings and one penny the current rupee; to which ſum (if it ſhall be leſs than the Company's pay) ſuch addition is to be made as to render it exactly equal to the Company's pay for 365 days, and this difference or addition, being divided into twelve equal parts, ſhall be iſſued in monthly payments by the paymaſter of the Company's allowances, to the King's troops.

5 *(G. O. 29th December, 1788.)* With the General Orders, publiſhed the 1ſt of July laſt, there was alſo publiſhed a Table of Difference payable to His Majeſty's troops upon the Bengal eſtabliſhment, to make their Britiſh pay equal to the pay of the correſponding ranks in the Company's ſervice.

When that table was prepared, the act of the 23d of His preſent Majeſty was overlooked, whereby two days full-pay is added to the arrears of commiſſioned-officers, which uſed formerly to be retained by the agents for the purpoſe of diſcharging fees of office; owing to this circumſtance, the arrears, as ſtated in the ſaid table, were put down at what they were prior to the 25th of December, 1783: the error is now corrected, and the following table is ordered to be ſubſtituted in the place of that publiſhed the 1ſt of July laſt, from the 1ſt of January next, 1789.

Table of Difference payable to His Majeſty's troops upon the Bengal eſtabliſhment, to make their Britiſh pay equal to the pay of the correſponding ranks in the Company's ſervice.

RANK.	STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS.		ANNUAL AMOUNT St. Rs.			Diff. of Pay for any Month. St. Rs.		
	INFANTRY.							
Colonel. —	Subſiſtence for 365 days, at 18s. per diem,	£ 328 10 —						
	Arrears for ditto, — — —	82 15 —						
		4 1 5 —						
	Which at the exchange of 2 1 per current rupee is equal to		3556	12	—			
	Difference payable by the Company, — —		93	4	—	7	12	4
	Total, or Company's pay for 365 days. — —		3,650	—	—			

Table-

Table continued.

RANK.	STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS.		ANNUAL AMOUNT. ST. RS			Diff. of Pay for any month. St. Rs.		
Lieut. Col. —	Subsistence, at 13s. per day, —	£ 237 5 —						
	Arrears, — — — —	54 1 —						
		£ 291 6 —	2,519	5	6			
	Difference payable by the Company, — —		400	10	6	33	6	2
	Total, or Company's pay for 365 days. — —		2,920	—	—			
Major. —	Subsistence, at 11-6 per day, — —	£ 209 17 6						
	Arrears, — — — —	47 3 1						
		257 0 7	2,222	15	6			
	This exceeds the Company's pay, which is only, —		2,190					
	Therefore no difference to be paid.							
Captain. —	Subsistence, at 7-6 per day, —	£ 136 17 6						
	Arrears, — — —	34 9 7						
		171 7 1	1,481	15	9			
	This exceeds the Company's pay, which is only,		1,460	—	—			
	Therefore no difference to be paid. —							
Lieutenant	Subsistence, at 3 6 per day, —	£ 63 17 6						
	Arrears, — — —	16 1 9						
		79 19 3	691	9	—			
	Difference payable by the Company, — —		38	7	—	3	3	3
	Total, or Company's pay for 365 days. —		730	—	—			
Ensign. —	Subsistence, at 3s. per day, —	£ 54 15 —						
	Arrears, — — —	8 1 7						
		62 16 7	543	6	—			
	Difference payable by the Company, —		40	12	—	4	2	4
	Total, or Company's pay for 365 days. —		593	2	—			
Volunteer.	Subsistence, at 6d. per day —	£ 9 2 6	78	14	9			
	Difference payable by the Company, — —		161	1	3	13	6	10
	Total, or Company's pay for 12 months. —		240	—	—			

Table

Table continued:

RANK.	STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS.		ANNUAL AMOUNT. ST. RS.			Diff. of Pay for any month. St. Rs.		
	INFANTRY.							
Adjutant.	Subsistence, at 3s. per day,	£ 54 15 —						
	Arrears,	13 15 10						
		68 10 10	592	12	7			
	Difference payable by the Company	—	137	3	5	11	6	1
	Total, or Company's pay for 365 days.	— —	730	—	—			
Quartermaster.	In all respects the same as a lieutenant.	— —				3	0	3
Surgeon,	Subsistence at 3s. per day,	£ 54 1[illegible] [illegible]						
	Arrears,	13 15 10						
		6[illegible] 1 1	59[illegible]	12	7			
	Difference payable by the Company,		807	3	5	72	4	3
	Total or Company's pay for 365 days,		1460	0	0			
Mate.	Subsistence at 3s. per day,	£ 54 15 0						
	Arrears,	5 4 6						
		59 19 6	518	11	2			
	Difference payable by the Company,		212	4	10	17	9	9
	Total or Company's pay for 365 days,		730	0	0			
Serjeant,	Subsistence at 1s. per day,	£ 18 5 0	157	13	6			
	Difference payable by the Company,		34	2	6	2	13	8
	Total or Company's pay for 12 months,		192	0	0			
Corporals, and Drummers,	Subsistence at 8d. per day,	£ 12 3 4	105	3	8			
	Difference payable by the Company,		26	12	4	2	3	9
	Total or Company's pay for 12 months,		132	0	0			
Privates,	Subsistence at 6d. per day,	£ 9 2 6	78	14	9			
	Difference payable by the Company,		17	1	3	1	6	10
	Total or Company's pay for 12 months,		96	0	0			

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(*M. C. 4th September*, 1787.) Resolved, in conformity to the instructions of the Court of Directors, that from the end of the present month, no officer in His Majesty's service in Bengal shall receive greater pay or allowance than he may be entitled to by his regimental rank.

6. (*M. C. 17 May*, 1789.) Resolved, upon orders received from the Honourable Court of Directors, that officers and soldiers belonging to His Majesty's 74th, 75th, 76th, and 77th regiments, who are actually in India, be paid precisely the same amounts as are issued to the officers and men of the corresponding Ranks in His Majesty's other regiments serving at the same settlements in this country, leaving it to the Honourable Court of Directors to discharge at home any further demands that may be due on account of these new regiments.

With respect to the amounts payable to the detachment of His Majesty's 76th regiment serving in Bengal, resolved, in consequence of this decision, that the money for the subsistence be lodged to His Majesty's deputy paymaster-general, upon accountable receipts, the amount of which is to be placed to, and remain at, his personal debit, until his accounts of disbursements (to be prepared according to the forms observed in the Company's service on this establishment) have been audited; when the amount for which his account shall have been passed will of course be written off to his credit, and to the debit of the Company's military charges at this presidency, instead of being placed as heretofore to the debit of account current London, for the purpose of charging the Crown with the amount. With regard to the Company's allowances, these will continue to be paid here from the Company's pay office direct, and after audit be written off in the first instance to the debit of military charges, as has hitherto been the practice of this settlement.

7. (*M. C. 21st August*, 1789.) The order issued under date the 19th of August, 1785, that all applications from officers for leave of absence, or to resign the service, should be rejected, unless accompanied by a certificate from the paymaster, that the officer applying has settled all accounts with the Company, not having yet extended to His Majesty's officers, who receiving Company's allowances, are equally liable to retrenchments.

Resolved and ordered, that the above regulations of the 19th of August, 1785, be considered in future to have effect, as well with regard to the King's officers, as those of the Company.

SECTION XVII.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ART. 1. *(M. C. 2d October, 1786.)* Resolved, that it be left with the Right Honourable the Governor-general to grant permission to officers to proceed to sea, on account of indisposition; and ordered that all applications of this nature be made in future accordingly.

2. *(M. C. 5th May, 1783.)* Whenever it shall appear necessary for any officer to apply for leave of absence, on account of sickness, whether for medical advice or change of air, he shall be furnished with certificates in duplicate, signed by the surgeon of his corps, describing his disorder, and declaring that such leave is in his opinion absolutely necessary to be granted to such officer, for the restoration of his health.

That these certificates shall be signed by the Commanding-officer of the brigade, station, or detachment; one to be transmitted by him to the Commander-in-chief, and the other to be retained by the sick officer, to be delivered to the pay-master of the corps, so soon as the leave is granted, to entitle him to receive his batta.

(G. O. 8th October, 1789.) The Commander-in-chief has received various applications to dispense with the regulations which render certificates of sickness necessary to entitle officers who obtain leave of absence from their corps to batta. But he deems an adherence to the spirit of that regulation advantageous to the service; because a correct attention to that rule, is the most likely mode of securing a continuance of the indulgence of batta, to the proper objects of the indulgence, by confining it strictly to those cases, in which leave of absence for the benefit of a change of air may be deemed, by medical gentlemen, to be essentially necessary toward the recovery of their patients; and by limiting the duration of the indulgence, to the period for which absence may be essentially necessary, allowing a reasonable time, agreeably to the periods prescribed in the boat regulations, for returning after recovery, from the station to which the sick officer shall have proceeded.

In order to carry into effect this intention, the surgeons and assistant-surgeons, who grant certificates to sick officers, are to observe the following form:

I. A. B. head surgeon at ———, do hereby certify, that E. F. lieutenant of the —— battalion of European infantry, (or other corps) is in a bad state of health; and I solemnly and sincerely declare, that according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially

ſentially neceſſary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend, that he may be permitted to proceed to ſea, or upon the river (or to ſuch place as the ſurgeon may think proper, expreſſing it in the certificate). Certified at ———, this — day of ——, 178 , by

A. B.
C. D.

The Commanding-officer ſhall counter-ſign the certificates, in duplicate, as at preſent.

(G. O. 11th April, 1783.) It is recommended, that the commanding-officers, of corps do make themſelves acquainted with the caſes of every officer who applies for leave of abſence from his corps on account of ſickneſs, previous to his ſigning a certificate granted by the ſurgeon, recommending his removal, and tranſmitting it to the adjutant-general to be laid before the Commander-in-chief.

3. *(M. C. 5th May, 1783.)* That every officer who may obtain leave of abſence, on account of ſickneſs, ſhall, till he rejoins his corps, or till he is recovered, if his diſtance is conſiderable, procure monthly certificates in duplicate from the military ſurgeon of the ſtation where he may be, ſpecifying the ſtate of his health, and his inability to return to his duty; one of which he ſhall tranſmit to the commanding-officer, and the other to the pay-maſter of the corps to which he belongs.

That officers who obtain permiſſion to proceed to ſea for the recovery of their health, ſhall on their arrival at the ſettlements which they may viſit, and afterwards monthly, ſo long as they continue ill at them, procure the like certificates in duplicate from the ſurgeons of ſuch ſettlements, which they are to tranſmit, as conveyances may offer, or produce on their return to the commanding-officer and pay-maſter of their corps.

(G. O. 8th October, 1789.) When an officer ſhall have left his corps, and have proceeded to another ſtation, it ſhall not be ſufficient for him to obtain a monthly certificate, ſpecifying merely that he has taken medicine from the ſurgeon of the ſtation at which ſuch officer ſhall have arrived; but in order to entitle him to the continuance of his batta, the actual inability of the officer to rejoin his corps, or the reaſon why it would be unadviſable for him to do ſo, muſt be expreſſed, according to the following form:

I A. B. head ſurgeon at———, do hereby certify, that lieutenant E. F. of the — battalion of the Bengal eſtabliſhment (if at another ſettlement), arrived here on the — day of——, in a bad ſtate of health (or convaleſcent); and I ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, that according to the beſt of my judgment, it ſtill continues ſuch as renders it improper that he ſhould yet proceed to rejoin his corps.

4. *(M. C. 5th May, 1783.)* That when an officer going to ſea for the benefit of his health, ſhall happen to be detained at any ſettlement, after his recovery, for want of conveyance to return to Bengal, he ſhall procure certificates thereof in duplicate from the commanding-officer, town-major, or other public officer; one to be produced to his commanding officer, and the other to the pay-maſter of his corps, or military-auditor-general, for the obtaining of his batta during his detention.

(G. O. 8th October, 1789.) Officers who proceed to other ſettlements for the recovery of health, ſhall apply to the principal ſurgeons for certificates of the ſtate of their health,

and

and ſuch ſurgeons ſhall be required to expreſs their opinion, whether or not a longer reſidence in ſuch ſettlement, or a further voyage, is deemed neceſſary for the recovery of the officers; and in caſes, when their health ſhall have been re-eſtabliſhed, but their return prevented by want of conveyance, the officers ſhall apply for certificates to that effect from the town-major, or other public officer of the ſettlement where they may happen to be.

5. *(M. C. 5th May, 1783.)* That all officers do upon their return to the preſidency, after making a ſea voyage for the recovery of their health, report their arrival in writing to the town-major and adjutant-general, for the information of the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief; they ſhall alſo report their arrival to the commanding-officer of their corps or detachment, and proceed immediately to join their corps.

That officers coming to the preſidency from the other ſtations of the army, on account of ſickneſs, ſhall in like manner report themſelves to the town-major and adjutant-general.

6. *(ibid.)* That officers who have leave of abſence granted to them on account of ſickneſs, to any place, within, or without the provinces, ſhall as ſoon as they are recovered, report the ſame by letter to the commanding-officer of their brigade or detachment, and loſe no time afterwards in rejoining their corps.

7. *(ibid.)* That to entitle officers to receive their arrears of batta due to them upon their return to their corps from leave of abſence, on account of ſickneſs, it ſhall be certified by the commanding-officer of the brigade, ſtation, or detachment to which they belong, that they have joined within a reaſonable time, according to the diſtance they may have had to travel, from the date of their reporting themſelves recovered; or if returned from a ſea voyage, from the time of their arrival at the preſidency.

8. *(ibid.)* Excuſes having been made by officers on leave of abſence at the preſidency, for their not complying with orders, having not ſeen them, it is directed that all officers coming to Calcutta, do ſend once or twice a week, or attend at the fort-adjutant's office in Fort William, to ſee if any orders have been iſſued regarding them.

9. *(M. C. 13th June, 1782.)* All officers ordered to join, or who have received leave of abſence from their corps on account of ſickneſs, or any other cauſe, and who ſhall be diſabled or prevented by the ſame, or any other unavoidable neceſſity from proceeding or returning to their ſtations, ſhall give due notice thereof to the commanding-officer of the brigade, or detachment, and alſo to the commanding-officer of the corps to which they belong, that they may be regularly accounted for to the Commander-in-chief, in the monthly returns; in default whereof, every officer exceeding the term for which leave of abſence has been granted him, or who ſhall not join his corps within a reaſonable time after receiving orders ſo to do, ſhall be ſtruck off the liſt of the army.

10. *(G. O. 10th October, 1781.)* Officers proceeding either up or down the country on ſervice, ſick, or on leave of abſence, or to join their corps, are directed, on their arrival at, or departure from, any ſtation of the army, to report themſelves to the commanding-officers of the ſtations, who will be pleaſed to include their names, ſpecifying the dates of their

their arrival and departure in the letter of occurences directed in the general orders of the 14th December last, to be transmitted to the Commander-in-chief at the end of every month.

11. *(G. O. 26th October, 1774.)* Commanding-officers of corps, are not on any account, to suffer applications for leave of absence to pass through them, for a number exceeding one third of the complement of the officers of their corps, without the most urgent necessity, setting forth the same, in their address forwarding such applications.

SECTION XVIII.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. *(M. C. 2d May, 1786.—C. of D. 21st September, 1785.)* Conceiving the care of our sick and wounded soldiers to be an object dictated by sound policy as well as humanity, we have bestowed particular attention in examining that subject, and the investigation has pointed out to us the propriety of transmitting to you, precise regulations for the conduct of our hospitals; these regulations have in view to remove every chance of the troops suffering, from a want of proper attention, comfortable accommodations, good medicines, diet, hospital necessaries, &c. and to establish such a controul over the several departments of the hospital, as will limit the annual expences to what are merely necessary, and ascertain the charges with accuracy: we have likewise in contemplation to abolish the absurd practice of allowing surgeons to benefit in proportion to the number of sick under their care, or to derive any advantage in consequence of their remaining a length of time in the hospitals, which under such a system must be too often the case, to the prejudice of the service, and to the great disgrace of humanity; but at the same time that these regulations are particularly directed against any degree of abuse, they hang out encouragement to men of abilities and character to prosecute the medical line in India, by establishing reasonable prospects to individuals and a regular progression of rank, from the highest to the lowest station in the Company's service.

2. *(ibid.)* The regulations are contained in two papers, which accompany this; one entitled, Regulations respecting military hospitals in India—the other entitled, Forms and

regulations for the apothecary in charge of the medicines ſtores at the different preſidencies in India.

Theſe regulations are to be ſtrictly adhered to.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING MILITARY HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

Having thought fit to reform the medical department in India, and to place our military hoſpitals on a regular ſyſtem, by which their annual expences may be reduced and accurately aſcertained, the ſick and wounded properly attended to, and the groſs abuſes checked of receiving into the hoſpitals men with trivial complaints, to the great loſs and prejudice of the public ſervice; the following rules and orders are henceforth to be eſtabliſhed at the different preſidencies.

That the Governor-general in Council ſhall appoint an Hoſpital Board, which ſhall conſiſt of the director *(phyſician-general)* chief ſurgeon, and ſurgeon of the hoſpital eſtabliſhed at head quarters, for the purpoſe of directing the neceſſary regulations and arrangements for all the hoſpitals of the preſidency.

That the members of the Hoſpital Board ſhall recommend to the Governor and Council, the moſt able and deſerving officers, to direct and ſuperintend the duties at each hoſpital; and are to be reſponſible for the conduct of thoſe who may be appointed in conſequence of their recommendations. When a vacancy of ſurgeon, at the head of any of the hoſpitals, ſhall take place, the Hoſpital Board will recommend to the Governor and Council, the moſt deſerving regimental ſurgeon, for the ſucceſſion; the moſt deſerving hoſpital mate, to ſucceed the regimental ſurgeon; and the moſt deſerving regimental mate to ſucceed the hoſpital mate. But although the moſt ample encouragement is hereby given to merit, yet it muſt alſo be underſtood, that ſeniority and equal merits are to have the firſt claims to promotion.

(M. C. 2d Auguſt, 1786.) The eſtabliſhment of the Hoſpital Board being a military regulation—Ordered, That all the officers dependent thereon, be paid from the military department.

(G. O. 11th November, 1788.) *(M. C. 24th October*, 1788.*)* Reſolved, that the Hoſpital Board be compoſed, as at preſent, of three members; but that the title of phyſician-general, annexed to the ſenior member of that Board, be abolitſhed; that in lieu thereof, the perſon appointed to that ſituation be denominated Preſident of the Hoſpital Board; and that the other two members conſiſt of the chief-ſurgeon, and of the head-ſurgeon, for the time being, of the general-hoſpital at the preſidency ſtation.

That the ſenior member of the Hoſpital Board, do receive as ſuch, the ſalary aſſigned to the ſituation of the phyſician-general; and that all the members of the Hoſpital Board be conſidered as ſurgeons at the preſidency, and entitled to the allowances annexed to that ſtation.

(M. C. 24th October, 1788.*)* Reſolved, in conſideration of the importance of a proper diſcharge of the duties annexed to the ſtation of a member of the Hoſpital Board, and of the experience requiſite for the charge of a general-hoſpital, that theſe ſituations be always filled up by a ſelection from the moſt capable practitioners, without any other regard to ſeniority, on the liſt of full ſurgeons, than may be derived from equal

ſkill

skill and abilities in their profession; and further, that no person be eligible thereto, who has not served two complete years, immediately preceding the time at which they may be candidates for such appointments, either as a presidency surgeon, a surgeon to a European battalion, or the garrison of Fort William; but as an immediate adoption of the last part of this regulation, might operate to the exclusion of some senior surgeons now holding civil appointments, who in the early part of their service have performed their full share of military duties, it is agreed to relax, in a reasonable degree, for a time, from the restrictions it imposes, if vacancies should occur, before those who are otherwise well qualified for the charge, have had an opportunity of serving the prescribed period as military surgeons, or as surgeons at the presidency.

3. (*M.C. 22d May*, 1786.) (*C. D. 21st September*, 1785.) That as the head-surgeons of the hospitals are to be responsible for the conduct of the officers under their command, and that the business of their respective hospitals shall be discharged with skill and integrity, they are henceforth to have the power of suspending any of the inferior officers who may attempt to disobey their orders, or prove negligent or inattentive to the public service; in which case, they are to report the conduct of such officers to the Hospital Board, who are to lay the same before the Governor and Council, to be confirmed or set aside as they may judge expedient.

That the head-surgeon of every hospital shall assign the several parts of duty to the inferior surgeons and others employed at his hospital; and shall direct that the sick be conveniently lodged in wholesome wards, having a free circulation of air; that they be kept clean, and not crouded in their apartments, and are regularly subsisted agreeably to the diet tables established for that purpose; they are also empowered to dismiss such of the nurses, servants, or attendants, as they shall find negligent or ill qualified for the business of the hospital.

That the chief or head surgeon of each hospital, shall be responsible, that such of the non-commissioned-officers, drums, or privates, as are admitted into their respective hospitals, be regularly supplied with a clean cot, or cradle, a large pillow, fresh bed-cloaths, a fresh gown, cap, shirt, and long-drawers, and that those whose cases may require it, shall have a fresh shift of clothes, a bed and a small pillow or two if necessary, he is also to take particular care, that no person belonging to the hospital shall receive any reward or emolument from the patients in the hospital, and to dismiss all such who shall attempt advantages of that nature.

4th. (*ibid*) That non-commissioned-officers, drums and privates shall only be admitted into the general-hospitals, on their producing an order signed by the commanding-officers of the corps to which they belong, specifying their names, rank and the number of the company and regiment.— This order to have a certificate from the surgeon or surgeon's mate of their respective regiments, annexed to it, setting forth their age, distemper or wounds, and the day of their being sent into the hospital, to which the head surgeon of the hospital shall attach the initials of his name, with the day of the month on which the patient was received; he is also to record in a book, to be kept for that purpose, the names of the patients received, their ages and diseases, &c. and when they are dismissed

from

from the hospital, they are to be sent to their respective regiments, accompanied with a discharge from the head surgeon, mentioning their names and rank, the time they were in the hospital, and the day on which they were discharged; recording the same in the hospital day-book already mentioned. All vouchers specifying the time of admission and dismission of non-commissioned-officers and privates, &c. to and from the hospital, are to be sent by the deputy purveyor to the paymaster of the troops for that district, on the last day of every month, or as often as shall be found necessary, for regulating the established stoppages of daily subsistence for the sick of the regiments, which stoppages are to be uniformly applied in discharging such of the hospital expences as the Governor and Council shall direct.

5. (*ibid.*) That no medicine shall be applied for, or administered in the hospital, without the order of the head surgeon of that hospital; of which medicines an exact account is to be taken, and stated in a journal-book, to be kept for that purpose, as a voucher against embezzlement and misapplication.

6. (*ibid.*) The surgeons of regiments and corps, shall send to the head surgeon of the general-hospital of the district, weekly returns of the sick, specifying their names, ages, and diseases, the number admitted since last return, and the number discharged. All requisitions for medicines from the surgeons of regiments, must be certified by the commanding-officer of the regiment, for the time being; and the quantities sent from the general-hospital in consequence of such requisitions, are to be regulated according to the judgment of the hospital-surgeon, who is to express the quantity issued to the regimental surgeons, in a particular return to the Hospital Board, on the last day of every month.

7. (*ibid.*) The monthly returns of the sick in the general-hospital, together with the weekly returns of the sick, belonging to the regiments and corps in their particular hospitals, shall be forwarded by the head surgeon of the general-hospital along with the requisitions for medicines, to the Hospital Board, who will order the quantities demanded, to be sent without loss of time.

8. (*ibid.*) That the eldest hospital mate, at each general hospital, shall have charge of the medicines, but he is not authorized to issue them to the regimental surgeons without the orders of his superior, the head surgeon of the hospital; he is also to keep an account of the receipts and issues of medicines, and to be allowed such an increase of pay on that account, as the Governor-general in Council shall direct.

9. (*ibid.*) That all contracts for provisions, must obtain the approbation of the Hospital Board, who are to take care that the charge of provisions daily consumed, shall not exceed the usual price of the market where the hospitals are stationed; and if the pressing necessity of the sick should require such relief from diet as their pay is insufficient to furnish the chief-surgeon of the hospital, for the time being, is to report the same to the Hospital Board, who will thereupon, give him a discretionary order for supplying their wants; of which supplies, he is to make an accurate return to the Hospital Board, on the last day of every month.

10. (*ibid.*)

10. (*ibid.*) That the general-hospital shall at all times be supplied with a guard from the nearest regiment, and to be regularly visited by the officer of the day, who is to report to the commanding-officer of the district, the daily state of the hospital.

The head surgeon, or in his absence, the first mate of the hospital, is to accompany the officer of the day upon his rounds at the hospital, and to answer such queries as he may have occasion to offer, for the purpose of obtaining every satisfaction necessary, respecting the situation and treatment of the sick.

11. (*ibid.*) That the head surgeon of each hospital shall visit the regimental hospitals in their particular districts as often as possible, without neglecting the hospital under their particular charge; and the officers of the Hospital Board, shall frequently visit the general hospitals at the out stations, on leave being obtained from the Governor.

12. (*ibid.*) That the officer commanding in chief at each of the presidencies, shall see and direct that good order and discipline be kept up in all the hospitals; and that the chief-surgeons, as well as the surgeons, purveyors, apothecaries, and surgeons' mates, &c. under them, shall discharge their respective duties completely. In case of neglect or misbehaviour in any of the officers, the Commander-in-chief is to report the same to the Governor and Council, who will instantly suspend, remove, or dismiss them, on such complaints appearing to be just and well founded.

13. (*ibid.*) That the Governor and Council, shall direct the medical stores to be placed under the care of an apothecary, who has been brought up in a druggist's shop; and that the receipts and expenditures of the stores shall be accounted for, according to the form laid down in the paper No 1, hereunto annexed. The apothecary shall not, however, issue any medicines without an order signed by the Hospital Board; and shall once in three months give in a state of the stores, with the expenditure and vouchers, as well as a list of such medicines as may be wanted for the service of the next quarter. When any of the medicines are damaged, a surgeon and two mates are to survey them, and to report such as are unfit for service to the Hospital Board, who will condemn, and dispose of them, as they shall think proper.

Forms and regulations to be observed by the apothecary medicinal store-keeper, at each of the presidencies in India.

When the medicines arrive from Europe, the chests are to be regularly ranged, according to their numbers, and a packing invoice, pasted upon a sheet of pasteboard, to hang in the most conspicuous part of the store, for the purpose of directing him the more readily to find the articles wanted.

Form of a Packing Invoice.

1st Division.		Packing Invoice 17.	2d. Division.	
No. Chests.	Quantity.		No. Chests.	Quantity.
2, 3, 4.	Containing 20.	Aq. Aelx. Sp.	3, 4, 6.	Containing 30.

When

When the articles required are expended in any particular chest, a dash is put under the number of the chest; and when the whole quantity sent in a division is expended, a dash is put under the quantity, as in the example above stated. The whole of the aq. alexr. spts. of the 1st division, and that contained in No. 3, of the 2d, 1785, is marked expended, so that all the remaining aq. alexr. spts. of that year, is contained in the chests 4 and 6, of the 2d division; by which method, the articles wanted are readily found, and a needless rummage, so detrimental to medicines, prevented.

A few sheets of paper are to be folded up into a quarto book, for each division of medicines, and the number and date of the division is marked on the outside cover; in which book, an account will be kept of all the medicines taken out of every chest, two or three pages being left for every chest, in the following form:

On the outside Case—1st Division of Medicines, sent 1785.

Date.	Chest No 1.	Quantity.	Date.	Chest No 1.	Quantity.
1785.					
April 3.	Bal. Cap.	—	—	—	—
November 9.	Bal. Galed, transferred to old stores.	70lb.	—	—	—

To prevent confusion in the foregoing ledger, a considerable quantity of each article will be taken out, and credited at once, and placed regularly on shelves to answer daily demands — the survey C column credited, not issued.

When any division of medicine is near expended, and when a few odd articles only remain, for which there is no great demand, such articles are to be credited in the ledger, by being marked, transferred to old stores, and the division broken up.—See survey C, column 1st.

All the medicines received from England are to be registered in a folio book kept for that purpose; in which is also to be entered, surveys of medicines remaining in store, and all the demands made for future service, in the following forms:

During the first year of service, it will be impossible to ascertain the medicines necessary for the ensuing year exactly; but a state of the current expense will give some assistance. A return prepared in the following form, leaving the last column blank, that the quantities demanded may be ascertained by the physician, &c. will be found necessary.

Madras, October, 1785.

Survey of Medicines remaining in the Store, and the Demands therein founded, for the Service of the Year 1786.

A

	Sent from England.	Remaining in store.	England.	Demands for the service of 1786.
Amygdah	80lb.	40lb.	40lb.	50lb.

During

During the courſe of the campaign, whether for extraordinary demands, or loſs ſuſtained by carriage, &c. when the ſtores run low in any particular medicines, a liſt of thoſe articles are to be laid before the Hoſpital Board, ſpecifying the quantity remaining, with a blank column for the additional demands to be by them aſcertained in the following form:

Survey of ſuch articles as are neceſſarily expended.

B

	Remaining in ſtore.	Additional demand.
Comp. Corden.	12 lb.	

When the Hoſpital Board ſhall require a return of medicines in ſtore, a ſurvey muſt be made by the ſtorekeeper in the following form.

Survey of medicines remaining in ſtore, taken at ———, this — day of 17

C

	Old ſtores.	1785. 1ſt Diviſion.	1785. 2d Diviſion.	1786. 1ſt Diviſion.	1786. 2d Diviſion.	Large hoſpital aſſortment.	Credited and not iſſued.	Total.
Aq. Alixiter ſpt.	—	—	Con. 15	—	—	Con. 16.	Con. 3.	Con. 34.

Copy of the demand of medicines for the ſervice of the year 1786.

D

	Quantities in each of the 3 large aſſortments.	3 ſmall aſſortments.	8 brigade aſſortments.	Fixed hoſpital ſtores.	Total.
Aq. Alixiter ſp.	Con. 3.	Con. 21.		Con. 228.	Con. 840
Bals. Cap.	lb 2.	lb 1.	lb 1.		lb 17

N. B. By hoſpital aſſortments is meant a certain proportional quantity of medicines and materials neceſſary for the ſervice of a particular hoſpital: thoſe for an hoſpital above 500 are to be termed large, and thoſe for an hoſpital under that number, ſmall hoſpital aſſortments; theſe aſſortments, neatly prepared, are to be kept on the medicine ſtore, ready for ſupplying any of the hoſpitals as ſoon as required, and to conſiſt of medicine, utenſils, &c. proportioned to the number of men the hoſpital is intended to contain.

When medicines are ſent to the hoſpital in large quantities, they are to be put up in large boxes, tins, and bottles; but if the apothecary, or the perſon who has the charge of the medicine ſtores, cannot get ſufficiency

ſciency of veſſels to anſwer the demands from the ſeveral hoſpitals, the medicines ſhould be put into boxes caniſtered, and bottles of different ſizes, marking on each the quantity they contain; by which the hoſpital ſtore will be ſupplied with a proper variety of containing veſſels, and conſequently the orders of the regimental ſurgeons will be the more readily ſupplied.

By the above method, it will appear that the quantity of every medicine remaining in ſtore, may be found by a bare inſpection, without ſpoiling the medicines by an actual ſurvey, which is only required for thoſe articles taken out and placed upon the ſhelves, marked credited and not iſſued. A proper quantity of medicines, ſufficient for the ſervice, may be kept without charging the hoſpital with an unneceſſary load on the one hand, or letting the army be in want of medicines on the other.

14. (*ibid.*) That the Governor-general and Council ſhall appoint a purveyor at the preſidency, for taking care of all the ſtores, medicines excepted, who will receive from the Hoſpital Board full inſtructions on the ſubject of providing for the hoſpitals, hoſpital-nurſes, or attendants, proviſions, and other neceſſaries for the ſick.

The purveyor is to open a ſet of books, ſtating the quantity and price of proviſions, and other articles, purchaſed by order of the Hoſpital Board; he is alſo to make out a monthly ſtate of his receipts and expenditures, and to tranſmit the ſame to the Hoſpital Board once in every quarter, (*at preſent every month*) ſpecifying the quantities remaining in ſtore. The purveyor's books are to be open for the inſpection of every member of Council or Hoſpital Board, or any of the head-ſurgeons of the hoſpitals, whenever they ſhall think fit to examine them. The purveyor ſhall have a deputy at each general-hoſpital, who ſhall purchaſe the proviſions according to the direction of the hoſpital-ſurgeon, and enter all his purchaſes and expenditures in a ſet of books, to be kept for that purpoſe, which are to be open for the inſpection of the head-ſurgeon and his mates, as well as the officers commanding corps, in the diſtrict belonging to the hoſpital.

(*M. C. 16th June, 1786.*) The ſupplies of every kind, which are directed by the regulations, are to be furniſhed by the purveyor, from the time he, or his deputy, receives charge of the hoſpital, at each ſtation, agreeable to the indents of the head-ſurgeon.

Should a general-hoſpital be fixed at any ſtation, where there are no buildings the property of the Company, which can be allotted for this purpoſe, the purveyor is to provide ſick quarters till proper hoſpitals are provided.

The hoſpital buildings are to be kept in a proper ſtate, as to trifling and neceſſary conſtant repairs; but, ſhould any alteration or material repairs be found neceſſary, the purveyor is not to make them but by the order of the Council, on a repreſentation from the Hoſpital Board.

The purveyor is to be directed, as ſoon as the ſtations for general-hoſpitals are fixed, to appoint a deputy and proper perſons to tranſact the buſineſs at each hoſpital. The purveyor is to report to the Hoſpital Board the names of his deputies; and ſhould he at any time remove any of them, and appoint others, he is to acquaint the Hoſpital Board and head-ſurgeon of the ſtation with ſuch alterations.

The

The purveyor's bills, accompanied by the head surgeon's indents, as vouchers for articles supplied, and daily reports signed by the head surgeon and countersigned by the commanding-officers, as vouchers for the diet, clothing, &c. are to be sent to the Hospital Board; the bills when audited and certified by the Hospital Board, to be passed by the commissary general, and paid by the paymaster of garrisons in regular course with the military charges.

The purveyor is to make a monthly estimate of disbursements, to be transmitted for approval to the Hospital Board, who will make such alterations as they think proper; the estimate when approved is to be transmitted to the paymaster, and as the diet and other articles furnished for the use of the sick, require daily expenditure of cash, the purveyor is to draw such sums as he may have occasion for, not exceeding half the amount of the estimate, from the paymaster, giving receipts for such advance.

(M. C. 27th August, 1789.) Resolved and ordered, that the following regulations be added to those now in force for the office of purveyor:

That the purveyor shall, in every case in which his bill exceeds the sum allowed by the regulations, apply to the head surgeon for an explanation of the excess, which he shall transmit to the Hospital Board, with the bill, and without which explanation the retrenchment shall stand against himself.

That if the surgeon either neglects to furnish the purveyor with the explanation required, or the reasons he gives are not found satisfactory by the Hospital Board, the amount of the retrenchment shall in that case be recovered from the surgeon.

As it may frequently happen that the head surgeon may fall into an excess of expenditure, through mere inadvertency, or from not having sufficient leisure from his other necessary employments, to examine the hospital books; and as the purveyor and his deputy have no other duty than to keep the accounts, and are allowed a large establishment of clerks to assist them, the purveyor or his deputies shall, every week, or oftener if required by the head surgeon, furnish him with an account of the expenditure, in order that he may be enabled to take the earliest opportunity of checking any excess that may appear likely to happen.

15. *(M. C. 16th July, 1787.)* The Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, having found it necessary to make several alterations and additions to the present existing regulations in the medical department, resolved, that from and after the 1st of September next, the following be considered as the standing orders and regulations of Government, upon the points to which they relate, and that the former regulations relative to these points, do cease upon the last day of August next.

MEDICINE ALLOWANCE FOR NATIVE CORPS.

The allowance shall continue to be drawn for, in the monthly abstracts of corps, in the manner prescribed by the General Orders of the 13th of April, 1787.

It is from the 1st of September next to be the same, whether in the field or cantonments.

BATTALION OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

As a reduction becomes necessary, from the comparative strength of the corps at this period, and when the present allowances

 were

were first established, it is therefore fixed, for each battalion of native infantry, at St. Rs. 120 per month, (*now* 150 *Rs.*) which is calculated upon the proportion of field medicine allowance, granted for a regiment, by the regulations of March, 1781.

(*M. C. 20th November*, 1786.) Resolved, that the head surgeon of the hospital, be allowed to draw as formerly 150 rupees per mensem for each sepoy battalion, at the station to which he belongs within the provinces, and 200 for each station in the field; but that when a battalion is detached, the allowance to the head surgeon for such battalion do cease, and the surgeon or mate proceeding with it, be permitted to draw the same allowance, in consideration of which, and of the usual stoppages from the men, all medical charges except doolies shall be borne by the surgeons.

(*M. C. 7th December*, 1787.) Agreed and ordered, that the present allowance for medicines to each regiment of cavalry, be increased to 70 St. Rs. (*now* 80 *Rs.*) per month.

(*M. C. 16th July*, 1787.) ARTILLERY LASCARS.

For each company, 12 St. Rs. per month.

For the lascars stationed at Budge Budge, 12 St. Rs. per month.

GARRISON OF CHUNAR.

For the native invalids, whether artillery or infantry, and for the lascars attached to the magazine, 150 St. Rs. per month.

GARRISON OF BUXAR.

For the division of invalids and other natives attached to the garrison, 75 St. Rs. per month.

GARRISON OF MONGHYR.

For the invalids and supernumeraries, 200 St. Rs. per month.

PATNA.

For the division of invalids stationed there, to be paid to Mr. Chalcroft, who is at present the senior civil surgeon, and in the event of his removal or absence, to the senior civil surgeon of that place, who is directed to attend them, 100 St. Rs. per month, in full for Europe and country medicines, and every other charge.

MORAUDBAUG.

For the divisions of invalids stationed there to be paid to Mr. Glass, who at present attends them, St. Rs. 100 per month, in full for Europe and country medicines and every other charge.

But at these two last mentioned stations, and every other, where civil surgeons may be directed to attend divisions of troops, the medicine allowance is to be in full of all charges, and the surgeons are not to be allowed to receive any thing under the name of military pay or batta.

(*G. O. 13th April*, 1787.) References having been made, and claims preferred, by officers employed with detachments from native corps, for proportions of the established medicine allowance when no surgeon was present,

The Commander-in-chief thinks proper to order, that no commanding-officer shall in any situation be entitled to receive from the Company any share thereof; and to render the mode of drawing it more simple and regular, it is directed that officers commanding battalions of native infantry, troops of cavalry, and companies of lascars, shall include in their abstracts the medicine allowance due

due for the whole month, and for the whole battalion, troop, or company, whether detached or otherwise, and the full sum so drawn, is by the commanding officer to be paid (either the whole or just proportions according to the circumstances of the case) to the medical gentlemen entitled to receive the same, agreeable to the regulations now in force, under date 20th November last.

If any difference of opinion shall arise respecting the just proportion of the medicine allowance, occasioned by broken periods or detachments, such difference shall be determined by the officer commanding at the station, which is the head quarters of the battalion, troop, or company; and his judgment thereon shall be final.

When detachments of native troops are ordered to proceed on command, and no surgeon is detached with them, the officer commanding the detachment, is to apply to the surgeon at the station, whether civil or military, who is hereby directed to give every necessary attendance to the sick; but the surgeon so attending shall be only entitled to receive from the surgeon, to whom the medicine allowance is due, re-payment of the actual expence incurred; and when there shall be no surgeon at the station where the detachment is ordered to, the officer commanding the detachment shall in like manner be entitled to receive from the surgeon to whom the medicine allowance is due, the actual amount expended in the purchase of bazar medicines; but in no instance shall an officer commanding a detachment be entitled to any proportion of the medicine allowance as a fixed charge, nor shall the established allowance for each corps, be received by more than one person, whereby the Company may be subjected to double charges, and the officers of Government interrupted in deciding upon the disputed claims of individuals.

16. *(M. C. 16th July, 1787.)* Divisions of European invalids or small detachments of Europeans, stationed where no general-hospital is established, 2 ½ St. Rs. per month per man, according to their number; but no part of this regulation to be understood to extend to European serjeants attached to native corps, nor to detachments of Europeans proceeding by water.

(G. O. 31st January, 1789.) The 2 ½ St. Rs. per month per man for the supply of all necessaries for the sick, as fixed by the regulations of the 16th of July, 1787, is to be drawn for the detachment of artillery now under orders of march from the presidency, and for the detachment of Europeans directed to proceed by water to Chunar.

This rule is in future to be observed in all cases of detachments of Europeans not exceeding 200 men; but in cases of larger detachments, the surgeon is to be supplied with servants and all necessaries for the sick by the purveyor, according to the present practice.

17. DOOLIES.

(M. C. 16th July, 1787.) The following establishment of doolies, is fixed upon for the several corps and stations of the army, and none other to be allowed, unless hereafter specially authorized:

Each

	At practice.	In the field.	In cantonments.
Each battalion of artillery, ...	5	35	2
Each company of artillery detached, .	1	7	1
Every two companies of lascars, . .	—	1	—
His Majesty's 73d regiment, . . .	—	1[illegible]	2
Each battalion of European infantry, .	—	3[illegible]	2
Each battalion of native infantry, *(at present 10 on a march,)*	—	8	1
Recruits and supernumerarie in Fort William, ...	—	—	1
For the garrison of Chunar Ghur, . .	—	-	1

(A dooley is allowed to the senior surgeon of artillery in Fort William, for the lascars, by a letter from the secretary to the Hospital Board, of the 11th April, 1790.)

The battalion of European infantry and companies of artillery stationed at Cawnpore and Futty-Ghur, are to be considered in the field, and allowed the field establishment of doolies accordingly.

But every other corps both there and at all stations whatever, except Bedzyghur, are to be allowed whatever is above stated in the cantonment establishments of doolies only—The companies on duty at Bedzyghur are allowed the field establishment of doolies, but in every other case, the field establishment of doolies is only to be allowed when actually marching; the charge to commence the day on which the troops begin their march, and to cease the day on which they arrive at their station.

Therefore at Dinagepore, Jeldah, Burragong, Jaunpore, Benares, Lucknow, or wherever else (Bedzyghur excepted), battalions of native infantry have, hitherto, been allowed one dooley for each company, no more than one dooley for each battalion will be allowed, after the commencement of the present regulations.

But when a detachment of native infantry is ordered upon duty from any fixed station, when they shall be actually marching, one dooley for each company will be allowed, according to the strength of such detachment; to commence the day of their march, and to cease the day of their return to the head quarters of the battalion, from which such detachment is made.

The doolies in cantonments, to be under the charge of the head surgeon, to whom the regimental surgeons are to apply when they have occasion for them.

(*M. C. 7th December*, 1787.) One dooley to be allowed to each regiment of cavalry when in cantonments, for the conveyance of the sick from the lines to the hospital, to be supplied by the head surgeon of the station; and an allowance of 90 St. rs. per month be granted to the commanding-officer of each regiment, when actually marching, for the conveyance of the sick of the regiment, which he is to provide for, by boats, doolies or hackeries, according as the situation of the sick may require.

18. (*M. C. 16th July*, 1787.) INTERNAL OECONOMY OF THE GENERAL-HOSPITAL.

That no other wine shall be used in the hospital but Madeira, and that the purveyor shall be directed to furnish the Madeira of the Honorable Company, or Madeira of an equal quality; and in the event of any surgeon objecting to the quality of the wine, the commanding-officer of the station is to determine between him and the purveyor.

That no charge for wine shall be admitted, in which the quantity exceeds the rate of six dozen for every twenty men per mensem, which proportion the Hospital Board has reported sufficient for affording all the wine

wine that may be required for the men, whose cases require it; and that the hospital-surgeons be directed, not to allow any wine to be given to any patient, except those for the cure of whose disorder they deem it necessary.

That no spirits be allowed to be given to any sick man, nor to be expended in the hospital, except for external use.

That the purveyor be allowed for every dozen of wine, furnished to the hospital,

At the Presidency,	St. Rs.	12
Berhampore,		13
Dinapore,		14 8
Chunar,		16
Cawnpore,		18
Futtyghur,		20

19. (*ibid.*) BAZAR MEDICINES.

That the charges for bazar medicines, including the fire-wood used in the shop, milk, bread and flour for poultices, oil, vinegar, sugar, jars, spirits, guglets, and every other necessary used in the dispensary; also the benjamin and vinegar used for fumigating the hospital, shall not, in any case, exceed the sum of 70 St. Rs. per month, for every twenty men: this sum the Hospital Board has reported sufficient, and they believe in general, more than sufficient to answer all these purposes; and it is therefore expected, that the charge for that part, will be much less than what is above stated; but should any surgeon think proper to indent for a greater quantity, he must be responsible for the excess, and satisfactory reasons must accompany his vouchers for it; and in order that the hospital-surgeons may be enabled more punctually and strictly to comply with this regulation, a copy of the book of rates, at which the purveyor is obiged to supply the various articles above-mentioned, is ordered to be forwarded to every head surgeon, by the secretary to the Hospital Board.

20. (*ibid.*) CONTINGENT BILL.

Under this head, no other charge is to be admitted, excepting the petty repairs of the hospital, and carpenter's, and smith's charges, for making and repairing night-chairs, and other articles, wanted for the use of the sick. Stationary for returns, and account-books, and lamps for the wards, as also, the expence of keeping the necessaries clean, and carrying away the soil, and for other work about the hospital, for which it may be necessary to hire coolies occasionally; for these it is impossible to fix any particular sum, but the head surgeon must be responsible to the Board, for any charge of that kind they may deem exorbitant.

CANDLES.

21. (*ibid.*) Three candles to be allowed every night for the use of the dispensary at each hospital, and no surgeon is to indent for more than that number.

SERVANTS.

There having been hitherto great irregularities, not only in the number of servants, but the pay charged for each, Ordered, that the number and pay of servants, be as follows:

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

The duty of this officer, shall be serving out the provisions and wine, taking care of the cots and clothing, taking care that the people are properly shifted, agreeably to the regulations, and that the hospital be kept clean and in good order.

In

In the general hospital at the presidency,
1 steward at 60 rupees per month,
1 assistant at 20 ditto.

In all the other general-hospitals, 1 steward at 50.

COOLIES.

For the general-hospital, 1 sirdar at 7 St. Rs. per mensem; and coolies for attending the sick, in the proportion of 1 to every 6 men; and if any patient be so helpless as to require a cooly to attend upon himself, the surgeon is allowed to indent for one; but he must specify in his indent, the patient's name and disorder, for whom the cooly is required. A particular return of these men to accompany the vouchers that are sent in to the Hospital Board every month.

SWEEPERS.

At the presidency, 1 sirdar at St. Rs. 6, 1 mate at St. Rs. 5, and 10 sweepers at St. Rs. 4 each per mensem.

At Dinapore, or wherever two European regiments may be stationed, 1 sirdar at St. Rs. 6, one mate at St. Rs. 5, and 8 sweepers at St. Rs. 4 each per mensem.

At the other general-hospitals, 1 sirdar at St. Rs. 6, and 4 sweepers at St. Rs. 4 each per mensem.—Bheſties at each general-hospital 1 sirdar at St. Rs. 6 per mensem, 1 bhesty for every 25 men, at St. Rs. 5 each per mensem.

WASHERMEN.

One sirdar, at St. Rs. 6, for each general hospital; and 1 washerman for every 12 men, at St. Rs. 5 each per mensem.

TAYLORS.

For mending the hospital clothing; and keeping it fit for use, for each general-hospital, 1 sirdar at St. Rs. 8, one taylor for every 25 men at St. Rs. 6 per mensem.

PEONS.

One peon for carrying messages for each general-hospital, at St. Rs. 4 per mensem.

SHOP SERVANTS.

At the general hospital at the presidency 1 European for dispensing the medicines and superintending the shop coolies, at St. Rs. 100 per mensem.

One ditto at St. Rs. 50 per mensem.

At the other general-hospitals, 1 ditto at St. Rs. 100 per mensem.

NATIVE APOTHECARIES.

At the general-hospital at the presidency, for assisting and making up the medicines, 1 sirdar at St. Rs. 10, 1 mate at St. Rs. 9, and 6 compounders at St. Rs. 8 each per mensem.

For the general-hospital at Dinapore, or wherever 2 European regiments may be stationed, 1 sirdar at St. Rs. 10, 1 mate at St. Rs. 9, and 5 compounders at St. Rs. 8 each per mensem. And at all the other general-hospitals, 1 sirdar at St. Rs. 10, and 4 compounders at St. Rs. 8 each per mensem.

NATIVE DRESSERS.

At the general-hospital at the presidency, for assisting in dressing wounds and sores, 1 sirdar, at St. Rs. 8, and 6 dressers at St. Rs. 6 each per mensem.

For the general-hospital at Dinapore, or wherever two European regiments may be stationed, one sirdar at St. Rs. 8, and 6 dressers at St. Rs. 6 each per mensem.

For the other general-hospitals, 1 sirdar at St. Rs. 8, and 4 dressers at St. Rs. 6 each per mensem.

COOLIES.

At the general-hospital at head-quarters, for

for fomentations and making poultices, 14 coolies at St. Rs. 4 each, and for the general-hospital at Dinapore, or wherever two European regiments may be stationed, 12 coolies at St. Rs. 4. each per mensem;—and at all the other general-hospitals, 8 coolies at St. Rs. 4 each per mensem.

One taylor for the use of the shop of each general-hospital, at St. Rs. 6 per mensem; and 1 sicklegar at St. Rs. 6 per mensem.

22. *(ibid.)* DIET.

The regulations already established, with respect to different kinds of diet, are ordered to be continued, and the tables therein specified to be strictly complied with.

The purveyor is to receive from the contractor the batta of the patients in the hospital, for which, and customary hospital stoppages formerly received by the surgeons, he shall furnish the diet of the patients, agreeable to the tables and regulations, and also whatever particular articles of diet may be occasionally ordered by the surgeons. He is also to furnish cooks, cooking utensils, wood-cutters, firewood, plates, spoons, and every other necessary for the use of the kitchen, without making any additional charge to the Company on that head. (*The stoppages from the soldiers, here alluded to, is 3 sonaut rupees per month for common, and 4 for venereal, distempers.*)

(*G. O. 6th April*, 1781.) (*M. C. 1st March*, 1781.) The sick shall be furnished with good and clean dressed provisions, according to the following table of diet;

FULL DIET.

BREAKFAST.

A pint of rice-gruel with salt or sugar, or a pint of sage, mint, or common grass-tea, with half an ounce of sugar, as the patient chuses.

DINNER.

A pint of broth with barley or greens, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of boiled mutton.

SUPPER.

A pint of rice-gruel with half an ounce of sugar and two spoons full of Madeira wine.

MIDDLE DIET.

Breakfast as above.

DINNER.

A pint of broth with barley or greens, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound of mutton or a boiled chicken, with a pint of chicken broth.

Supper as before.

LOW DIET.

BREAKFAST.

According to the patient's appetite.

DINNER.

A pint of mutton broth or half a pint of sago, or panada, with two spoons full of Madeira wine, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of sugar.

Supper as before.

MILK DIET.

BREAKFAST.

A pint of new milk, with half an ounce of sugar, and a little nutmeg grated.

DINNER.

A pint of rice milk, with $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of sugar and a little nutmeg.

SUPPER.

The same as breakfast.

The patients of every class shall each have daily a loaf of good bread weighing one pound.

The common drink of those on full and middle diet to be toast and water.—Barley water, or wine and water, with two ounces of Madeira wine, to a pint of water, as the attending surgeon deems best.

Those

Thofe on low or milk diet to have barley water, with or without wine, according to their fituation : all further quantities of either Madeira or red wine, or any other neceffary the fick may ftand in need of, muft depend on the judgment of the furgeon who attends them.

23. REGIMENTAL-HOSPITALS.

(M. C. 5th Auguft, 1789.) Refolved, that in future where one or two detached companies of artillery fhall be ftationed in the fame cantonmen with an European battalion, the fick men of the companies, who do not require to be fent to the general-hofpital, fhall be fent to the regimental-hofpital of the battalion, and that no feparate, or additional eftablifhment of hofpital fervants, be allowed upon their account.

(M. C. 16th July, 1787.) It having been reported by the Hofpital Board, that the indents made by the regimental furgeons, for the regimental hofpitals, are in general much larger than is neceffary, the following regulations are in future ftrictly to be attended to:

That for every regimental-hofpital, the following number of fervants be allowed; and no other, upon any account, to be admitted :

1 native dreffer at St. Rs 6 per menfem.
1 ditto compounder of medicines, St. Rs. 8 ditto
1 behefty St. Rs. 5 ditto.
1 fweeper St. Rs. 4 ditto.

WINE.

No wine to be admitted for a regimental-hofpital, as the men whofe diforders require that article ought to be fent to the general-hofpital.

(Whilft the artillery are encamped at Dum Dum, the furgeons there are allowed to indent for wine, and fuch other articles as they may deem neceffary,—under the check and controul of the head furgeon of the general-hofpital at head quarters.)

BAZAR MEDICINES.

The Hofpital Board having reported that the regimental indents for this article, are much larger than what feems neceffary for the flight complaints of thofe men who are generally fent to the regimental-hofpital, but finding it difficult at the fame time to fpecify any particular quantities to which indents fhould be limited; it is ordered, that the head furgeon be directed to pay particular attention to this point; and as it his duty to vifit the regimental-hofpital himfelf, to check any extravagance into which the furgeon may fall, he is to be refponfible to the Board, for any excefs that may appear on this head. That this order may be more punctually complied with, the purveyor is directed to keep the charges of the regimental-hofpital feparate from thofe of the general-hofpital.

The regimental furgeon is to be careful to accompany each indent that he fends to the head furgeon, with a report of the fick under his charge, counterfigned by the adjutant.

The furgeon attached to the garrifon of Fort William, is to follow the fame rules as thofe laid down for the regimental furgeons.

24. *(ibid.)* EUROPEAN DETACHMENT.

That when a detachment of recruits or other troops is ordered from the prefidency to any of the higher ftations, the furgeon appointed for fuch detachment, is ordered to apply to the Hofpital Board for fuch an eftablifhment of fervants, and fuch a quantity of wine and medicines, and every other neceffary for

for the sick as they shall deem proper, and he shall upon no account whatever make any increase to such establishment.

25. *(M. C. 30th June, 1786.)* Resolved, that the general-hospital at the presidency be considered as a military hospital, and that the sick who are now in it, or who may go there hereafter, although not in the military service, be attended by the surgeon of the hospital established at head quarters, and supplied by the purveyor, according to the line of duty marked out for him in the Company's late regulations; the purveyor keeping a separate account of such charges as are not on account of the military department—This restriction applies to the care, &c. of such insane persons as have been attended by the surgeon general.

26. *(G. O. 22d October, 1787.)* As there will not be in future any European battalion at Futty Ghur, the post of head surgeon to the hospital there is abolished, and the salary annexed to that station, to cease from the day on which the sick men are embarked.

Mr.—— to remain at Futty Ghur in charge of the hospital of the sepoy brigade and of the Company of artillery.—For these last he is to furnish the necessaries, &c. for the sick, on the terms published in the regulations of the 6th of July, viz. 2½ St. Rupees per man, according to their number.

27. *(M. C. 22d May, 1786.)* G. L. par. We observe, that you have appointed a great number of assistant-surgeons at Bengal, since the year 1781, without our permission;—this is a practice which we prohibit in future.

As in the present state of affairs, we cannot admit of any unnecessary expence; we have come to a resolution, and direct, that no more surgeons or assistant-surgeons, than those necessary for the several hospitals and establishments, shall draw pay or allowance from the Company.—The supernumeraries must depend on their private practice, 'till vacancies fall; as it was not our intention, in permitting surgeons of any description, to proceed to India, to practice in their profession, that they should immediately on their arrival receive pay, unless appointed to some station in consequence of vacancies.

From this restriction, however, it is our intention to exempt such as have been on actual service with troops, or in detachments during the war; and we consent to their drawing their pay and half batta while unemployed.

(M. C. 24th October, 1788.) The following rules and orders have been passed for the medical department of the service; and are to be considered as taking place from the 1st of next month:

Resolved and ordered, that all medical gentlemen employed in the Company's service, under this presidency, be continued in one general list; that they have commissions granted to them, agreeable to their proper ranks as army surgeons; and that whenever employed in the civil line, they be considered for the time as lent only, to that department of the service, and liable always to be recalled to their duty, as military surgeons, under the restrictions and obligations of service, which are annexed to their military commissions.

Resolved, that the number of full surgeons for this establishment be fixed; that it be limited to 28, and that no promotion be made in that line, but to fill actual vacancies.

That

That the number be considered as providing full surgeons for the following situations and services:

2 as the stationary members of the Hospital Board.
6 to provide for general hospitals.
3 for the corps of artillery.
6 for the corps of European infantry.
1 for the garrison of Fort William.

CIVIL STATIONS.

5 for the presidency.
1 for Lucknow.
1 for Benares.
1 for Patna.
1 for Moorshedabad and Cossimbazar.
1 for Dacca.

28

Resolved, that if circumstances shall hereafter occasion a reduction, or an increase, in the number of European battalions on this establishment, the proportion of full surgeons which these regulations provide for, be increased or diminished accordingly.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

(M. C. 16th July, 1787.) The Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, having duly considered the different addresses from the Hospital Board, recommending that the distinction of regimental and hospital mates should be abolished, is convinced of the propriety of such measure. It is therefore ordered, that from the commencement of the present regulations, namely, 1st September, 1787, the distinction of hospital and regimental mates be abolished, and the whole corps of assistant-surgeons be put on the same allowance, viz. the pay and batta of lieutenants.

(M. C. 24th October, 1788.) It being neither practicable, from the situation of the service, or requisite, for the purpose of determining with precision the rule for promotion, in this rank of the service, to limit the number of assistant-surgeons, it only becomes necessary, in the first instance, to provide for the duties of the military department, by declaring the number it may require;—and, secondly, to lay down the rules and regulations, to which those employed in the civil department are to conform.

Resolved and ordered, that a provision be first made for the military department, as follows:

For 6 general hospitals, reckoning 6 for the presidency station, and 4 for each of the others, — — — —	26
Three battalions of artillery, —	3
Six European battalions of infantry,	6
Two regiments of native cavalry,	2
Thirty-six battalions of sepoys, —	36
Chunar, and the European invalids,	1
Buxar, — — — — — —	1
Monghyr, — — — — —	1
Budge Budge, — — — —	1
The insane hospital, — — —	1
Prince of Wales's Island, — —	2
	80

Resolved and ordered, that this establishment being provided for, the full surgeons, as well as assistant-surgeons, who may be in excess thereto, shall be employed at the pleasure of the Board, either with the collectors of revenue, commercial agents, embassies, or in such other duties as the exigencies of the service may require, but subject to the following rules and regulations:

That every full surgeon, now on the establishment, (not filling the station at one of the

the five principal cities before-mentioned) who shall prefer remaining at any of the subordinate civil stations to which they are at present attached, or who shall decline (if called upon) to join an European battalion, shall be considered as forfeiting every claim to a succession to the Hospital Board, or the charge of a general hospital.

That all assistant-surgeons, employed at the subordinate civil stations, upon being entitled to promotion to the rank of full surgeon, shall either give up their claims to future preferment, or quit such station, and assume the duties of the rank to which they are promoted, and of the station to which they may be appointed, either in the civil or military line; in order that there may hereafter be no excess in the rank of full surgeons, after the number has once been reduced to the establishment fixed by the general regulations.

Resolved also, that all future appointments to those stations be, for the same reason, made only from among the assistant-surgeons.

Agreed, that each collector of revenue, whenever the number of assistant-surgeons upon the establishment will admit of it, may be allowed an assistant-surgeon, if he shall apply for one; but the Governor-general in Council will reserve to himself, the option of complying with the requisition of the commercial agents, as the necessity of such appointments will greatly depend on the distance at which they may be placed from medical aid and assistance, and the probable frequency of such advice being called for; and where such separate appointments are not allowed of, it will be the duty of the surgeon or assistant-surgeon of the nearest station, to give his attendance, with the permission of the commanding-officer, should his services at any time be called for.

The Governor-general in Council, deeming the practice in, and regular attendance upon, general hospitals, to be the best schools for initiating and instructing the junior medical servants, is pleased to direct, with a view of qualifying them for the performance of their duty, in every rank and station to which they may afterwards succeed in the medical line,

That every assistant-surgeon, upon his first admission into the service, shall be appointed to a general hospital; where he shall be obliged to bestow all his time and attention to the practice of the hospital, for at least three months, merely as a pupil, under the immediate eye and direction of the head surgeon.

That any pupil who has recommended himself properly to the head surgeon, by his attention to the hospital practice for three months, shall be considered as sufficiently qualified for the duty of an hospital mate.

That every hospital mate, who shall have discharged his duty, in that capacity, for 18 months, shall be considered as eligible to succeed to any other medical charge his rank may entitle him to hold; but that the order of his future progression shall be from the duty of an hospital mate, to that of a regimental assistant; and from the duty of a regimental assistant, to that of a sepoy battalion, or civil station;—and that no assistant-surgeon shall be competent to an appointment to a subordinate civil station, who has not served the period prescribed in a general hospital, and become thereby entitled to succeed

ceed to a ſituation, which is generally conſidered of more eaſe and emolument, than the duties of the military department.

Ordered, that the ſeveral warrants now in the poſſeſſion of the gentlemen in the medical liſt, be tranſmitted to the ſecretary, on or before the 1ſt of January next, that military commiſſions may be iſſued in exchange for them.

28. (*G. O. 22d March*, 1787.) The head ſurgeon of every general-hoſpital, is, upon the 1ſt of May next, to deliver to the paymaſter at the ſtation, a return, ſigned by himſelf and counter-ſigned by the commanding-officer, for the month of April; wherein is to be entered his own name, and that of the mates attached to the hoſpital under his charge, pointing out all caſualties, with their dates, and diſtinguiſhing alſo thoſe preſent and abſent. The returns are to be furniſhed to the paymaſter, regularly upon the 1ſt of every month, for the month preceding.

29. (*G. O. 16th March*, 1789.) When a head ſurgeon ſhall not be ſpecifically appointed to a detachment compoſed of different corps, either on a march, or at a ſtation, the ſurgeons or regimental mates attached to the battalion or corps ſhall reſpectively receive the medical allowance for their own corps; and if one or more of the corps ſhall happen to be without a regimental ſurgeon or mate, the charge of the ſick of ſuch corps or corps, ſhall devolve to the ſenior ſurgeon or mate belonging to the detachment, who ſhall be entitled to the eſtabliſhed medical allowance for ſuch corps.

This is not only to be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation for the future, but all caſes now under reference to which it can be applied, are to be determined by it; it is not, however, meant to extend to the abſence or actual vacancy of the head ſurgeon of a ſtation where a general hoſpital is eſtabliſhed; nor to the head ſurgeon of a detachment to which one has been expreſsly appointed; in which caſe the charge of the hoſpital and all the medical allowances, except ſalary, will of courſe devolve on the ſenior ſurgeon preſent, till the head ſurgeon ſhall return, or a ſucceſſor be nominated.

30. (*G. O. 28th March*, 1788.) The greateſt care is expected from all ſurgeons in the examination of the ſoldiers brought to them for inſpection, and in particular thoſe who agree to renew their contracts. If in any inſtance it ſhall appear, that thoſe have been permitted to renew, who have diſorders which render them unfit for active ſervice, and with due attention might have been diſcovered at the time of the inſpection, the remiſſneſs of the ſurgeon will be conſidered as a groſs neglect of duty, and he will be called to a ſtrict and public account for it.

SECTION XIX.

MILITARY BOARD.

AMMUNITION AND STORES.

ANNUAL EXERCISE.

(The following proportion of ammunition is calculated for the strength of corps, as specified at the head of the respective columns; but as an augmentation of the army has taken place, the proportions will be increased accordingly. The Compiler understands, that a committee of field-officers are now sitting in Fort William, to revise the proportion of ordnance, stores, ammunition, &c. for the whole service; but as some months must elapse before this proportion can pass the Government, it cannot be included in the present work, but will appear in the next edition.)

1. Table of the proportion of annual exercising ammunition, to be allowed to the following corps, viz.

	An escort of native infantry, 50 rank and file.	1 regiment of native cavalry, 162 rank and file, and 10 officers.	1 regiment of European cavalry, 372 rank and file, and 28 officers.	1 company of European artillery, 77 rank and file.	1 battalion of European infantry, 576 rank and file.	1 battalion of native infantry, 608 rank and file.
LIGHT AMMUNITION						
Flints, musket, (at 6 per man) -	300	—	—	462	3456	3648
—— Pistol, - - - - -	—	1032	2400	—	—	—
—— Carbine, - - - - -	—	972	2232	—	—	—
Formers, musket, - - - -	2	carbine 5, pistol 5	carbine 10, pistol 10	tuzil 5	20	20
Knives, laboratory, - - -	1	3	4	2	4	4
Paper, Bengal cartridge, - qrs.	53 14	334 20	350	82 12	617 4	651 11
Powder, Bengal, - - - cwt.	175 12½	770 15 4	1792 15 8	225 9 6	1617 8	1781 4
Twine, Bengal, - - - - sks.	2½	16	40	4	30	31½
BALLED AMMUNITION.						
Flints, musket, (at 3 per man) -	150	—	—	231	1728	1824
—— Pistol, - - - - -	—	516	400	—	—	—
—— Carbine. - - -	—	486	372	—	—	—
Paper, Bengal cartridge, - -qrs.	10 18	66 23	23 8	16 12	123 11	130 7
Powder Bengal, - - - cwt.	46 14	lb. 194 8½	149 11	54 2 4	425 0 0	427 8
Shot, loose musket, (30 rounds per man) - - - - - - -	150	—	—	2310	17280	18240
——— Pistol, - - - -	—	5160	4000	—	—	—
——— Carbine, - - -	—	4860	3720	—	—	—
Twine, Europe, - - - sks.	¼	1	¾	⅞	2¼	2½
———, Country, - - - sks.	¾	4	3	1⅛	6	7½

(6th January, 1776.) All indents for ammunition for annual exercise, shall be sent to the Military Board office, on or before the 31st of August, yearly; otherwise they will be rejected.

That a butt of earth be erected behind the target, to preserve the balls, which are carefully to be collected, when the practice for the season shall be over, and delivered to the nearest magazine.

In consequence of the orders of the Board of Inspection, of the 15th April, establishing an allowance of 30 rupees per annum for each regiment and battalion, in lieu of all expence of targets for musquetry practice; that part of the 6th article of the 9th section of the regulations of this Board, directing all targets to be made of painted canvas, is countermanded, and white dungree, with black circles, is ordered to be substituted.

(24th September, 1781.) That the following quantities of ammunition and other stores, specified in the first column, be the established allowance for the annual practice of one company of artillery. That the articles in the second column are sufficient for the practice of two or three companies of artillery, that may eventually practice together. And that those in the third, shall be returned into store after the practice is concluded.

		Ammunition and stores for the practice of one company of artillery.	Articles sufficient for the practice of 2 or 3 companies of artillery, practising together.	Articles to be returned into store after the practice is concluded.
Antimony,	lb.	2	X	—
Axes, felling,		10	10	10
Hand,		10	10	10
Pick,		30	30	30
Baggs gunny,		30	30	—
Bambos,		50	50	—
Bandirolls,		12	12	12
Barrells budge,		4	4	4
Teak, filled 100 lb,		35	X	35
Baskets,		50	50	—
Bills hand,		10	10	10
Blocks fuze,		2	2	2
Boilers copper,		1	1	1
Iron,		1	1	1
Borax,	seers	5	X	—
Boxes drudging,		2	2	2
Brass hammered,	seers	10	10	—
Brushes painting,		6	6	6
Buntine blue,	pieces	2	2	—
Red,	ditto	1	1	—
White,	ditto	1	1	—
Cartridges empty, 12 pounder,		50	X	—

Cartridges

		Ammunition and stores for the practice of one company of artillery.	Articles for the practice of two or three companies of artillery practising together.	Articles to be returned into store, after the practice is concluded.
Cartridges, empty, 6 pounder,		100	X	—
Howitzer 8 inch,		50	X	—
5½ ditto,		50	X	—
4⅝ ditto,		50	X	—
Chains, measuring,		1	1	1
Chalk, Europe,	seers	4	4	—
Calibers, brass,	pairs	1	1	1
Camphire,	seers	2	X	—
Canvas, Europe,	bolts	4	X	—
Carcases, empty, 8 inch,		10	X	10
5½ ditto,		10	X	10
Charcoal,	maunds	150	X	—
Compasses,	pairs	2	2	2
Collars bullock,		30	X	30
Copper sheet,	seers	10	10	—
Pans,		2	2	2
Cooling,		1	X	1
Boiling,		—	1	—
Dammer,	maunds	2	—	—
Drifts · gun steel,		10	10	10
Fuze 13 inch,		2	2	2
10 inch,		2	2	2
8 inch,		2	2	2
5½ inch,		2	2	2
Portfires,		2	2	2
Engines, fuze,		1	1	1
Files, of sorts,		6	6	6
Saws,		1	1	1
Flags, park,		2	2	2
Range,		30	30	30
Flannel,	yards	500	X	—
Formers, gun, 12 pounder,		1	1	1
6 ditto,		2	2	2
Howitzer 8 inch,		1	1	1
5½ ditto,		1	1	1
4⅝ ditto,		1	1	1
Funnels, copper,		2	2	2
Fuzes, empty, 13 inch,		200	X	—
10 ditto,		200	X	—
8 ditto,		200	X	—
5½ ditto,		300	X	—
4⅝ ditto,		300	X	—
Grenades,		100	X	—

Fuzes

	Ammunition and ſtores for the practice of one company of artillery.	Articles eſtimated for the practice of two or three companies of artillery practiſing together.	Articles to be returned into ſtore, after the practice is concluded.
Fuzes, filled 13 inch,	50	X	——
10 ditto,	100	X	——
8 ditto,	100	X	——
$5\frac{1}{2}$ ditto,	256	X	——
$4\frac{2}{5}$ ditto,	250	X	——
Grenades,	100	X	——
Gauges, braſs ſhot,	1	1	1
Gimblets, ſpike,	2	2	2
Gins, with blocks,	1	1	1
Glaſſes, 2 hour,	1	1	1
$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto,	2	2	2
Glue, country, ſeers,	5	X	——
Greaſe, maunds,	1	X	——
Gurries,	1	1	1
Handſpikes, common,	20	20	20
Hammers, ſledge,	1	1	1.
Hides, corah,	10	10	——
Hooks, for ſhells,	2	2	2
Horns, priming,	6	6	6
Jacks, hand,	1	1	1
Inſtruments, Gunter's ſcale,	2	2	2
Perpendicular ſpirit,	2	2	2
Quadrant gunner's,	2	2	2
Iron, bar, maunds,	4	X	——
Junk, Europe, ditto,	5	X	——
Jute, ditto,	1	X	——
Knives, fuze, with blocks,	1	1	1
Laboratory,	10	10	10
Ladles, braſs compoſition fuze,	4	4	4
Port fire,	2	2	2
Lanthorns, dark,	1	1	1
Horn,	2	2	2
Muſcovy,	2	2	2
Levels, plumb,	1	1	1
Line log, Europe,	5	5	——
Seizing, Country,	30	30	——
Linen, dungaree, pieces,	4	4	——
Mallets, fuze, 13 inch,	2	2	2
10 ditto,	2	2	2
8 ditto,	2	2	2
$5\frac{1}{2}$ ditto,	2	2	2
Match, gun, ſkeins,	15	X	——
Quick, lbs.	5	X	——

Meaſures

		Ammunition and stores for the practice of one company of artillery.	Articles sufficient for the practice of two or three companies of artillery practising together.	Articles to be returned into store after the practice is concluded.
Measures, powder,		1	1	1
Mixers, copper,		1	1	1
Mamuties,		30	30	30
Moulds, port fire,		2	2	2
Needles, packing,		2	2	——
Sail,		20	20	——
Sewing,		50	50	——
Oakam,		2	2	——
Oil, cocoa-nut,		10	X	——
Lintseed,		20	X	——
Mustard,		1	X	——
Paddles, pulverizing,		4	4	4
Padlocks, brass or iron,		10	10	10
Paint, black,	maunds,	1	1	——
white,	ditto,	1	1	——
Paper, cartridge,	quires,	100	X	——
Portfire,	quires	250	X	——
Paulins wax, bullock,		10	10	10
Magazine,		4	4	4
Pickets park,		24	24	24
Range,		100	100	100
Pestle and mortar, brass,		1	1	1
Pincers tube,		2	2	2
Pitch,	barrels	½	X	——
Planks, teak,		2	X	——
Portfires,		500	X	——
Pots, pulverising		1	1	1
Earthen,		4	4	4
Powder, Bengal coarse, 100lb barrels,		20	X	——
Fine ditto,		5	X	——
Europe coarse ditto,		6	X	——
Fine ditto,		4	X	——
Mealed,	lb.	10	X	——
Cloths,		1	1	——
Pencils, black-lead,		4	4	——
Plumbs, lead,		2	2	2
Rammers for ramming earth,		20	20	20
Rasps, flat,		4	4	4
half round,		4	4	4
Reels for quick-match,		2	2	2
Ratans,	bundles	4	4	——
Rods, measuring,		6	6	6
Rope white, for gin-falls,	coils	1	1	1
Rules carpenter's, two feet,		1	2	1

		Ammunition and stores for the practice of one company of artillery.	[illegible] for the practice of two or three companies of artillery practising together.	Articles to be returned into store after the practice concluded.
Rubbers, mealing,		2	2	2
Saltpetre pulverising,	lb.	100	X	——
Refined,	lb.	100	X	——
Saws, crosscut,		1	1	1
Pit,		1	1	1
Tennant,		2	2	2
Scales and weights, copper large,		1	1	1
Small,		1	1	1
Scuffers,	pairs	6	6	6
Seacoal,	maunds	1	X	——
Setters, brass coppers,			1	1
Wooden fuze,		10	10	10
Searchers with relievers,		1	1	1
One pronged,		1	1	1
Shells empty, 13 inch,		30	30	30
10 ditto,		30	30	30
8 ditto,		30	30	30
5½ ditto,		30	30	30
4⅔ ditto,		50	50	50
Grenades,		50	50	50
Sheepskins,		10	10	——
Shot, loose round, 18 pounder,		50	50	50
12 ditto,		50	50	50
6 ditto,		100	100	100
Shovels copper, laboratory,		2	2	2
Silk taffety, for powder-sieves,	ps.	½	½	——
Sieves, brass-wire,		1	1	1
Lawn,		1	1	1
Slings, gun,	pairs	1	1	1
Spars faul, for targets,		4	4	——
Spirits of wine,	gallons	5	X	——
Spunyarn,	rolls	20	20	——
Steel,	feers	10	10	——
Sulpher,	maunds	2	X	——
Tables, laboratory,		1	1	1
Mealing,		1	1	1
Portfire,		1	1	1
Targets, hand,		4	4	4
Tar, Europe,	barrels	1	——	——
Tallow,	maunds	2	——	——
Tents, laboratory,		1	1	1
Magazine,		1	1	1
Thread, cotton,		10	——	——
Silk,		4	——	——

Tumbers,

		Ammunition and stores for the practice of one company of artillery.	Ammunition sufficient for the practice of two or three companies of artillery practising together.	Articles to be returned into store after the practice is concluded.
Timbers, faul,		2	2	——
Scilloe,		1	1	——
Tubes empty, 12 pounder,		500	X	——
6 ditto,		1500	X	——
Filled, 12 ditto,		100	X	——
6 ditto,		300	X	——
Turpentine,	seers,	10	X	——
Twine, Bengal,	seers	20	20	——
Europe,	skeins	5	5	——
Wads of sizes,		1000	X	——
Wax, bees,	seers	2	2	——
Cloth,	pieces	4	4	——
Wicks, cotton,	lb.	10	10	——

The articles marked thus X are to be increased agreeable to the number of men at practice, allowing one company to consist of one hundred men.

(*30th August*, 1790.) Agreed, that a curtain of country canvas, 80 yards in length, and 7 and half feet in height, be in future allowed for the annual practice of one company of artillery, and that a curtain of 120 yards in length, and 7 and half feet in height, be allowed for two companies of artillery, practising together.

Agreed, that six rounds of cannister shot for each gun and howitzer, at the respective stations, be added to the proportion of ammunition for the annual practice of detached companies of artillery.

(*16th July*, 1783.) That in future, Chittagong canvas be used for the targets of artillery, and for such other purposes in the ordnance department as it will answer, in lieu of the Europe canvas.

2. (*20th October*, 1775.) In all cartridges for salutes, or morning and evening gun, the quantity of powder is to be restricted to one fourth of the weight of the shot.

Agreed, to forbid the use of wadding in future, for firing the morning and evening gun, and for salutes.—(*The order for forbidding the use of wads, has been repeated by instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor-general to the commandant of artillery, as far as relates to the garrison of Fort William.*)

3. (*13th November*, 1787.) Resolved, that every sepoy battalion, when it leaves the presidency station at the time of the general relief, be supplied with a complete set of arms, accoutrements, &c. to the end that the whole of the arms of the army may pass through the arsenal once in the course of the relief; by which arrangement, the repaired arms can always be served out with

with ſuch real certainty, that the corps will not ſuffer by receiving them; and further, it will greatly reduce the demand from diſtant ſtations, and of courſe, the neceſſity of ſending arms for their ſupplies; becauſe in the interval between the reliefs, the ſeveral corps will only want one ſet of accoutrements and a few arms, to ſupply occaſional loſſes or damages.

4. (*1ſt May*, 1787.) That all articles invoiced from Europe as military ſtores, or directed on the packages as ſuch, be delivered over to the commiſſary of ſtores immediately after they are landed.

Should any ſtores be required in the arſenal, not included under the head military ſtores, as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, but which are imported on account of the Company, that the commiſſary of ſtores be directed not to receive ſuch articles from the agent of ſupplies, until he has been informed that there are none of the kind in the Company's ware-houſes.

That the import ware-houſe and naval ſtore-keepers be directed to inform the commiſſary of ſtores (on his requiſition) whether the particular articles he is in want of, are in the Company's ſtores.

That the indent of the commiſſary of ſtores (after it ſhall regularly have paſſed the Board) together with his receipt for the articles, ſhall be conſidered by the import warehouſe-keeper, as ſufficient vouchers for the delivery of the ſtores indented for, or ſuch part of them, as may then be in the Company's ware-houſe.

5. (*26th Auguſt*, 1788.) Agreed, that 56 tumbrils do in future conſtitute the proportion for the ſtation of Cawnpore, and the ſame for Futty-ghur.

6. (*19th December*, 1788.) Agreed, that it be in future a ſtanding rule, that all articles uſed for the package of ſtores iſſued, to accommodate individuals, be paid for in ready money.

7. (*13th September*, 1790.) Agreed, to recommend to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief, to notify to the army in general orders, that leather belts are to be ſubſtituted in place of cotton belts; that ſo ſoon as the ſets of belts, now in uſe, ſhall be reduced to one ſet for each corps, the commanding-officers of every corps are to indent for one complete ſet of leather belts, which is to be the complement.

(*29th July*, 1788.) Recommended that all indents for breaſt-plates be rejected, and that thoſe corps who chooſe to wear them, do provide them at their own expenſe.

8. The following quantities of petty ſtores are to be granted to the quarter-maſters of corps, in full of all allowance, for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and for every other ordinary ſervice whatever, for which theſe articles can be required, in their reſpective departments.

Baſkets

	Quarter-master of artillery in the field, including the golandauze corps.	Quartermaster regiment in the field, per month.	Qr. master sepoy corps, in the field, per month.	Qr. M. of artillery at the presidency including the golandauze corps pr. mth.	Qr. master regiment, in garrison or canton ments, per month.	Qr. master sepoy corps, cantonments, per month.
Baskets, for the service of the bildars, coolies, and sweepers, - - -	10	10	5	10	5	5
Borax, for repairing arms and accoutrements, and all other services of the smiths and brass-men,	¼	½	—	4	¼	—
Brass, ditto ditto, seers	½	½	—	½	½	—
Charcoal, ditto ditto, and camp equipage, and artificers and bildar's tool's, - mds.	10	20	10	25	20	8
Duppers, for holding oil, - -	pr. ann. 2	pr. ann. 4	pr. ann. 1	pr. ann. 1	pr. ann. 1	pr. ann. 1
Glue, for the use of the carpenters, - seers	½	½	¼	½	½	¼
Hides Corah, for repairing accoutrements, -	1	1	—	1	1	—
—— Country ditto, camp equipage, -	1	1	1	1	—	—
Iron, ditto ditto, and artificer's and bildar's tools, srs.	10	20	10	20	20	—
—— Europe ditto, arms and accoutrements, seers	10	20	10	25	20	10
Lines log, Europe, ditto camp equipage and making drummers cat, - sks.	1	1	1	pr. ann. 6	1	1
Linen dungaree, for cleaning arms. - pieces	pr. ann. 6	½	—	½	½	—
Needles full, for repairing camp equipage, -	pr. ann. 12	pr. ann. 24	pr. ann. 18	pr. ann. 24	pr. ann 12	pr ann. 12
—— Sewing, ditto ditto, and accoutrements,	do. 24	do. 50	do. 30	do. 24	do. 24	—
Oil cocoa-nut, for cleaning arms and ditto, srs.	½	1	—	½	1	—
—— Mustard, for guards, stores, staff, and other purposes, - - mds	2 20	5	20	20	1	20
Rope jute, for loading stores on carriages, mds.	20	20	10	—	—	—
Steel, for repairing arms, - - srs.	1	1	½	1	1	—
Stone carone, ditto ditto, - - srs.	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	—
Thread cotton, ditto ditto, and accoutrements, srs.	¼	½	¼	¼	½	—
Twine Europe, ditto, camp equipage and ditto, sks.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wax bees, ditto ditto, - srs.	¼	¼	2	¼	¼	—

N. B. When corps are divided, the acting quarter-master shall draw proportionate shares of these stores.

(*29th April*, 1788.) Agreed, that the commissary be informed that Chunar being a full batta station, does not entitle the quartermaster to draw the field allowance of oil, &c.

Whenever commanding officers of corps are supplied by the barrackmasters with oil, no indent for that article is to be made out by the quartermasters for that purpose.

9. (*27th January*, 1776.) That a battalion of sepoys in their march from one station to another shall not carry more ammunition with them than 24 rounds, for musquetry, delivering the surplus to the relieving officer.

10. (*16th August*, 1777.) That when it shall be deemed necessary to allow wax-cloth for the use of troops, the quantity shall not exceed 16 pieces for 700 firelocks.

11. That instead of dry paints being furnished at, or sent to, subordinate stations for the service of the ordnance, a composition of the proportion of one drachm of the paint called Patna blue, and four drachms of white lead, be made up in the arsenal, to be occasionally

 issued

ifſued to all ſubordinate magazines, and uſed for the painting the wood-work of all ordnance carriages in future.

That the ſame blue paint, without any mixture, be uſed for painting all iron guns and the iron-work of all ordnance carriages. (*Coal-tar and coal-oil paints are now generally ſubſtituted where theſe articles can be uſed.*)

12. (*7th December*, 1776.) That when nave boxes are wanting, inſtead of making them of braſs, double boxes of iron be made without uſing any braſs about them; and when copper clouts, wear out, iron clouts and iron nails are to be ſubſtituted, taking care to file them ſmooth, and to counterſink the nails in the clouts.

In future the haſps and hinges and tacks or nails neceſſary for tumbrils and limber boxes, are to be made of iron, and no braſs or copper will be admitted for theſe purpoſes.

The article corbah is not to be paſſed on any future indent, nor any nails or tacks, if the perſons indenting have ſmiths to make them.

13. That wooden yokes and iron chains be gradually ſubſtituted, in place of the bamboo yokes and rope traces now in uſe with the train, according as the bamboo yokes and rope traces decay.

14. (*3d November*, 1779.) That no gunnies be uſed in future for the package of powder or ammunition barrels.

15. (*5th February*, 1788.) Agreed, that all ſpunges be made with wool thrummed on wooden heads, and that the wool be left as long as it can, regard being had to its being held faſt by the thrumming.

That oakum thrumming be prohibited, and that orders be ſent to alter the ſpunges now in uſe.—That the following dimenſions of the parts of the ſpunges of braſs 12 pounders and 6 pounders be in future adhered to, viz.

	Spunge.		Welding		Staff		Head		Total	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
12 Pounders,	—	10	—	2	4	9	—	5	6	2
6 Ditto,	—	8	—	1	4	2	—	4	5	3

16. (*1ſt May*, 1787.) All guns in future are to be bored horrizontally.

17. Ordered, that in future all tubes for ordnance are to be cut ſquare, and to the thickneſs of metal of the piece for which they are intended.

18. Agreed, that in all future practice, and for all occaſional firing in cantonments or garriſons, paper tubes be uſed, and that the metal tubes be reſerved for field ſervice only, and kept empty till wanted.

19. The board forbid the uſe of curwah cartridge for any purpoſes in future.

20. Agreed, that the unſerviceable ſhot be iſſued as kentledge and for ballaſt to ſuch ſhipping as may require it.

21. That log-line for catts be in future forbid, and whip-corp ſubſtituted in its room.

22. The board direct that no new powder barrels be furniſhed, whilſt there are ſtaves, heads, and hoops, in ſtore ſufficient to make barrels for the demands of the ſervice.

23. That when an uncommon demand for charcoal is made, the reaſons be ſtated on the indent.

COMMISSARIES OF ORDNANCE AND STORES, THEIR DEPUTIES AND CONDUCTORS.

24. All ordnance and military ſtores are to be delivered over to the officers of ordnance at the fixed ſtations of the army, and when a brigade or any conſiderable body of troops ſhall take the field on actual ſervice, a com-

a commiſſary, or ſuch officer of ordnance as the board may judge proper, ſhall attend for iſſuing ſtores, but no ordnance or ordnance ſtores ſhall be tranſported as hitherto with troops moving betwixt fixed ſtations in time of peace.

The guns and appurtenances neceſſary for practice and attached to the brigades or corps, are to be delivered out by the commiſſary of ordnance to the commanding officer when demanded, but the annual ſupplies of ammunition and ſtores required for exerciſe or occaſional ſervice are to be indented for to the military board.

Whenever a ſupply of ſtores diſpatched from the general magazine ſhall be received at the ſubordinate ſtations for which it was deſtined, the officer of ordnance is to report to the board whether any of the articles contained in the invoice are deficient or damaged.

Whenever a ſupply of ordnance or ſtores is ſent to any detachment, an invoice thereof ſhall be ſent by the officer of ordnance, to the commanding-officer of the brigade, or corps to which ſuch detachment belongs.

(22d January, 1788.) To remove, as much as poſſible, the neceſſity of recurring to the commiſſaries of ſupplies, for the proviſion of any extra article, the commiſſaries and deputies in the field, ſhall annually indent for, or ſend an account of, to the commiſſary at Chunar, what they will require for the enſuing year, in order that he may regulate his demands on the preſidency thereby; and the commiſſaries are required to be particularly careful to include every probable article of expenditure that is not included in the liſt.

The commiſſaries, deputy-commiſſaries, and other perſons, in charge of magazines below Chunar, are directed to make out their indents on the preſidency, upon the ſame principle as thoſe in the field.

The commiſſary of ſtores, ſhall tranſmit his indents on the agent of ſupplies, through the Military Board.

(22d March, 1790.) When ſtores are iſſued from the arſenal for any of the other preſidencies, the commiſſary of ſtores is to tranſmit an invoice thereof to the Military Board Office,

(19th April, 1790.) When the commiſſary of ſtores ſhall report, ready for proof, any guns made of new metal caſt by him, he ſhall ſpecify the proportion of metal uſed in the compoſition; and the thickneſs of the ſides of all guns near the muzzle, and at the touch-hole, which he may caſt, either with new or old materials.

All powder barrels, and thoſe for fixed muſquetry ammunition, ſhall have copper hoops, which ſhall be entered on the returns, and ſtamped with their weight; the ſeveral magazines to which they belong to be charged with, and the commiſſaries anſwerable for, thoſe hoops.

All empty ſerviceable barrels, and all copper hoops, rivets, &c. which are not indiſpenſably neceſſary for the ſervice of the ſubordinate magazines, are to be ſent to the general magazine, at Fort William, annually, by return boats; and alſo unſerviceable ſtores, of which invoices ſhall be regularly tranſmitted to the Military Board Office, and to the commiſſary of ſtores, who is to be accountable for them to the Board, from the time of receiving them, until they ſhall finally be condemned by ſurvey, and ſold or returned to Europe.

All

All commiſſaries and officers of ordnance, are to keep their books agreeable to the form ſent to them; and they ſhall tranſmit to this Board, a fair and authentic copy of them, on or before the 15th May, yearly, brought up to the 30th April.—The following is the form preſcribed:

INSTRUCTIONS.

The indent is to be entered in the book called the Indent Book. At the end of each article in the indent, is to be written the No. of the page of the day book, where each article is mentioned as received or iſſued.

	THUS.			FOLIO.
Anvils,	—	14	—	15
Axletrees,	—	17	—	15
Borax,	ſeers	3	—	15
Brimſtone,	ditto	21	—	16
Candles,	maunds	24	—	17

The receipts or iſſues are to be written in the day book, as they are received or iſſued.

Thus: July 4.

Received by indent on				FOL. 3
Allum,	—	lb. 20	—	1
Antimony,	—	ditto 10	—	1
Axes, broad,	—	6	—	2
Felling,	—	8	—	2
Hand,	—	14	—	2
Pick,	—	100	—	2
Mallets, fuze,	—	20	—	32
Meaſures, powder,		4	—	32
Iſſued by Indent, A. B.				FOL. 5
Bamboos,	—	100	—	2
Barrels, budge,	—	4	—	3
Gimblets,	—	12	—	9
Greaſe,	—	14	—	11

The folio written at the end of the line, (received by indent, &c. folio 3,) refers to the page of the indent book, where it is entered.—And in the day book, the folio following, the iſſued, or received articles, refer to the page of the ledger.

		Receipts.	Folio.	Allum.	Antimony.	Anvils.	Aprons, Leaden.								Augers.	Axes.				Axletrees.					
							24 Pounder.	18 Ditto.	12 Ditto.	9 Ditto.	6 Ditto.	3 Ditto.	8 Inch.	5½ Ditto.		Broad.	Felling.	Hand.	Pick.	24 Pounder.	18 Ditto.	12 Ditto.	9 Ditto.	6 Ditto.	3 Ditto.
				lb.	lb.																				
1772 July	1	To remaining in ſtore, as per ſurvey, -	—	40	9	—	-	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	4	32	15	210	—	—	—	—	6	—
	5	To indent on the grand magazine, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	To iſſues from the laboratory, - -	9	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Receipts.

		Receipts.	Foho.	Bags. Bullocks.	Bags. Bhefty.	Bags. Hand.	Bamboos.	Bamboos.	Barrels budge.	Baskets.	Beak irons.	Bed, mortar, complete. Serviceable. 13 Inch.	10 Ditto.	8 Ditto.	5½ Ditto.	4 2-5ths Ditto.	Unserviceable. 13 Inch	10 Ditto.	8 Ditto.	5½ Ditto.	4 2-5ths Ditto.	Bellows. Hand, for proving shells.	Bellows. Smiths.	Belts. Swords, Europe.	Belts. With frogs, for bayonets.	Bills, Hand.	Bitts, steel, for guns.
				Pr																		Prs.	Pr				
1772 July	1	To remaining in store, per survey	—	14	13	16	—	27	6	173	1	2	2	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	20	37	303
	5	To indent on the grand magazine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	To issues from the laboratory,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

		ISSUES.	Foho.	Allum.	Antimony.	Anvils.	Aprons Leaden. 24 pounder	18 ditto.	12 ditto.	9 ditto.	6 ditto.	3 ditto	8 inch.	5½ ditto.	Augers.	Axes. Broad.	Felling.	Hand.	Pick.	Axletrees. 24 pounder.	18 ditto.	12 ditto.	9 ditto.	6 ditto.	3 ditto.
				lb.	lb.																				
1772 July.		By indent, A. B. - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		By ditto, C. D. - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

		ISSUES.	Folio.	Bags. Bhesty. Bullock.	Bags. Bhesty. Hand.	Bags. Gunney.	Bamboos.	Bandirols.	Barrells Budge.	Baskets.	Beak-irons.	Beds mortar, complete. Serviceable. 13 inch.	10 ditto.	8 ditto.	5½ ditto.	4 2-5ths ditto.	Beds mortar, complete. Unserviceable. 13 ditto.	10 ditto.	8 ditto.	5½ ditto.	4 2-5ths ditto.	Hand for proving shells.	Bellows. Smiths.	With frogs for bayonets.	Belts. Swords Europe.	Bills hand.	Bits steel for guns.
				prs.																		prs.	prs.				
1772 July,	10	By indent, A. B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15	By indent, C. D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The commissaries and other officers of ordnance are diligently to attend to the preservation of stores under their charge, to keep them always arranged and disposed in the most regular and proper manner, so as they may be enabled to obey orders for issues with facility and dispatch.

That every commissary and other officer of ordnance, receiving charge of a magazine or stores, shall examine their quantities, and not depend upon the returns delivered by the officer relieved or quitting charge; as the person in office at the time of any survey, will be made answerable for the balance remaining in store according to the books.

That the Buzar or pucca maund of Calcutta, containing eight tolas in the seer, and equal to 82 pounds avoirdupois, be made the standard weight of all accompts of stores; that the commissaries, deputy commissaries, and conductors of ordnance, be directed to furnish themselves with tables of the weights of every different station, reduced to this standard; and that the indents, invoices, receipts, and issues, do always specify this weight.

That all filled and fixed cannon-ammunition be wrapped up in pieces of cotton cloth longer than the cartridges, so that they may fold under the ends of the cartridges, when packed, preferring for this purpose cloths either black or deep green dyes.

That in fixing cartridge-bags to bottoms, they be tyed in two grooves, and first in that which is farthest from the powder; *when this is fixed, a piece of parchment shall be tyed round each, so as to extend one third down the powder, and made to sit very close to the cartridges by rolling, after which they shall be tyed and choaked into the two grooves, and spare parchment*, and cartridge be cut off just above the groove nearest the shot.

(N. B. The part inserted in Italick in the above paragraph, is annulled by the following.)

That that part of this section of the regulation regarding the use of parchment in making filled and fixed gun-ammunition, be countermanded, and that in future it be

made

made without parchment, and that the ſhot be painted.

In order to prevent corps or detachments being charged with articles not delivered to them, it is directed that all officers of ordnance, or others having charge of ſtores, take receipts from perſons to whom ſtores are delivered, on the back of the indent, or warrant upon which ſuch iſſue ſhall have been made, to be tranſmitted to the military board office, as the vouchers of their receipts and iſſues.

With reſpect to the making up of ſtores and ammunition, the commiſſaries and deputy commiſſaries of ordnance ſhall perform that buſineſs, and all laboratory work under the direction of the commanding officer of artillery at their reſpective ſtations; but the cuſtody and charge of all materials, and ſtores, ſhall remain with the commiſſaries and deputy commiſſaries.

That conductors of ordnance, being the official aſſiſtants of the commiſſaries or deputy commiſſaries, be placed under their authority without any exemption from their orders, with reſpect to writing or other duties, whilſt thoſe required ſhall be confined to the buſineſs of the commiſſary or deputy commiſſary's department.

No ſtores ſhall be furniſhed by commiſſaries or deputy commiſſaries of ordnance, who, being the receivers, ought to be checks upon the commiſſaries of ſupplies, with reſpect to the weights, meaſures, and tale, and quality, of the articles they furniſh.

When any ordnance or ſtores ſhall happen to be received into the field magazine, from any of the lower magazines, a ſurvey ſhall be immediately taken of them, by the two ſenior officers of artillery, and commiſſary or deputy commiſſary of ordnance, on the ſpot; a report of which ſurvey upon the plan of the form inſerted in this ſection (ſpecifying the ſtate of the ſtores, and the reaſons for reporting any of them repairable or unſerviceable) ſhall be duly tranſmitted to the Military Board and to the Commander-in-chief.

If it ſhall appear that any of the ſtores invoiced under the head ſerviceable, ſhall have been diſpatched in a ſtate not actually fit for ſervice, the commiſſary or deputy commiſſary, who ſhall have diſpatched them, ſhall be liable to diſmiſſion from his office.

And for every ſuch neglect the Commander-in-chief is impowered to ſuſpend from their employments, the commiſſary or deputy commiſſary, at Patna, Buxar, Chunar, and the field; the diſmiſſion to be the act of the Military Board.

The commiſſaries and deputy commiſſaries of ordnance, are authoriſed to apply in the preſent form of general indent to the commiſſary of ſupplies, for ſuch articles as they may want to complete the proportion of the quarter-maſters of corps, at their reſpective ſtations; and they may iſſue theſe preſcribed quantities taking the quarter-maſter's receipt for the ſame, to be tranſmitted to the Military Board office, as vouchers for the delivery.

Reſolved, that when artillery is drawn from the ordnance ſtore, it is no longer under the care of the commiſſary of ordnance, but under that of the ſenior officer of artillery, ſerving with the corps, to which ſuch artillery appertains; who as often as any part of that artillery requires repairs (his circumſtances permitting) to apply to the commanding-officer preſent, to direct

direct the commiſſary of ordnance to cauſe ſuch repairs to be made; which repairs are to be made conformably to the inſtructions of the commanding-officer of artillery, whoſe orders are to be obeyed by the commiſſary of ordnance, and the neceſſary reciprocal receipt or certificates are to paſs.

The commiſſary is not to receive any ſupply of ordnance or powder into the arſenal, untill they ſhall have been reported fit for ſervice upon the proof to be made.

It is the duty of the commiſſary of ſtores to take care that all ſtores received from the contractors for the ſupply of the general magazine, be good and fit for ſervice; and he is ordered to reject all ſuch as he ſhall, upon inſpection and examination, adjudge improper to be received; but the contractor or agent may in ſuch caſe appeal to the Military Board, whoſe deciſion ſhall be final.

The commiſſary is intruſted with the charge of, and is reſponſible for, all the ſtores he receives, and is to give general receipts to the contractor or agent, for ſuch as may be furniſhed by him, which ſhall be vouchers for paſſing the contractor or agent's accounts; and the commiſſary is to ſend copies of the general monthly receipts to the Military Board office.

(*28th September*, 1789.) The Military Board is authorized at all times to call upon the officers employed in the ordnance branch of the ſervice, for every information they may require, and which it may be in the power of the ordnance officers to give, reſpecting the executive management and details of that department of the ſervice.

25. (*6th July*, 1786.) Agreed, that all applications for removal and invaliding conductors, ſhould be referred to the Commander-in-chief, and that he be requeſted to direct the adjutant-general to inform the ſecretary, whenever he grants permiſſion of abſence to any of the officers of ordnance.

COMMISSARY OF SUPPLIES.

26. (*29th July*, 1788.) Agreed further, to recommend the re-publication of the 22d paragraph of the minutes of Council, of the 5th June, 1780, directing, "That no "commiſſioned-officer on duty with any "part of the army, ſhall on any account "act as commiſſary of ſupply of ſtores," that it may be clearly underſtood, that the agent for the ſupply of military ſtores at the Preſidency, and the paymaſters acting in their capacity of commiſſaries of ſupplies, are the only perſons authorized to furniſh any article of military ſtores.

27. The commiſſaries of ſupplies at the different ſtations of the army, are to furniſh ſuch ſtores as ſhall be required of them for the ſervice, at the prices ſpecified in the liſt of rates.

Every commiſſary of ſupplies is to be bound, by written engagement, to furniſh all ſtores required of them, according to the general orders, within five days of the preſentment of the indent, or order, on pain of forfeiting the value of each article; and in caſe of diſputes concerning the quality of ſtores furniſhed by the commiſſary of ſupplies, a board of officers ſhall be called to determine the ſame.

The following is to be the form of engagement:

To

To the Right Honorable the Prefident, and Members of the Military Board.

GENTLEMEN,

IN confideration of the prices, which you, with the approbation of the Governor-general in council, have agreed to pay for ftores that may be furnifhed by me, for the fervice of the Company, and commiffion of ten per cent. upon the amount of thefe rates, as particularized in the regulations of the Military Board.—I hereby engage to furnifh fuch quantity of the ftores therein fpecified, as fhall be demanded of me within five days at furtheft after requifition, under the penalty of forfeiting to the Honorable Company, the ftipulated value of every article that fhall not be delivered within the above fpace of time; and in cafe of difputes concerning the quality of ftores, that may be furnifhed by me, I oblige myfelf to abide by the decifion of a board of officers, to be affembled to determine the fame.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your moft obedient humble Servant,

If any commiffary of fupplies fhall furnifh ftores without the authority of the Board, or of the Commander-in-chief, when in the field, excepting in cafe of actual fervice, he fhall not be entitled to make any charge againft the Company for ftores fo furnifhed.

The commiffaries of fupplies are authorized to comply with the indents of the commiffaries of ordnance for fuch articles as may be requifite to complete the proportion of ftores allowed to be iffued to quarter-mafters, but thofe indents with the receipts of the commiffaries or deputy commiffaries of ordnance, for the contents, muft be fent monthly to the Military Board office for the fanction of the Board.

Whenever an indent is prefented to the contractor or agent, he fhall indorfe it "accepted," adding to it the date of prefentment, fo as to afcertain the time within which it is incumbent upon him as contractor or agent to furnifh the articles required.

That it be recommended to the Supreme Board to direct the agent of fupplies, to furnifh the tent poles in future of bamboo, and that no others be fupplied hereafter, except for the tents of field officers.

28. *(27th April, 1787.)* Agreed to recommend that the agent of fupplies be allowed the current rate of difcount upon the certificates he may receive in payment for ftores fupplied by him.—The rate of difcount to be certified by the Directors of the General Bank, and charged in his bills for each fucceeding month.—*(The difcount is now afcertained by information from any two houfes of agency).*

29. Agreed, that in cafes when articles not fpecified in the lift are required, or to which rates cannot be fixed, the agent fhall be required to produce the original bill and receipt for the fum paid for them, and to certify his difburfements by a folemn declaration on honor, that they have been procured on the moft reafonable terms.

30. *(27th June, 1788.)* Agreed and ordered, that the Articles furnifhed by the pay-mafters in their capacities of commiffaries of fupplies for the fervice of the magazines of the feveral ftations of the army, be reftricted to the following lift, and that the rates in their bills be regulated thereby.

Lift of ftores with rates recommended to be in future furnifhed by the pay-mafters of the different ftations of the army.

ARTICLES.		Berhampore.	Dinapore.	Chunar	Cawnpore.	Futty Ghur.
Bamboos, Bengal large,	do.	15	18	28 —	48 —	58 —
Middling,	do.	12 —	15 —	24 —	42 —	50 —
Small,	do.	10 —	12 —	20 —	36 —	44 —
Upper Country best,	do.	— —	— —	2 12	4 —	5 —
Baskets, large,	do.	3 —	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 8
Bellows, brass smiths,		3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
Borax Tincal,		14 —	12 8	14 —	16 —	18 —
Bunton, Country,	per piece	1 12	1 8	1 12	2 —	2 4
Charcoal, mango sundry,	per md.	70 —	58 —	60 —	50 —	85 —
Cotton, raw,	mds.	12 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —
Dammer,	mds.	4 —	3 2	3 12	5 —	4 8
Dupers, empty for each md. they contain,		4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —
Eggs,	do.	1 2	1 8	1 12	3 8	2 8
Flour,	mds.	3 —	2 4	2 8	2 —	2 —
Glue, Patna,	mds.	10 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	13 —
Grease,	mds.	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Gunnies, double corge,		18 —	16 —	18 —	20 —	22 —
Hides single do.		7 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	9 —
Country do.		10 —	12 —	10 —	1 —	1 —
Corah do.		2 8	2 —	1 12	1 8	1 12
Hemp,	mds.	3 8	3 8	3 —	3 —	2 8
Iron, country,	mds.	8 —	5 4	5 8	6 —	6 —
Jars, water,	mds.	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —
Jute,	mds.	3 8	3 —	2 4	2 8	3 —
Line cotton,	mds.	28 —	26 —	26 —	28 —	28 —
Linnen gurrah,	piece.	2 8	2 —	2 8	3 —	3 8
Curwah,	ps.	1 8	1 4	1 4	1 8	1 8
Gudgee,	yds.	15 —	12 8	15 —	17 8	20 —
Mats, best,		6 —	4 8	6 —	6 8	7 —
Oil, lintseed,	mds.	6 —	4 8	4 8	6 —	7 —
mustard,	mds.	7 8	6 —	5 —	5 —	5 —
Paint, blue Patna,	mds.	14 —	12 —	14 —	16 —	17 —
Plank, mango large,		4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	5 —
Rope Jute,		3 12	3 4	2 8	2 12	3 4
Saltpetre, unrefined,	mds.	5 —	2 8	3 —	1 8	1 8
Sheepskins,	each	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4
Stone, corone,	mds.	20 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	22 8
Tape, cotton,	mds.	30 —	28 —	28 —	30 —	30 —
Thread, cotton,	mds.	18 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Timbers, saul large,	each	18 —	15 —	18 —	22 —	22 —
sissoo,	each	5 —	3 —	5 —	8 —	10 —
mango,	each	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	5 —
Twine, country Jute,		4 —	3 8	2 12	3 —	3 8
Wax,	mds.	40 —	30 —	45 —	45 —	40 —
Wood fire,	mds.	10 —	12 8	12 8	17 —	21 —

Ordered, that the supplies of the pay-masters be in future confined to the wants of the magazines, and that they do not extend to the department of the quarter-master-general.

INDENT

(22d June, 1788.) The commiſſaries or other perſons in charge of magazines, are to be furniſhed with a liſt of ſtores, to be furniſhed by the pay-maſters at the different ſtations of the army, to regulate them in their indents on the commiſſaries of ſupplies; and they are ſtrictly enjoined not to indent on them for any article not ſpecified therein, except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity, of which neceſſity the Military Board will reſerve to themſelves the right of judging; the indents and bills for all ſuch extra articles, ſhall be made out ſeparate from thoſe authorized to be furniſhed by the commiſſaries; and the rates at which the articles are charged by the commiſſary, muſt correſpond with his actual diſburſements, and be accompanied with a ſigned receipt for the articles purchaſed in corroboration thereof.

INDENTS, OR APPLICATIONS FOR STORES

31. The commanding-officers of corps ſhall indent for the annual proviſion of ammunition, for their battalions, on the neareſt fixed magazine; and tranſmit their indents for the previous approbation of the Board.

Annual indents, for the ſupply of fixed ſubordinate magazines, ſhall be tranſmitted to the Military Board, on or before the 15th May, yearly; and in future no ſtores ſhall be diſpatched from the general magazine, at the preſidency, before the 15th June, or after the 20th October, annually.

32. Various indents having been tranſmitted to the Military Board office, defective in point of form, which in conſequence of a reſolution of the Military Board, of the 26th of Auguſt, 1788, are directed to be returned for correction; and a great delay being thereby occaſioned, in the ſupply of the ſtores required, Lord Cornwallis directs, that the following form be publiſhed in general orders, and that all indents be drawn out agreeable thereto.

Indent, No.				For, &c.	
Names of Stores.	Total received ſince 1st May, 1788.	Balance of former ſupplies remaining in ſtore.	Articles indented for.	Purpoſes for which wanted.	Admitted by the Military Board.
A. Axe, pick, — —	—	—	—	For, &c.	——
—— Hand, —	—	—	—	For, &c.	——
B. Bayonets, muſquet, —	—	—	—	For, &c.	——

I do hereby certify, in purſuance of the general orders, that the articles ſpecified in the indent, No. ——, are indiſpenſably neceſſary for the uſe of ———, according to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, after the moſt careful examination.

N. B. The above certificate to be ſubſcribed by the commanding-officer of the brigade, garriſon, detachment, or ſeparate corps, for which the ſupply is required.

The Military Board having taken notice that ſeveral indents have of late come before them, which were not drawn out agreeable to the preſcribed form, have been pleaſed to direct, that in future when any ſuch ſhall be tranſmitted to their ſecretary, he do immediately return them to the reſpective officers who ſent them.

Rules to be obſerved on all occaſions of indents for ſtores, and for the tranſmitting them to the Military Board Office.

Corps,

Corps at fixed ſtations of the army ſhall deliver in their indents to the brigade-major's office, on muſter day of every month, accompanied by reaſons, in writing, to expreſs the particular purpoſe for which the ſtores are required.

The brigade-major of the ſtation, will ſubmit them to the ſenior officer commanding, for his approval, and counterſignature; and ſuch as ſhall be approved of, are to be tranſmitted by this public office, as ſoon as can be, to the ſecretary of the Military Board.

Corps detached ſhall regulate the indents in the manner directed for ſtations; where there ſhall be a public officer ſerving, the indents ſhall paſs through his office.—In caſes where there may not be a public officer, they are to be tranſmitted by the officer commanding the corps or detachment, to the ſecretary.

Occaſions for emergent indents can very ſeldom occur; whenever they ariſe, the diſcretion of the officer commanding at ſuch ſtation muſt be uſed, and the reſponſibility of all iſſues, made in ſuch caſes, is with him only.

The general rule for his guidance on all occaſions of emergency, ſhall be as follows:

The public orders which detach any part of his force, ſhall expreſs the general proportions of ſtores, which he may deem requiſite to the immediate ſervice, comprehending the nature and number of ordnance, the number of rounds to each, alſo the number of rounds of muſket ammunition and flints per man, and camp equipage ſtores. The indents, in ſuch caſes, ſhall be ſubſcribed "emergent ſervice"; and they are to be made out in the uſual form, directed for indents, and to correſpond with the public orders.

The reſpective corps will deliver in their indents to the commiſſary, or other officers in charge of magazines or ſtores, who will previouſly receive an authenticated copy of the orders of the day, from the public officer of the ſtation; and ſuch orders ſhall be conſidered a ſufficient warrant for the iſſue of ſtores on emergency.

Caſes which may occur of arms or ſtores wanting to complete, or replace damaged or unſerviceable, when corps may be ordered on ſervice, will alſo be conſidered emergent, and the iſſues are warranted to be made accordingly, on the judgment and diſcretion of the officer commanding at the ſtation; but he will be more particularly held reſponſible to the public, for all iſſues of ſtores on ſuch occaſions, if the ſtricteſt attention is not had to the neceſſity.

It ſhall be the duty of all officers commanding ſtations of the army or detachments, to tranſmit to the ſecretary of the Military Board, the earlieſt intimation, whenever iſſues of ſtores are made on emergency.

33. Agreed, that the commiſſary of ſtores be directed in future, not to indent upon the agent of ſupplies, for any articles which can be made from the rough and raw materials, by the artificers in the arſenal.

34. Indents having been made for light ammunition beyond the eſtabliſhed allowance —the Board direct, that a copy of the order by which it was drawn, ſhall in future accompany the indent.

35. The Board having obſerved that articles of ſtores which are admitted upon the

eſtabliſhed

eſtabliſhed quarterly indents, have been included in indents for other ſtores; agreed, that it be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation in future, that thoſe articles ſhall be ſeparately indented for.

36. That commanding-officers of corps be directed to tranſmit their future indents for wax-cloth, for the preſervation of the arms in the rainy ſeaſon, on or before the 15th May, annually.

37. Agreed, that the town-major be directed to indent for ammunition for the general ſervice of the garriſon guards.

38. (*26th July*, 1789.) Immediately following the annual ſurveys, of the 30th of April, all camp equipage declared to be unſerviceable, ſhall be broken up, and written off the books, and the ſame ſhall be replaced by indents on the agent of ſupplies.

39. (*2d Auguſt*, 1790.) No indents from the ſubordinate ſtations to be paſſed for more than a quarterly proportion of petty ſtores.

40. (*28th December*, 1789.) All officers who indent on the agent of ſupplies for Europe articles, are directed not to receive any from him, until they have been informed that none of the kind can be obtained, either from the arſenal, the import warehouſe-keeper, or naval ſtore-keeper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. (*28th October*, 1775.) All orders iſſued through the ſecretary are to be obeyed, and all applications to the Board to be addreſſed to him.

42. (*ibid.*) Before returns or indents are preſented to the Military Board, the ſecretary is to ſend them to the members ſeparately, who will ſubmit their remarks to the conſideration of the Board.

43. (*ibid.*) All regulations whereby any new expenſe is to be incurred, ſhall be regularly ſent to the Governor-general in Council, and receive his ſanction before they are finally paſſed.

44. (*15th June*, 1789.) Reſolved, that it be a ſtanding regulation of the Board, that the ſeal of the department be affixed to all articles of ſtores depoſited in the arſenal, as approved muſters, by which ſtores ſupplied for the public ſervice are to be ſurveyed.

45. All propoſals for furniſhing military and ordnance ſtores by contract, ſhall be made to the Military Board, to be examined and reported to the Governor-general and Council for their approbation; and contracts to be entered into, with the perſons who ſhall be accepted, to be framed by this Board; and finally executed by the Governor-general in Council, and contracting party.—(*Government now adverti/ for propoſals for contracts.*)

46. Every regulation of this Board, whether publiſhed in general orders, or circulated by the ſecretary, is to be entered in a book, to be kept by the commanding-officer of each brigade, garriſon, detachment, or ſeparate corps, and by the officers of ordnance and others whom they may immediately concern; which book, every ſuch officer ſhall, when relieved, deliver over to his ſucceſſor in command or office.

47. That the Military-auditor-general ſhall reject all ſuch bills as ſhall be preſented to him, for military ſtores ſupplied, without the authority of the Military Board.

48. The Board will occaſionally direct proper officers to viſit the magazines, to ſurvey the ſtores, and to examine whether the quantity and quality, ſpecified in returns, are actually in the magazine or ſtore-rooms,

to report faithfully whether due attention appears to be paid to the preservation and arrangement of the stores, and to suggest such remarks as occur to them for the better management of that department.

49. The stores under the charge of the deputy-commissary of ordnance at Fort William, and Budge Budge, are to be considered as an expense magazine, to be expended as the commandant of artillery shall direct.

50. The gun carriages on the ramparts, with the ordnance, &c. in charge of the artillery at Fort William and Budge Budge, are to be kept in repair by the commanding officer of that corps; he is to indent on the Military Board for materials, for new supplies of artillery, or stores wanted from the arsenal.

51. Carriages for field and battering cannon, mortar-beds, tumbrils, carts, transport and travelling-carriages, and in general, every thing belonging to the ordnance branch, shall be made up at the presidency, under the direction of the commissary of stores, by whom all capital repairs in the artillery shall be made.

52. All plans for new constructions and improvements in the ordnance branch, or for the superintendance of the powder-works, laboratory, and arsenal, shall be submitted to the Military Board, as also all reports of proofs of ordnance and powder.

53. No salutes or morning or evening guns shall be fired, excepting at Fort William, the brigade stations, and the garrison of Chunar.

(Salutes are now fired at Lucknow and Anopshire.)

54. The commanding-officer of artillery at the presidency, or an officer to be occasionally appointed by him, shall make proof of all powder and ordnance, before any is received into the general magazine, and submit the reports to the Military Board.

55. No stores shall be issued to owners or commanders of a ship, or vessel, without depositing in the treasury, the prime cost, with 50 per cent. advance, and entering into an obligation to return them at the end of the voyage if demanded; and to make good all damages and deficiencies, every such obligation is to be lodged in the Military Board office, with the treasurer's receipt for the sum deposited. No powder or brass guns shall be issued.

Agreed, that in future all persons applying for stores, do lodge with the secretary a certificate from the pay-master, that the deposite money is received, and that the secretary do then issue the order for the delivery of the stores, and not before.

And if it should appear that there are any other owners of vessels who are in possession of Company's stores and have not deposited the usual security, the secretary shall ascertain it, and direct the paymaster to make a peremptory demand on such persons for the security, informing them that in failure of their compliance with the demand, a representation thereof will be made to Government.

FORM OF THE OBLIGATION.

The Right Honourable the Governor-general and members of the Military Board, having been pleased to comply with my request for a supply of military stores for the defence of the ship ———, on her present intended voyage ————, the value of which, with 50 per cent. advance, being current rupees ————,

I have deposited that sum in the hands of ——, pay-

pay-maſter to the ordnance department; and I do further engage that ſuch of the ſtores as are not actually expended in the courſe of her preſent voyage to ——— and during her return from thence to the river, thoroughly, ſhall be delivered immediately thereafter into the Company's ſtores, and I will pay for ſuch as ſhall be expended, loſt, or damaged, during the time they are on board the ſaid ſhip, which is to be deducted out of the depoſite made in the hands of the pay-maſter to the ordnance department, and he is upon my producing the commiſſary of ſtores receipt for the ſtores, which I ſhall deliver into the arſenal, to repay me their amount.

The bill for ſuch ſtores is to be made out in the military office, and as ſoon as the owner or commander ſhall produce a certificate from the paymaſter, of the depoſite having been made, an order for the iſſue of the ſtores, to be granted by the ſecretary.

No powder or braſs guns to be iſſued to ſhips, nor Engliſh muſquetry, when there are foreign in ſtore.

Applications for powder from the maſter attendant and naval ſtore keeper for the pilot ſchooners ſignals, to be granted immediately without any obligation, as alſo their applications for ſtores, for the uſe of any ſhips in the Honourable Company's ſervice.

56. That no ſtores ſhall be admitted into the arſenal, excepting articles ſent from Europe by the Company, without a ſpecial order from the Board, ſpecifying each ſort, with the quantity to be ſupplied.

57. That in future no ſtores ſhall be diſpatched from the ſubordinate magazines to the preſidency from the 1ſt of November, until 1ſt June; any perſon offending againſt this regulation, ſhall inſtantly be removed from his office.

58. That all bills for extra contingent charges, that may in future be incurred by order or authority of commanding-officers of corps, detachments, or ſtations, for ordnance and military ſtores, be tranſmitted to the Military Board, by ſuch commanding-officer, aſſigning his reaſons for having ordered the charges to be incurred, otherwiſe the bills will be rejected.

59. That the tents of the ſeveral corps in the field ſhall be under charge of their reſpective quarter-maſters, who are to make the occaſional repairs and be held reſponſible for them.

That the foregoing order be extended to quartermaſters of corps and commanding-officers of ſepoy regiments in cantonments, garriſons, and field ſtations; and that ſuch quartermaſters or other officers as are not authorized by the military regulations, to draw an eſtabliſhed ſum monthly for keeping their camp equipage in repair, do indent occaſionally to this Board for materials for that purpoſe.

(*M. C. 20th July*, 1789.) Ordered, that quartermaſters of European battalions and the commanding-officers of ſepoy battalions, in charge of camp equipage belonging to the Company, having eſtabliſhments of people and drawing for monthly allowances of petty ſtores for the repair of camp equipage, be enjoined to perform all trifling repairs of tents under their charge, whenever ſuch repairs may be found neceſſary.

(*20th July*, 1788.) Agreed to recommend that directions be given for the repairs of all camp equipage, both in uſe and in ſtore at the ſeveral magazines, and that theſe repairs be effected by the commiſſaries of magazines, and

and at ſtations where there are no magazines by the quartermaſters of corps, in the manner directed for the repairs of camp equipage, viz. on previous report, ſurvey and eſtimate of expence of materials and workmanſhip, to be approved by the Board.

That all the tents belonging to every corps in the ſervice, whether in the field or fixed cantonments, be pitched every muſter day, and be carefully inſpected by the reſpective commanding officers of each ſtation or detachment, who are directed to report the ſtate of it, quarterly, to the Board, and to the Commander-in-chief.

60. The caſks of arrack in Fort William, are to be gauged monthly, to aſcertain the waſtage.

61. (*4th January*, 1790.) In conformity to the orders of Government, the book of rates is to be reviſed once in two years by a committee, compoſed of two members of the Military Board, aſſiſted by the commiſſary of ſtores at the preſidency.

62. The Military Board having taken the opinion of the Hoſpital Board, on the neceſſity of fumigations in barracks, are inclined to think the caſes are few which require it, if cleanlineſs is properly attended to; but deſirous, at the ſame time, of providing againſt the caſual bad effects of dampneſs, direct the following practice to be adopted, during the rainy months only, in the barracks of Dinapore, Burrampore, and Fort William: viz. "a red hot bar of "iron, to be put into a bucket of common "tar, and moved through the barracks "once a day, ſo as to fill the rooms with "the wholeſome vapour of that ſubſtance."

63. No lining is to be put in tumbrils, or limber boxes; and flannels or ſerge is to be uſed inſtead of baſta, for cartridges, excepting for morning and evening guns.

64. (*19th October*, 1789.) Bamboos ordered to the upper ſtations, for tent poles, ſhall in future be prepared in the arſenal, to the lengths reſpectively in demand, and ſhod with iron.

POWDER MANUFACTORY.

TEMPORARY ORDERS.

65. That Mr. Farquahar be peremptorily ordered to deliver in, on or before the 1ſt of January, 1791, his accounts of all the works executed by him, at Ishapore, and of the advances which he has received.

That Mr. Farquahar ſhall keep the accounts of charges that may be incurred, for compleating the authorized buildings under his immediate management, up to the ſaid 1ſt of January, 1791, totally diſtinct and ſeparate from the charges of the manufacture of powder.

That from the above day, he ſhall reſtrict himſelf entirely to the manufacture of gunpowder, and the making and repairing of barrels for the powder.

That when Mr. Farquahar and Lieut. Agg's accounts, for the works executed by them, reſpectively, ſhall have been paſſed, the amount admitted upon them ſhall be transferred from their perſonal debits, on the books of the military pay-maſter general, to the debit of a head to be opened for buildings for powder-works at Iſhapore.

STANDING ORDERS.

The agent ſhall keep the charges for making and repairing barrels, diſtinct from thoſe for the materials for the compoſition of gunpowder.

That the ſtaves of the barrels ſhall be—inches in thickneſs, the end—inches in thickneſs, and be

be hooped with four copper hoops, — inch in breadth, and — inch in thickneſs.

The expence of any new buildings, to be at any time hereafter erected, for the powder-works, ſhall be carried to the head-buildings for powder-works, at Iſhapore;—the military auditor-general giving the neceſſary inſtructions for the detail of theſe tranſactions.

The expence of the neceſſary and ordinary repairs, as well as the amount of loſſes of buildings and materials by explosions, of which exact accounts muſt be rendered by the agent, ſhall be written off as chargeable to the manufacture.

That the amount of the neceſſary advances which may be made to the agent, by authority of Government, be charged in the firſt inſtance to his perſonal debit.

That the agent ſhall keep two books, containing a daily account of receipts and iſſues, of materials and ſtores, for the manufactory, agreeably to the form; one of thoſe for the materials for the powder, and the other for the materials for the barrels; which accounts of quantities muſt be balanced on the laſt day of every month, and an abſtract of the totals of the balance remaining, on the 1ſt of the month, and of the receipts and iſſues during the courſe, and the balance remaining at the laſt day of the month, agreeably to the forms, muſt be ſent to the ſecretary of the Military Board, on or before the 10th day of every month, for the month immediately preceding.

That a monthly caſh account ſhall be kept by the agent, upon the plan of the form; containing, on one ſide, the advances, and on the other ſide, the actual caſh diſburſements in the courſe of the month; which account, atteſted in the form preſcribed, muſt be invariably tranſmitted to the ſecretary of the Military Board, at the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

That when the ſaid monthly caſh account ſhall have been examined, by the Military Board, the ſecretary ſhall certify on the face of it, the amount for which it ſhall be paſſed; and which is to be brought to account, under inſtructions from the military auditor-general.

The contractor's cattle, employed at the powder-works, muſt be muſtered monthly by the agent for making the powder, who is to ſign the muſter-rolls, and to have the power of rejecting cattle, unfit for that ſervice; and the contractor's bills, for the bullocks employed at the powder-works, muſt be diſtinct from his charges for all other cattle.

The agent ſhall take ſuch meaſures towards the end of the month of May, as ſhall enable him to work up all the materials then in the courſe of converſion or compoſition, within the month of June, annually; and on the 30th of that month, he muſt ſtop the works entirely, until the 1ſt of Auguſt.—The intervening month of July, is to be employed in adjuſting the accounts of the manufacture for the preceding year, ſo as to bring into one point of view, the average coſt of the powder manufactured in the courſe of the year:—the mode of doing this is to be as follows:—the amount of the bills paſſed correſponding with the form.

The monthly charge for the bullocks, the expence for barrels, repairs of the works, and all other charges attending the manu-

facture, shall be added into one aggregate amount; from this must be deducted the value of the balance of stores remaining on the 30th of June, yearly; and the total amount after that deduction, must be divided by the number of barrels of 100 lbs. of powder, which shall be certified to have been delivered to the Company, in the course of the year.

That the agent shall receive a commission of 5 rupees, for every 100 lb. barrel of gun-powder which shall be received from him, after proof; but in case this commission shall fall short of 1500 sonnut rupees per month, making 18000 sonnut rupees annually, the difference shall be made up to him.

That the agent must purchase from the Company's storehouses, the articles that may be required, *if they can be so furnished.*

That all officers of Government, at the presidency, who may have charge of stores, that shall be wanted for the manufacture of gun-powder, shall comply immediately with all the agent's indents which shall have been passed by the Military Board, or assign a reason for not furnishing the articles.

66. The bed of the epreuvette must be laid truly level, and the epreuvette at the exact elevation of 45 degrees, a piece of quick match, of the length of 5 inches, is to be introduced into the vent, and the epreuvette loaded with 3 ounces of gun-powder, taken as nearly as possible from the middle of the barrel.

The powder must not be set up in the chamber by hand, but put in loose; *if*, on the epreuvette being fired, the ball is projected to the distance of one hundred and seventy-five yards, such powder is accepted, provided the colour is good, the corns regular, according to the quality, and free from dust, and each barrel weighing pounds, Avoirdupoize, one hundred. The powder thus proved and weighed, is to be marked on the head of the barrel, with white paint, in the following manner, according to the nature of it, thus:

Proved
20th April, 1786,
By Lt. ———.
B. F. lb. 100

B. F. For Bengal fine.
B. M. For Bengal medium.
B. C. For Bengal coarse.

With

With the day of the month and year when proved. And as the officer who attends the proof and weighing the powder, muſt be anſwerable that both were duly executed in his preſence, he ſhall ſign his name on a piece of paper, paſted on the head of each barrel. When the proving and weighing is over, the powder is to be ſent to Fort William immediately, and delivered to the commiſſary of ſtores, who will lodge it in the magazine. The officer, on his return to garriſon, is to make a report of the powder thus proved and weighed, to the Military Board.—The following is the weight and diameter of the epreuvette and bed, and alſo the ball, which muſt be weighed before each proof, and the difference of weight in the ball (if any) mentioned in the report.

	Diameter.	cwt.	qrs.	lb.	oz.	drms.	
Epreuvette,	$7\frac{1}{10}$	2	0	1	0	0	weight.
Bed, -	-	4	1	18	0	0	ditto.
Ball, -	$7\frac{2}{10}$	0	2	3	6	4	ditto.
Screw-handle, -		0	0	1	8	0	ditto.

That it be an addition to the inſtructions for proving powder, that a range report of each barrel be laid before the Military Board by the proving officer.

That officers, occaſionally employed in ſuperintending the proof of powder, inſert in their remarks, the time of the day and the ſtate of the air when the proof is made.

FORM.

Report and account of powder, made for the Honourable Company, in April, 1779, and proved with an 8 inch iron mortar.—Charge of powder 3 oz.—weight of ſhell 50lb.—The diſtance of the picket being 63 yards, — by Lieut. A— F—, of artillery.

Day of the month.	Hour of the day.	State of the air.	No. of rounds.	Bengal fine. Over. Yards.	Over. Feet.	Under. Yards.	Under. Feet.	Remarks.
3	A.M. 9	Clear	1	—	—	1	1	
			2	3	1	—	—	
			3	—	—	7	—	
			4	—	—	3	1	
			5	—	1	—	—	
			6	1	1	—	—	
			7	1	1	—	—	
			8	—	—	3	1	
			9	—	—	5	—	
			10	—	—	—	—	Home.

RETURNS

RETURNS.

67. Quarterly returns of all ordnance, military ſtores, arms, accoutrements, and camp equipage—monthly returns of all receipts and iſſues, and annual returns, including the receipts and iſſues of the whole year, and balance remaining, ſhall be made from every magazine to this Board.

Commiſſaries, and deputy-commiſſaries, and conductors of ordnance, or any other perſon, having charge of magazines or ſtores, ſhall make the like quarterly, monthly, and annual returns, to the officer commanding, and alſo to the ſenior officer of artillery, whether at detachment or at fixed ſtations.

All the articles contained in the quarterly and annual returns, are to be arranged alphabetically, and diſtinguiſhed as ſerviceable, repairable, or unſerviceable.

All returns of receipts and iſſues ſhall particularly ſpecify the magazine or ſtores from which ſupplies ſhall have been received, the ſervice for which every iſſue ſhall have been made; and, the commanding-officer on the ſpot ſhall ſign a declaration, annexed to the return of iſſues, in theſe words:

"I do hereby certify, that I ſincerely be-
"lieve the articles contained in this account
"of iſſues were neceſſarily expended for the
"ſervice therein mentioned."

(G. O. 16th July, 1789.) The Board reſolve to adopt, as a general regulation throughout every department of the ſervice, that all accounts of iſſues, convertions, or expenditures of ſtores, ſhall bear an affirmation, upon honor, from the perſon by whom ſuch ſtores have been iſſued, converted, or expended, in the following form:

I, A. B. do declare, upon honor, that the preceding account does contain, to the beſt of my belief, a faithful and true ſtatement of the iſſues, convertions, or expenditures, therein mentioned.

After which, the returns, with the original vouchers, ſhall be immediately tranſmitted to this Board, by the officer of ordnance.

Relieving officers ſhall mutually ſign an actual ſtate of ammunition and ſtores, the one delivers to the other.

Every commanding-officer ſhall, when relieved from his ſtation or command, deliver to his ſucceſſor, an alphabetical return or account, of receipts and iſſues of ordnance and ſtores, during the time he held the command, and balance remaining.

That alphabetical liſts of all the artificer's tools and utenſils in uſe, at all the magazines, and belonging to corps, remaining on the 30th of April, annually, be tranſmitted to the Military Board, with other yearly returns.

Commanding-officers of battalions of Europeans and native infantry, and of cavalry, as alſo the officers commanding companies of artillery, ſhall tranſmit quarterly and annual returns, of arms, accoutrements, camp equipage, and military ſtores, directly to the Military Board, agreeable to the following form:

Quarterly

Quarterly Return of the arms and accoutrements, &c. belonging to the —— regiment of ——, viz. from the 1st of May to the 1st of August, 1781.

	Bayonets.		Belts.					Fifes.			Musquetry.						Scabbards				Slings.			Swords.			
	Fuzil.	Musket.	Bayonet.	Sword.	Cases fife,	Drum complete.	Espontoons.	Country.	Europe.	Halberds.	Carbines.	Fuzil, officers.	Muskets.	Pouches, side,	Ditto, with powder horns.	Pickers with brushes.	Sword, serjeant.	Drummers	Fuzil, bayonet.	Musket do.	Carbine.	Fuzil.	Musquet.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Turnkeys with hammers.	Worms.
Serviceable,	6	800	1000	30	10	10	28	20	10	28	100	6	700	900	100	1000	10	20	6	75	100	6	850	10	20	1000	1000
Repairable,	—	200	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Unserviceable.	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	50	—	—	—	20	—	—	15	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Total. —	6	1000	1000	50	10	10	30	20	10	30	100	6	900	900	100	1000	30	20	6	900	10	6	900	10	20	1000	1000

N. B. Such additional heads as occur, to be inserted alphabetically, which are to be taken from the invoice or return of new arms or accoutrements, stores, &c. that shall be received with them, from the commissaries or deputy-commissaries of ordnance.

Quarterly Return of arms and accoutrements, &c. belonging to the — regiment of ——, viz. from the 1st of August to the 1st of November, 1781.

	Bayonets.		Belts.					Fifes.			Musquetry.						Scabbards.				Slings.			Swords.			
	Fuzil.	Musket.	Bayonet.	Sword.	Cases, fife.	Drums, complete.	Espontoons.	Country.	Europe.	Halberds.	Carbines.	Fuzils officer's	Muskets.	Pouches, side.	Ditto, with powder-horns.	Pickers with brushes.	Swords, serjeants.	Drummer's.	Fuzil, bayonet.	Musket do.	Carbine.	Fuzil.	Musket.	Serjeant's	Drummer's.	Turnkeys with hammers.	Worms.
Serviceable,	6	1000	1000	25	10	9	30	20	10	28	100	6	1000	890	100	990	10	20	6	1000	100	6	1000	10	20	990	995
Repairable,	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unserviceable.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5
Total. —	6	1000	1000	30	10	10	30	20	10	28	100	6	1000	900	100	1000	10	20	6	1000	100	6	1000	10	20	1000	1000

Difference between this and the laſt quarterly return accounted for.

"Bayonets, muſket, ſerviceable 200;" the 200 returned repairable in laſt quarter, made ſerviceable by the artificers. —"Belts, ſword, ſerviceable, 5;" become repairable wants ſewing; and unſerviceable 20, returned into the magazine as per receipt. — "Drums, repairable 1;" wants heads, cords, and braces. — "Eſpontoons, ſerviceable 2;" the 2 returned repairable laſt quarter, made ſerviceable by the artificers. — "Halberds, unſerviceable 2;" returned into the magazine at ——, as per receipt. — "Muſkets, ſerviceable 300;" the 150 returned repairable in the laſt quarter, made ſerviceable by the artificers, and 150 received from the magazine at ——, as per indent No. —, in exchange for 50 unſerviceable, and to complete the regiment.— "Pouches, ſide, ſerviceable 10;" become unſerviceable, the bruſhes being broke. — "Scabbards, ſword, ſerjeant's, unſerviceable 20;" returned into the magazine at ——, as per receipt. — "Scabbards, bayonet, ſerviceable 250;" received from the magazine as per indent No. —, in exchange for 150 unſerviceable, and to complete the regiment. — "Slings, muſket, ſerviceable 150;" receized from the magazine at ———, as per indent No. —, in exchange for 50 unſerviceable, and to complete the regiment.— "Turnkeys with hammers, ſerviceable 10, and Worms, ſerviceable 5;" rendered unſerviceable by cleaning the arms after exerciſing days.

68. That officers of the corps of artillery on detachment, in charge of ordnance and ſtores where there is not an officer of ordnance (that is, a commiſſary or deputy-commiſſary) preſent, do tranſmit to the Military Board, a return, ſhewing the quantity received and iſſued, with the particular purpoſe for which each iſſue ſhall have been made, during the time ſuch ordnance and ſtores were in their charge, with a copy of the ſurvey report taken, of what part of theſe ſtores ſhall have been returned into the Honourable Company's magazines; and ſhould any difference appear between their accounts and the ſurvey report, they are to tranſmit explanations of the cauſes of theſe differences, for the ſatiſfaction of the Board.

69. Ordered, that the inſpector of victualling ſtores, do ſend in, for the inſpection of the Board, a monthly account of all ſupplies furniſhed by the agent; and of all expenditures and iſſues that have taken place during the month. — This account to be delivered in, on the ſecond day of every month.

SURVEYS OF STORES, &c.

70 That a ſurvey of all the ordnance, arms, accoutrements, camp equipage, and military ſtores, in the arſenal and expence magazine, at Fort William and at all ſubordinate ſtations and magazines, ſhall be taken annually.

When there ſhall not happen to be any officer of artillery, or other perſon nominated by the Board, to act jointly with the commiſſary or deputy-commiſſary of ordnance, in the annual ſurvey of arms, it ſhall be left to the commanding-officer of the ſtations to appoint ſuch officers as they may think moſt qualified; and when there is one officer of artillery, the commanding-officer of the reſpective ſtations ſhall join ſuch other officer as he may deem the moſt proper.

The

The Board will occasionally direct proper officers to visit the magazines, to survey the stores, and to examine whether the quantity and quality specified on returns, are actually in the magazine or store-rooms, to report faithfully whether due attention appears to be paid to the preservation and arrangement of the stores, and to suggest such remarks as occur to them for the better management of that department.

(G. O. 9th March, 1789.) The period for taking the annual survey of stores being arrived, the officers commanding at the different stations of the army, where there are magazines, will be pleased to assemble committees, composed of three officers, to take these surveys; at which the commissary of ordnance, or person in charge of the magazine, is to attend to give such information regarding the stores, as may be necessary; and commanding-officers of corps are directed to transmit survey returns, in the usual form, of the arms, accoutrements, camp equipage, and stores belonging to their respective corps.

The survey reports to be closed on the 30th of April next, and transmitted to the secretary to the Military Board, so as to be received at his office by the 20th of May.

(M. C. 20th July, 1789.) Resolved and ordered, that immediately subsequent to the annual surveys on the 30th of April, all camp equipage declared unserviceable, be immediately broken up, and written off the public books; and that the camp equipage, thus condemned, be replaced as soon as possible; for this purpose the commissary of stores is to regulate his indents on the agent of supplies, so as to keep up always the proportion of camp equipage intended to be reserved in store, for the supply of what has been condemned as unserviceable.

(M. C. 25th September, 1789.) Agreed, that the Governor-general be requested to issue a garrison order for assembling the monthly committees, to inspect and survey the gun-carriages to be tendered by the agent, between the 1st of November and 1st of June.

(G. O. 10th October, 1789.) The monthly committees, for the purpose specified in the above resolution of Council, are to consist of the commanding-officer of garrison, the quarter-master-general, chief engineer, and a field officer of artillery; and their report to be forwarded to the secretary of the Military Board.

71. Whenever arms and accoutrements are considered to be unfit for service, a survey thereof shall be made by three officers of the corps to which such arms, &c. belong; a report whereof, assigning the reasons for returning them repairable or unserviceable, shall be transmitted to the Military Board with the indents for new supplies, agreeable to the following form, viz.

Report

Report of a ſurvey of arms and accoutrements, belonging to the —— battalion of ſepoys, deemed to be unfit for ſervice, with the reaſons for reporting them ſo.

	Repairable.	Unſerviceable.	Reaſons explanatory of the difference between the apparent and actual balances,
Muſquetry. Muſkets, Engliſh.	20	——	The Stocks of 10 are ſprung, 10 want ramrods and ſcrewnuts. They were received in 1774.
Ditto, Ditto,	——	15	The ſtocks of 5 are broken, barrels of 5 bent, and 5 worn out through length of ſervice—Received in 1777.
Pouches, ſide,	——	40	Theſe are worn out, having been received by the battalion anno 1770.

Report of a ſurvey of all the arms and accoutrements attached to the —— regiment of ſepoys, with the ſtatement of the apparent balances on the returns, compared with the actual balances by ſurvey, expreſſing the ſtate of the arms, &c. together with the reaſons of the differences between the apparent and actual balances, commenced the ——day of———, and cloſed, with the balances remaining, on the 30th April, 1781; to which are annexed, the reaſons for returning certain articles repairable, or unſerviceable.

	Apparent balance on the return.	Actual balance on ſurvey.	Deficient of the return account.	Surplus of the return-account.	Reaſons explanatory of the differences between the apparent and actual balances.
Belts, bayonet, - - ſerviceable	795	760	35	——	15 of theſe found to be belts, ſword, and 20 found repairable.
Repairable	90	100	——	20	Tranſferred from the head ſerviceable.
Sword, - - Serviceable	15	30	——	15	Received from the head belts bayonet.
Muſquetry. Muſket, Engliſh, ſerviceable	975	980	——	5	Transferred from the head repairable.
Repairable	15	3	12	——	5 of theſe found to be ſerviceable, and 7 transferred to unſerviceable.
Unſerviceable	——	7	——	7	Theſe transferred from the head repairable.
Pouches, belly, with belts and frogs, ſerviceable, - - - -	970	910	60	——	Found to be repairable pouches, ſide, new pattern, ſepoy.
Side, new pattern, ſepoy, repairable	——	60	——	60	Received from the ſerviceable pouches, belly, with belts and frogs.
Turnkeys without hammers, ſerviceable	890	360	530	——	70 of theſe transferred to the head unſerviceable, and 460 found without hammers.
Unſerviceable	100	170	——	70	Transferred from the head ſerviceable.
With hammers, - ſerviceable	50	510	——	460	Transferred from the head turnkeys with hammers.

72.

72. Agreed, that all camp equipage, accoutrements, as well as every other ſtore, which may be received in large quantities into the arſenal from the agent of ſupplies, be previouſly examined and approved, by a committee appointed by the Military Board for that purpoſe.

That the commiſſary of ſtores do report to the ſecretary, when ſuch articles are ready for inſpection; when the Board will order ſuch a committee of ſurvey as may appear to them adequate.

73. Reſolved, that it be a ſtanding regulation, that previous to the diſpatch of the annual ſupplies of ſtores from the arſenal to the ſubordinate magazines, a committee of officers be appointed to ſurvey them, and to report in writing, the condition of the ſtores; copies of which to be tranſmitted by the commiſſary of ſtores to the officers in charge of the reſpective magazines, for which the ſupplies are intended.

Reſolved, that on every ſuch occaſion, the commiſſary or aſſiſtant commiſſary of ſtores, together with the perſon under whoſe charge the ſtores are to be diſpatched, do attend the committee of ſurvey, and that they be reſpectively at liberty to offer any remarks to the Military Board which may occur to them, on points, regarding which, they may happen to differ from the committe of ſurvey, concerning the condition of the ſtores.

The officer commanding in the garriſon of Fort William, upon application from the commiſſary of ſtores, will aſſemble committees, compoſed of ſuch officers as he may think proper for the purpoſe, ſpecified in the foregoing reſolution.

74. Reſolved that the annual ſurveys of the magazines, be in future drawn out agreeable to the following form:

Names.	Actual remainder in ſtore.				Reaſons for reporting certain ſtores repairable and unſerviceable.
	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unſerviceable.	Total.	

FORM.

75. Report of 6 brafs 6 pounder field-pieces, proved at Fort William the 20th day of October, 1786, by order of Colonel Pearfe, Commandant of Artillery.

Fort William, 30th Oct. 1786.

N. B. The powder for the proof of the above guns was Bengal fine, quantity three pounds —— loading in the ufual manner, but with four wads and one fhot.

Number.	Nature.	Length of the bore. Ft.	Length of the bore. In.	Weight. cwt.	Weight. qr.	Weight. lb.	By whom made.	REMARKS.
1	6 pr.	4	3 1/2	6	—	21	Major Deare.	
2	——	4	3 1/2	5	3	35		A hole in the muzzle-mouldings of 3-10ths of an inch—ditto in the chace five fmall holes at 1-10th to 2-10ths—ditto 2d reinforce of 2-10th,—ditto in the firft reinforce of 2-10ths; and another of 1-10th.
3	——	4	3 1/8	6	—	20	Ditto.	Burft.
4	——	4	3 1/8	6	—	21	Ditto.	A hole in the chace about 1-10th of an inch, under the trunnion—ditto of 3-10ths—ditto in the 1ft reinforce about 1-10th cracked.
5	——	4	3 1/8	6	1	12	Ditto.	A hole in the muzzle of 2-10ths. in the chace 3 holes at 2-10ths. to 1-10th—ditto firft reinforce about 2-10ths. of an inch.
6	——	4	3 1/8	5	3	18	Ditto.	A fmall hole in the 1ft reinforce of 1-10th muzzle, aftragal 2-10th of an inch.

SECTION XX.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

1. *(M. C. 27th July, 1787.)* Resolved, that the following regulations be observed in future, in constructing and repairing military buildings, in Fort William and elsewhere: that all new and extensive buildings, exceeding the expence of ten thousand rupees, be performed by contract; and repairs and trifling buildings, under that sum, by estimate.

2. *(ibid.)* When by contract, that plans, elevations, and sections, with musters of materials and necessary instructions be prepared by the chief engineer, and exhibited to the public in the usual manner; and that the chief engineer do superintend each building, or depute a junior officer of his corps for that purpose.

(M. B. 8th June, 1789.) All officers who may at any time be entrusted with the responsibility of inspecting works, to be executed by contract, are to certify whenever the work is completed to the due performance of the contract, in all it's points; and it is moreover required of the inspecting officer, to sign to the written affirmation upon honour, that they have not directly, or indirectly, any participation or connection in the provision or sale of the materials used; nor derived any benefit or emolument whatever, from the works carried on under their inspection, over and above the stated allowance assigned them by Government.

The situation of the chief engineer at the presidency, rendering him the general inspector of all works carrying on there; the spirit of the regulations, for certificates on works performed by contract, requires the chief engineer to join in all those certificates or affirmations, which are given in by subordinate officers, acting at the presidency as inspectors of particular works in the department of the chief engineer.

In the same manner the quarter-master general shall join in all certificates or affirmations, in the terms before prescribed, relative to any cantonment works that may happen to be carried on, in his department at the presidency, or wherever he may be personally present; and that this regulation is to extend to the heads of all the military departments, in which contract works may be carried on by subordinate inspection.

These certificates and affirmations are to be lodged with the secretary to the Military Board;

Board; and the delivery of them to be reported by him to the secretary to the Government, for the information of the Governor-general in Council.

3. *(M. C. 27th July, 1787.)* When by estimate, that plans, elevations, and sections, with a particular specification of dimensions be presented to the Military Board, by or through the chief engineer, that the kind of materials be particularly specified, and the best always used, that the estimate shall express the number of solid, superficial, or running feet of work, such as walling, roofing, terracing, plastering, &c.

Resolved, that when the prices of 100 solid, superficial, or running, feet of work are established at Calcutta, and the different stations of the army, (a measure now in agitation) all estimates of buildings be compared and corrected by the secretary, or some member of the Military Board, for the purpose of dispatching business in this department, with regularity, oeconomy, and expedition.

(M. C. 21st October, 1788.) Agreed also, as an amendment to the rule laid down by the proceedings of the Military Board, under date 27th July, 1787, and subsequently approved by the Governor-general in Council, which directs, that "All estimates of buildings, executed by the chief engineer, should be compared and corrected by the secretary, or some member of the Military Board; that instead of leaving it in doubt whether the duty should be performed by a member of the Board, or by the secretary, it be the particular duty in future of the secretary alone."

4. *(M. C. 27th July, 1787.)* Resolved, as a check on the contractor as well as engineer, that payments or advances be made to each in the usual manner; and that one third of the amount of the contract, or estimate, remain unpaid, 'till the building be regularly reported on, in the following manner:

Such buildings as are executed by the chief engineer, at the presidency, are to be surveyed and reported on by some member or members of the Military Board, assisted by the civil architect, specially deputed by the Right Honourable the President.

(M. C. 27th July, 1787.) When executed by junior officers of engineers, at any out-station of the army, the commanding-officer on the spot, shall order a committee of survey to examine and report thereon.

When buildings are done by contract, the chief engineer shall report on such as may be erected at the presidency; and at the out-stations, the superintending engineer, through the chief engineer.

(M. C. 22d November, 1788.) Agreed, that previous to the works reported finished by the chief engineer being finally reported to Government, the civil architect be directed to examine them; and that he be informed that the Board do expect his report to express the dimensions and quality of those works, and of all others he may in future survey by their order.

(M. C. 21st October, 1788.) Resolved, that in all cases where the chief engineer executes any works, by the orders of the Governor-general in Council, or by the separate authority of the Governor-general, the application for payment shall be made through the Military Board.

Resolved, that when the last payment for any work executed by the chief engineer be applied

applied for, a certificate or survey report of the goodness and sufficiency of the workmanship aud materials, taken by one or more of the members of the Military Board, assisted by the civil architect, shall accompany it.

(G. O. 9th April, 1790. M. B. 5th April, 1790.) Agreed, that it be in future considered as a standing rule, that in all bills for money expended in public buildings, or expences of any kind incurred by individuals under the sanction of Government, or this Board, the person making such demand shall particularly express on the face of the bill, the authority and the date of the order, or orders, by which he became authorised to make the charge.

Agreed, that in like manner, when materials wanted for the execution of public works are indented for, the indenting officer shall set forth on the face of the indent, the date of the authority by which such work is to be carried on,

Agreed further, that no bills or indents of the above description, on which the information now required is not fully expressed, be laid before this Board; but that the secretary do immediately return them to the persons from whom they shall have been received, whenever an instance occurs of such omission.

Agreed, that these regulations are to be considered in force from the 1st May next.

5. *(M. C. 17th June, 1788.)* Agreed, to recommend an arrangement of temporary buildings required at the several stations of the army, to comprehend the several descriptions of buildings which are deemed requisite, the dimensions for each building, and the materials of which they are to be constructed,

Statement of the dimensions of the different descriptions of temporary Military Buildings.

No. 1. FOR A COMPLETE BATTALION OF EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

Description of Buildings.	No. of each.	Interior dimensions, Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Thick. of Walls. Foundation. Depth,	Thick.	Above ground.	Floors to be raised from the ground.	Roof.	Allotment and use.
		feet,	ft.	feet,	feet.	ft.	ft.	feet.		
Barrack ranges, —	8	200	34	8	2	3	2	2	Straw thatch.	1 to every company.
Bells of arms, —	8	10	10	8	1	2	1½	1	Tiles.	1 to every company.
Cookrooms, —	2	60	15	5 f 10	1	2	1½	1	ditto	For a battalion.
Necessaries, —	2	30	15	5	1	2	1½	1	thatch.	For a battalion.
Serjeant-major's quarters,	1	30	15	8	1	2	1½	2	Straw thatch.	ditto.
Quarter master's storeroom,	1	60	15	10	2	2	1½	2	Tiles.	ditto.
Guardrooms for a battalion,	1	30	15	8	1	2	1½	1	Thatch.	ditto.
Hospital for ditto, —	2	200	34	8	2	3	2	3	Straw thatch.	ditto.
Offices for hos. Cookroom,	2	30	15	5 10	1	2	1½	1	Tiles.	ditto.
Offices for hos. Necessaries,	2	30	15	5 10	1	2	1½	1	ditto.	

BARRACK RANGES.

PARTICULARS FOR CONSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.
The ſupporters of the interior frame to be burnt brick, ſquare pillars of 2½ feet, and 16 feet aſunder from centre to centre. The walls to be built of burnt or unburnt bricks to the outer frame. The floors to be raiſed 2 feet, and to be well beat with coakoo or ſoorkey. The rooms at the ends, to have a door into the barracks, and at the end of the ranges and ſides. The barrack doors to be 12 feet aſunder, and the frames to be 6½ feet high, by 4 feet breadth, within. Agreed, that the floors be laid with Jumma bricks, or dry ſand, inſtead of earth; more particularly the hoſpitals, as a greater ſecurity againſt damps. Agreed, that a greater proportion of doors be made, to admit a more free circulation of air: diſtance between the doors to be 8 inſtead of 13 feet.	A company is ſuppoſed complete at each end of the barrack. Partition walls are propoſed of 20 feet, which again partitioned, affords two rooms at each end, to accommodate the ſerjeants and corporals of the company. This leaves 160 feet of barrack, and is calculated in two rows of cots, to afford each ſoldier 5 feet ſpace. The interior part of the barrack will thus contain the cots of the company, and they can occaſionally be removed to the outer ſpace on each ſide in a ſingle row, for the benefit of air, and for the cleaning of the barracks: no matted partition ſhould be allowed on any account.

BELLS OF ARMS.

The walls to be of burnt or unburnt bricks. The corners of the roof to be fixed in coarſe chunam.	The racks for the arms ſhould not be in the centre, becauſe the weather will affect them from the doors. It is preferable to fix them in the ſides, oppoſite to the door-ways.

COOK-ROOMS.

To be built with the ſame materials as other offices.

To have air-holes in the rear, for the paſſage of the ſmoak.

NECESSARIES.

To be conſtructed of wood and ſtraw, the walls may be of mud with four door-ways to one ſide.	It is very immaterial of what theſe buildings are conſtructed, as they muſt be at a diſtance from the barrack ranges, and no ways dangerous from fire.

SERJEANT-

SERJEANT-MAJOR'S QUARTERS.

PARTICULARS FOR CONSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.
To be built of the ſame materials as the barracks.	To be in the rear of centre barrack, two rooms are allowed him, one for his reſidence, the other for an orderly room. The partition may be brick or mats.

QUARTER-MASTER'S STOREROOMS.

The walls to be of brick, as propoſed in other buildings. The ridge and corners of the roof to be fixed in chunam.	The buildings are propoſed to be higher than the others, to admit of ſtages of bamboos for the camp equipage and ſtores.

GUARD-ROOMS FOR A BATTALION.

One building. — — —	For the European officers.
Ditto ditto. — — —	For the European guard.
Ditto ditto. — — —	For the ſepoy guard.
Ditto ditto. — — — —	For the rear or barrack guard.

Theſe to be of the ſame materials as propoſed for the barrack ranges. The buildings for the European officers, to be divided into two rooms. The buildings for the rear or barrack guard to be partitioned at 12 feet, for the uſe of a priſon-room.

HOSPITALS.

To be built with the ſame materials as the barracks.

The floor to be laid with tile-bricks, to render them more ſecure from damp.

The ranges to have a door and a window alternate on each ſide.

The door to be plank 6 and $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, by 4 feet breadth, within.

The windows Venetian, to come within one foot and a half of the floor, to be fixed in the wall-frames, and to be of the ſame breadth as the doors.

OFFICES FOR HOSPITALS.

To be built with the ſame materials as the barrack-offices, and the cook-rooms to have air-holes in the rear for the paſſage of the ſmoke.	The diſpenſary for the apothecary appears to be in the department of the purveyor of hoſpitals.

Where

Where companies of European artillery are ſtationed, and require temporary buildings, the ſame accommodation, as ſpecified for a company of infantry in the aforegoing regulations, is to be provided, and to have two ſmall offices for cook-room and neceſſary.

Parties of European artillery detached to ſtations, are to have accommodation of barrack and offices, according to the ſtrength of their complement, at the diſcretion of the officer commanding at the ſtation where ſuch parties ſerve.

No. 2. Statement of Buildings propoſed for a battalion of ſepoys.

Deſcription of Buildings.	No. of each.	Interior dimenſions.			Thick. of walls.			Floors to be raiſed from the ground.	Roof.	Allotment of uſes.
		Length.	Breadth.	Height of walls.	Foundation. Depth.	Foundation. Thick.	Above ground.			
Bells of arms, - - -	8	10	10	8	1	2	1½	1	Tiles.	One to every company.
Quarter guard, - - -	1	30	15	8	1	2	1½	1	Thatch	
Rear guard, - - - -	1	30	15	8	1	2	1½	1	Thatch	
Battalion ſtore-room, -	1	30	15	10	2	2	1½	2	Tiles.	
Battalion hoſpital, - -	1	50	34	8	2	3	2	2	Thatch	
Offices, { Cook-room -	1	ſmall.							Tiles.	
Offices, { Neceſſary. -	1								Tiles.	
Serjeant's Barracks, -	2	30	15	8	1	2	1½	2	Thatch	
Offices, { Cook-room -	2	ſmall.							Tiles.	
Offices, { Neceſſary. -	2									

The offices for a battalion hoſpital and for the ſerjeants, diſcretionary, when they are deemed neceſſary.

At Brigade Stations.

Adjutant and quartermaſter's offices,	1	30	15	8	1	2	1½	2	Thatch.
General ſepoy hoſpital, - -	1	200	34	8	2	3	2	2	Ditto.
Offices. { Cook-room, - - -	1	30	15	8	—	—	—	—	Tiles.
Offices. { Neceſſary, - - -	1	30	15	—	—	—	—	—	Thatch.
Office for major of Brigade, - -	1	30	15	8	1	2	1½	2	Ditto.

BELLS OF ARMS.

PARTICULARS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

The materials for conſtruction as deſcribed in bells for European companies in No. 1.

REMARKS.

Vide bells for European companies in No. 1.

QUARTER GUARD.

The materials and conſtruction as ſpecified for the European guard-room in No. 1.

REAR GUARD.

The materials and conſtruction as ſpecified for the European guard-room in No. 1.

Twelve feet to be partitioned off, for a priſon room.

Battalion

BATTALION STORE-ROOM.

PARTICULARS FOR CONSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.
The materials and conſtruction as ſpecified for quartermaſter's ſtore-room in No 1.	Vide quartermaſter's ſtore-room, in No. 1.

BATTALION HOSPITAL.

Materials and conſtruction as directed for European barrack in No. 1.	Where a brigade hoſpital is provided, this building will not be neceſſary.

SERJEANTS BARRACKS.

The materials and conſtruction as directed for ſerjeant major's quarters in No. 1.	One building to accommodate the ſerjeant-major.
Theſe buildings to be partitioned in two rooms each.	One building for battalion ſerjeants.—They will be on the flanks of battalion line.

ADJUTANT AND QUARTER-MASTER'S OFFICE.

The materials and conſtruction as directed for ſerjeant's barracks.	
This building to be partitioned.	To accomodate the ſerjeant attached to this office.
Office for brigade-major, the ſame as above.	

BRIGADE HOSPITAL.

The materials and conſtruction as directed for European barracks in No. 1.	
To have doors only of planks.	For ſeparating the ſick, which will form two wards for the patients.
To be partitioned in the center acroſs.	

Ordered, that the complement or number of buildings for corps, be as expreſſed in the aforegoing ſtatements.

That the dimenſions laid down for the ſeveral deſcriptions of buildings be invariably attended to.

That temporary buildings be conſtructed upon the three following principles:

Walls of pucka brick, pucka brick pillars with door frames—plank doors and windows.

Walls of unburnt brick, wood uprights, and doors and windows of double mats.

Walls of ſtraw or double mats, wood uprights.

That no building be undertaken, nor any repairs of buildings authoriſed at any ſtation, cantonment, or fixed camp, without the previous approbation of the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, the Commander-in-chief, or the Military Board.

That when buildings are required at ſtations, the ſenior officer in command ſhall report the purpoſes and neceſſity for them, to the Military Board; he is to require from the public officer, to whoſe direction ſuch works fall, three ſeparate eſtimates, formed on the three foregoing principles, to accompany his report; and he is at the ſame time to tranſmit certified liſts of the average rates of materials, at the market of the ſtation.

That when buildings are reported compleated, ſurveys ſhall be taken by proper officers, to be appointed by the commanding-

officer at the ſtation, which ſurveys ſhall accompany the bills of charges for the works, to the military-auditor-general's office. Copies of the ſurveys, duly certified by a public officer, to be at the ſame time tranſmitted to the Military Board office.

That when repairs are requiſite to be made to any public buildings, ſurveys ſhall be taken, compoſed of the quartermaſters of the corps preſent at the ſtation, and ſuch other officers as the commanding-officer may pleaſe to appoint. Theſe ſurveys ſhall ſpecify the nature of the buildings and the extent of the repairs which may appear requiſite, and an eſtimate to be formed accordingly, under the ſame regulations directed for new buildings — the eſtimate being formed upon the principle on which the building may have been conſtructed.

6. *(G. O. 29th September, 1788.)* In order to aſcertain as accurately as poſſible, the real ſtate of all temporary buildings, when the charge of them is transferred from one officer to another, at the period of the general relief of the troops, it is to be a ſtanding regulation, that upon the arrival of native corps, at any brigade ſtation or out poſt of the army, the temporary buildings ſhall be ſurveyed.

The committee of ſurvey to be conſtituted in ſuch manner as the ſenior officer may think proper to direct, making the quartermaſters, where there are ſuch ſtaff preſent, members of it. The ſurvey report to bear the ſignature of the officer relieved, as well as the officer who receives charge of the ſtation, and to be afterwards tranſmitted to the quarter-maſter-general, for the information of the Commander-in-chief.

The above regulation is not to extend to Barrackpore, Cawnpore, or Futty-ghur, as the temporary buildings at theſe ſtations are within the perſonal inſpection of the quartermaſter and deputy-quartermaſter-general.

7. *(M. C. 7th April, 1785.)* Ordered, that it be made a ſtanding rule, that whenever eſtimates for the repairs or the conſtruction of public works are brought forward, the commanding-officer's certificates of the rates do accompany the eſtimate.

8. *(13th January, 1789.)* Reſolved alſo, in addition to the preſent exiſting regulations reſpecting the repairs of temporary buildings, the following be in future obſerved:

That a ſurvey be taken at each ſtation on the 1ſt of each enſuing November, to report the ſtate of the reſpective buildings.

That the public officer, in whoſe truſt the repairs are veſted, ſhall prepare a written ſtatement and eſtimate of the propoſed repairs, which ſhall be prefered to the ſenior officer of the ſtation.

The ſurvey and ſtatement of propoſed repairs, with eſtimates, ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſenior officer to the Military Board, for conſideration and approval, previous to any repairs being engaged in.

That when the repairs are completed, the buildings ſhall undergo a further ſurvey, and the completion being duly certified, the bill of charge, formed in conformity to the preſcribed mode in ſuch caſes, ſhall be tranſmitted to the ſecretary, in order to be recommended for payment.

9. *(ibid.)* Reſolved, that the repairs of temporary buildings at the ſtations of Futty-Ghur, Cawnpore, Chunar, Dinapore, and Berhampore, be continued as contingency

of

of annual charge, in truſt of the following officers, viz.

At Futty-ghur and Cawnpore, the deputy-quartermaſter-general.

At Chunar, the fort-adjutant.

At Dinapore and Berhampore, the reſpective barrack-maſters.

And that the mode to be adopted in regard to theſe repairs, be performed conformable to the preſent exiſting regulations.

10. *(ibid.)* Ordered further, for the ſake of uniformity of ſyſtem, that the adjutant and quarter-maſter at Midnapore, be directed to draw his monthly allowance, for keeping the buildings in repair at that ſtation, in the following manner, viz. St. Rs. 30 for each battalion, and St. Rs. 40 for the extra buildings.

The Military Board having conſidered on a mode for keeping up in conſtant and effective repair, the temporary buildings or lines of the detached ſtations of ſingle battalions, by an expreſs monthly allowance, in like manner as eſtabliſhed for the repairs at the ſtation of Midnapore, recommended that the ſum of 30 St. Rs. per month, be granted for theſe ſervices, to each of the following ſtations; viz. Dacca, Chittagong, Jelda, Dinapore, Burragong, Secrole, or Benares, and Jaunpore.

Ordered, that the monthly ſum of 30 St. Rs. be eſtabliſhed and allowed for the aforementioned ſtations reſpectively; which allowance is to provide for all caſualties whatever, whether of repairs or re-building (excepting only the accident of fire) and is declared to be the ultimate expenſe which Government will admit.

It is required that a general repair be made annually, which is to be, changing the thatch or tiles of buildings, and re-placing with new what may be decayed; re-placing decayed uprights or rafters, and repairs of walls, jaumps, &c.—theſe repairs muſt be made as ſoon after the rainy ſeaſon as can be, and are required to be completed on or before the 15th day of November, ſo that relieving officers may receive their charge perfect.

The check that this duty is fully performed, will be on the relieving officer at each ſucceſſive removal of a corps, who will be held reſponſible to make good any deficiencies.

11. *(M. G. 20th April, 1789.)* Agreed, to requeſt the Commander-in-chief to direct the officers of the engineer corps, who may be ſtationed at any of the ſubordinate garriſons, to repreſent any works they may deem neceſſary in the firſt inſtance, to their reſpective commanding-officers; and to require the commanding-officers, on every ſuch occaſion, to tranſmit their opinions in writing to the Military Board.

(G. O. 27th April, 1789.) Commanding-officers, and officers of the engineer corps, referred to in the foregoing reſolution, are required to attend to the rule therein recommended.

12. Standing regulations, reviſed and amended, for the better preſervation of the public buildings, at the ſtation of Barrackpore, againſt accidents by fire, and for maintaining greater uniformity in the quarters.

No private bungalows or buildings to be erected within the limits of the cantonments, unleſs by permiſſion of the Commander-in-chief.—It is made known that ſuch buildings will not be conſidered private property

nor

nor suffered to be removed, nor transferable; and they are to be subject to removal whenever the service requires it.

The quarters for officers are to be allotted by corps, according to the stations of battalions in the line.

No compounds, buildings, nor enclosures of the verandahs of the quarters, to be allowed, except previously applied for to the quarter-master-general; and when admitted, the following restrictions for the work will be required to be attended to: viz.

Enclosures of verandahs shall be of burnt bricks plaistered; and doors and windows to have wooden frames of certain dimensions.

Enclosures for compounds must be of burnt or unburnt bricks, covered with sand-plaister.

All buildings must have their walls of burnt or unburnt brick, covered with sand-plaister, and the roofs to be of tiles.

No huts or other buildings to be suffered in the lines of quarters, excepting within the enclosures already described.

No pits to be dug nor ditches to be cut within the lines of quarters for any purpose whatever, but such as the quartermaster-general may direct.

No lighted muffals or other light to be carried about the lines, except candles in lanthorns.

No budgerows nor boats to put to within the limits of the cantonments and of head-quarters, excepting for the time of loading and unloading.

No fires of any kind, nor for any pretence, to be suffered on the banks of the river.

It is the duty of the battalions to keep their respective lines clear, and the houses of the men regular—to dress and preserve uniform the streets of the companies—to keep the lines for native commissioned-officers at proper intervals from the ends of the men's main streets—to prevent cattle from being picketted in the lines, and to be careful that no workmen, washermen, or others, are suffered to build huts within the battalion lines.

This duty is required to be performed by the quartermaster-serjeants, of battalions, and the staff people, under the responsibility of the respective commanding-officers.

All stables for officers, houses for their servants, and other buildings, are to be restricted to the ground purposely allotted, on the right or left of the line of rear guards.

The cantonment or great bazar, and all other bazars belonging to the station, are to be restricted to the ground purposely marked for them.

It will be the duty of the quarter master of the brigade to give occasional inspection, that these regulations are attended to, and to report to the quartermaster-general, from whom he will receive instructions when necessary.

SECTION XXI.

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MILITARY FUND.

1. Agreement between the Eaſt India Company and the Right Honourable Lord Clive.

This Indenture, made the 6th day of April, in the tenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy, between the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, of the one part, and the Right Honourable Robert Lord Clive, Baron of Plaſſey, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Knight of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, of the other part.—Whereas, Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn, deceaſed, late Nabob of the Kingdom or province of Bengal, did, before his death, in the preſence of three witneſſes (to wit) Najim al Dowlah, his ſon, Lady Begum, his wife, and Meha Rajah Nuncomar, according to the form and manner of teſtamentry acts uſed in that country, bequeath unto the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, out of the monies and effects which the ſaid Nabob had in his poſſeſſion, the ſum of three lacks of rupees, 50,000 rupees in money, 50,000 rupees in jewels, and one lack in gold mohurs, in all five lacks of rupees, as by the contents of the ſaid bequeſt, contained in three certificates, made by the aforeſaid witneſſes in the Perſian language, and the tranſlations thereof into the Engliſh language, now in the cuſtody of the ſaid Company, may more fully appear,—And Whereas, at the time of the ſaid Meer Jaffier's death, the ſaid Robert Lord Clive was at ſea on his voyage from England to India, and after his arrival in the province of Bengal, Najim al Dowlah, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Meer Jaffier, did, agreeably to the command of his ſaid father, pay to the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, the ſaid five lacks of ſicca rupees, of the value of £62,833 6 8 ſterling, which the ſaid Robert Lord Clive paid into the Eaſt India Company's treaſury at Calcutta, at different times, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix, and thereupon notes were ſigned to his lordſhip for the ſame five lacks of ſicca rupees carrying intereſt after the rate of £8 per cent. per annum ſterling, until paid. And Whereas, the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, being

being zealous for the prosperity of the said Company, the security of their territories, and territorial revenues in India belonging to them, and their trade and commerce, which greatly depended on the bravery and conduct of the said Company's troops; and considering that the establishment of a provision for such of the officers and private men employed in the Company's service, as should be disabled by age, war, or disease, contracted during their service, would tend to induce fit persons to enter into the said service, and encourage the bravery of the soldiery employed therein, hath proposed to the Court of Directors of the said United Company, to appropriate the interest of the said five lacks of rupees, for the support of a certain number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men, in the service of the said Company, who from wounds, length of service, or diseases contracted during their service, were unable or unfit to serve any longer; and whose fortunes might be too scanty, to afford the officers a decent, and the private men, a comfortable subsistence, in their native country; and also to make some provision for the widows of such officers and private men, as should have been entitled to the said bounty, or whose husbands should have lost their lives in the said United Company's service.—And Whereas, Syf-ul Dowlah, the present Nabob of Bengal aforesaid, hath given to the said United Company, the sum of three lacks of rupees, as an addition to the abovementioned fund: And Whereas, the said three lacks of rupees were carried to account, in the said United Company's treasury, in the month of April, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, and the said Company's note for the said three lacks of sicca rupees, amounting to the sum of £37,700 sterling, carrying interest after the rate of £8 by the hundred, by the year, was issued from the said Company's treasury at Calcutta, payable to the said Robert Lord Clive: And Whereas, the said Robert Lord Clive, hath also proposed that the said Court of Directors, and their successors, shall be perpetual trustees of the said fund of five lacks of rupees, as well as of the said three lacks of rupees, for the due application and appropriation of the interest and produce thereof; which said trust the said Court of Directors have consented and agreed to accept of: And Whereas, it has been agreed, by and between the said Robert Lord Clive, and the said Court of Directors, that the said eight lacks of rupees shall, from the twenty-ninth day of September, which was in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, carry interest at and after the said rate of £8 by the hundred, by the year, upon, and subject to the several trusts, conditions, agreements, and provisoes, herein after-mentioned. And Whereas, the said Robert Lord Clive, in pursuance of the said agreement, hath delivered up the said cash notes for five lacks, and three lacks of rupees, to the said Court of Directors, to be cancelled. Now this Indenture witnesseth, that for the better and more effectually carrying the aforesaid agreement into execution, it is hereby mutually covenanted, concluded, declared, and agreed, by and between the said Robert Lord Clive, and the said United Company, that the said eight lacks of rupees shall remain in the hands or treasury of the said United Company; who shall yearly and every year, at their house or office, in

Leadenhall

Leadenhall Street, London, or in any other house or place where the business of the said United Company shall be transacted and carried on, pay and allow the sum of £ 8042 13 4 of lawful money of Great Britain, for and in lieu of interest of the said eight lacks of rupees, being after the rate of £ 8 by the hundred, by the year, to such persons, in such proportions, and for such purposes as are hereinafter mentioned, of and concerning the same. And it is further covenanted, concluded and agreed upon, between the said parties, that the Court of Directors of the said United Company, and their successors, shall be perpetual trustees, subject to the agreements and provisoes hereinafter contained, of the said fund of eight lacks of rupees, for the due application and appropriation of the interest and produce thereof, from the 29th day of September last past, to and amongst, and for the relief and maintenance of European officers and soldiers, who shall become invalids or superannuated in the said United Company's service, and of their widows; and also the widows of such officers and soldiers as shall die in the said United Company's service, in the shares, dividends and proportions following (that is to say) to all commissioned and staff or warrant officers, one moiety or half part of the ordinary stated pay they were respectively entitled to whilst in commission or service. To all serjeants, corporals, and private men, the like pay as is allowed and payable to the out-pensioners of the same ranks or degrees belonging to Chelsea Hospital; and to the several widows of all such officers and soldiers, one quarter or fourth part of the ordinary stated pay their respective husbands were entitled to when in the said United Company's service, yearly, and every year, during their several and respective natural lives. But it is declared, that the provisions hereby intended for such widows shall be paid upon such certificates and testimonials only, as the Court of Directors, for the time being, shall think reasonable or necessary to entitle them thereunto, and shall be payable during their respective widowhoods, but no longer; and in case of their intermarriages, then such provision shall from thenceforth cease. Provided always, and it is hereby further concluded and agreed upon by and between the said parties, that no officer or soldier is to be, or shall be entitled to any bounty or provision under or by virtue of these presents, unless he shall in the judgment of the Court of Directors of the said United Company, for the time being, be found disabled by wounds, or rendered incapable by age or other accidents; and unless he shall produce a certificate from and under the hand of his commanding-officer, of his being an invalid, and rendered incapable of further service in India, together with an approbation of such certificate by the Governor and Council of the presidency, where such officer shall have served. But, nevertheless, if any officer or soldier in the said Company's service, residing or being in England, shall apply to the said Court of Directors to be admitted to the said bounty or provision, the said Court of Directors shall admit such officer or soldier thereunto, if they shall adjudge him to be a proper object of such bounty. Provided also, and it is hereby further concluded and agreed upon, that the bounty or provision hereby intended for, and in favour of the said

[illegible] in England; and in case any disputes or [illegible] shall happen or arise, touching [illegible] concerning the qualifications of persons [illegible] claiming right to pensions under these pre- [illegible] funds, or the distribution thereof, or the [illegible] times of their being respectively entitled thereto; such differences or disputes shall from time to time, be decided and adjusted by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, and not otherwise. And whereas the interest due from the said United Company, upon the said cash notes herein before mentioned, amounted on the twenty-ninth day of September last, to the sum of £ 24,128: now it is hereby further concluded and agreed, by and between the said parties to these presents, that the said sum of £24,128 shall remain in the hands of the said United Company in India, and shall be deemed and considered as capital, and shall carry interest from the said twenty-ninth day of September last, at and after the rate of £ 8 by the hundred, by the year, which interest or yearly produce thereof, shall be from time to time paid, disposed of, and distributed by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, for the time being, in the first place for the discharging all incident charges and expences attending carrying into execution the fund hereby established and subject thereto, unto and amongst such objects of charity, belonging to the said United Company's military service, or the widows or families of such objects, as the said Court of Directors shall in their discretion think fit; provided also, and the said United Company do hereby covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said Robert Lord Clive, his executors, administrators and assigns, that in case the said United Company shall at any

[illegible] said offices, [illegible] England [illegible] all and every such officers applying for such bounty, shall previous to their becoming entitled thereto, according to their several ranks or commissions, make oath in the most solemn manner before the Governor and Council, to the purport and effect following, (that is to say). A colonel shall swear, that he or any person or persons in trust for him, is or are not seized or possessed of, or entitled unto any real and personal estate, to the amount, in value together, of £ 4000.—A lieutenant-colonel to the amount in value of £ 3000.—A major to the amount in value of £ 2500.—A captain to the amount in value of £ 2000.—A lieutenant to the amount in value of £ 1000.—And an ensign or cornet to the amount in value of £ 750. And in case of the death of any officer of the ranks abovementioned in the said United Company's service, the widow of every such officer, before she shall be admitted to partake of the said bounty or pension, shall produce and lay before the Court of Directors of the said United Company, such evidence as to them shall seem reasonable, that her husband, under whom she derives such claim, did not die seized or possessed of real and personal estate to the amount herein before specified, according to his respective rank in the said service. Provided nevertheless, and it is further concluded and agreed upon, that the several persons applying for the benefit of the said fund or bounty, shall be admitted and become entitled thereto, according to the times of their respective arrivals

any time hereafter, by any means whatſoever, otherwiſe than by the fate of war, be diſpoſſeſſed, or deprived of, or part with their territorial poſſeſſions in Bengal, and the revenues ariſing thereby, ſo that the jaghire granted unto and now enjoyed by the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, ſhall during the term agreed upon between the ſaid United Company and the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, for the continuation thereof, ceaſe to be paid unto his ſaid Lordſhip, or his aſſigns; or in caſe the ſaid United Company ſhall at any time before the year of Our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, ceaſe to employ, and maintain in their immediate pay and ſervice a military force in the Eaſt Indies, then, and in either of the ſaid caſes, the ſaid United Company ſhall and will forthwith pay unto the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, at their treaſury in Calcutta aforeſaid, the full ſum of five lacks of ſicca rupees, to and for his and their own proper uſe and benefit, but ſubject nevertheleſs, with the intereſt of the aforeſaid three lacks of rupees in the proportion the ſaid reſpective ſums bear to each other, to the payment of all ſuch penſions and annuities as ſhall at the time either of the aforeſaid contingencies ſhall happen, be payable out of or chargeable upon the ſaid truſt fund, which ſaid penſions and annuities it is hereby fully underſtood and agreed, ſhall continue to be paid and payable out of the intereſt of the ſaid eight lacks of rupees, or ſuch part thereof, as ſhall be wanting and neceſſary during the lives of the ſeveral perſons then entitled thereto. And it is hereby further concluded and agreed upon, between the ſaid parties to theſe preſents, that in caſe, at any time after the commencement of the ſaid year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, it ſhall ſo happen, that the ſaid United Company ſhall have no military force in their actual pay or ſervice in the Eaſt Indies, that then and in ſuch caſe the intereſt and produce of the ſaid truſt fund of eight lacks of rupees, ſhall from thenceforth, from time to time, be applied, paid, and diſtributed towards the ſupport, relief, and proviſion, of marine officers and ſeamen, who ſhall become invalids or ſuperannuated in the ſaid United Company's ſervice, and the widows of ſuch of them as ſhall die in the ſaid ſervice, during their reſpective widowhoods only; in ſuch ſhares and proportions, in manner and form, as in caſe ſuch event ſhall happen, ſhall be concluded and agreed upon between the ſaid United Company, and the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, or his legal repreſentative or repreſentatives. And, laſtly, it is hereby expreſsly ſtipulated and agreed, and the ſaid United Company do hereby covenant with the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, that in caſe it ſhall happen that the ſaid United Company, after the commencement of the ſaid year of Our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, ſhall ceaſe to employ a military force in their actual pay and ſervice in the Eaſt Indies, and alſo ſhips for carrying on their trade and commerce, then and in ſuch caſe, as ſoon as the ſaid event ſhall happen, the ſaid United Company ſhall and will pay unto the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, for his and their

 own..

own use, at their treasury in Calcutta aforesaid, the full sum of five lacks of sicca rupees, but subject nevertheless with the interest of the said three lacks of rupees, in the proportion the said sums bears to each other, to the payment of all such pensions and annuities, for the lives of the persons then intitled thereto only, as shall at the time such event shall happen, be payable out of, or chargeable upon, the said trust fund according to the true intent and meaning of these presents. In witness whereof, the said United Company have hereunto affixed their common seal, and the said Robert Lord Clive hath set his hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

(L. S.) Clive.

(Company's Seal.)

Sealed and delivered, being first duly stamped, by the within named Robert Lord Clive, in the presence of *Richard Holt*, *Thomas Morton*.

2. *(G. O. 23d July, 1771.)* The Court of Directors, having taken into consideration the covenant between the East India Company and the Right Honourable Lord Clive, for establishing a fund for the relief of European officers and soldiers, invalids or superannuated, their widows, and the widows of officers and soldiers dying in the service,

Resolved, that the following rules and regulations, founded on the said deed, and as nearly conformable as the nature of it will admit, to the regulations for paying the Chelsea pensioners, are proper to be observed in transacting the business of this fund; and that the pay-master thereof, do govern himself thereby, in paying such pensions as shall be assigned upon the same.

That every petitioning officer and soldier shall produce a certificate from the commanding-officer of his being an invalid, and rendered incapable of further service in India, together with an approbation of such certificate by the Governor and Council of the presidency where such officer or soldier shall have served.

That every commissioned officer shall previously make oath before the Governor and Council, viz. — A colonel, that he, or any person in trust for him, is not possessed of, or entitled to real or personal estate, to the value of £ 4000—a lieutenant-colonel of £ 3000—a major of £ 2500—a captain of £ 2000—a lieutenant of £ 1000, and an ensign of £ 750.

That all commissioned, staff, and warrant officers, shall have half the ordinary stated pay they enjoyed whilst in the service.

That serjeants belonging to the artillery shall receive nine pence per day, and such as have lost a limb, one shilling per day; private men of the artillery six pence per day, and such as have lost a limb, nine pence per day.

That all other non-commissioned-officers and private men shall have four pence three farthings per day.

That all officers and private men shall be entitled from the times of their respective debarkations in England.

That commissioned officers shall only be paid as their pensions become due, and shall receive at the Company's office in London only, either by person, or by power of an attorney, half yearly—at midsummer and at Christmas.

That non-commissioned officers and private men shall immediately, upon admission, be

be paid in advance for the remaining number of days of the current half year; and at the expiration thereof, every ſucceeding half year in advance.

That non-commiſſioned officers and private men, reſiding within twenty-five miles of London, ſhall be paid at the Company's office in London, and not otherwiſe.

That ſuch non-commiſſioned officers and private men as reſide at a greater diſtance from London, or in Scotland, or Ireland, be paid at ſuch times, by ſuch perſons, and in ſuch manner, as the Court of Directors ſhall, from time to time, find convenient, in perſon, and not otherwiſe.

That non-commiſſioned officers and private men ſhall receive, on admiſſion, a certificate thereof, ſigned by the pay-maſter of this fund, containing a deſcription of ſuch penſioner, his age, and other particulars; which certificate, the penſioner ſhall exhibit to the perſons directed to pay him, each time of payment; and no penſion ſhall be paid unleſs this certificate is produced by the penſioner.

That country penſioners ſhall receive in advance, for the firſt half year, from midſummer or Chriſtmas, next enſuing, the date of their admiſſion, on producing the above certificate only to the perſons appointed to pay them, but immediately after receiving ſuch half yearly payment, every perſon ſhall make two affidavits of the ſame tenor and date, before a magiſtrate, conformably to the printed inſtructions he ſhall receive from the pay-maſter of this fund; one of which affidavits muſt be tranſmitted to the ſaid pay-maſter in London, in ſuch manner as the Court of Directors, from time to time, direct; the other muſt be exhibited to the perſon that ſhall be empowered to pay him, together with the penſioner's certificate of admiſſion, which voucher will entitle ſuch penſioner to receive again, in advance, at the expiration of the half year. — Theſe affidavits muſt be repeated and ſent to London twice a year; immediately after midſummer and Chriſtmas.

That no penſioners ſhall be paid in the country, unleſs the abovementioned affidavits have been timely received, by the pay-maſter of this fund, in London.

That if a penſioner does not appear to claim his penſion for three half years, he ſhall be conſidered as dead, and his name omitted in the half yearly warrant. But if ſuch penſioner ſhall appear perſonally at the Company's office in London, or furniſh ſatisfactory proof otherwiſe, to the Court of Directors, of his being alive, he ſhall again be put on the liſt and receive all arrears.

That widows of commiſſioned officers muſt lay before the court ſuch evidence, as to them ſhall ſeem reaſonable, that their huſbands, under whom they derive their claim, did not die poſſeſſed, of real and perſonal eſtate, to the amount ſpecified in regulation the ſecond, according to their reſpective ranks in the ſervice.

That widows of commiſſioned officers be paid in perſon, or by power of attorney, at the Company's office in London only:

That widows of non-commiſſioned officers and private men, ſhall prove their marriage to the ſatisfaction of the Court of Directors.

That widows of non-commiſſioned officers and private men, reſiding within twenty-five miles of London, ſhall be paid at the Company's office in London only; and

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thoſe who live at a greater diſtance, ſhall be paid in the ſame manner, and upon the ſaid half-yearly affidavits, as the men; and in either caſe they ſhall receive in perſon, and not otherwiſe.

That the penſions granted to widows ſhall continue during their widowhood, and no longer.

That the penſions of commiſſioned officers and their widows ſhall be paid neat, without any fee or deduction whatever.

That the penſions of ſuch non-commiſſioned officers and their widows as receive in perſon, in London, ſhall be paid neat, without any fee or deduction whatever.

That ſuch of the non-commiſſioned officers and private men, and ſuch of their widows, as are paid in the country, ſhall each time allow one ſhilling to the perſon that pays them, for his trouble.

That in caſe of inſanity, ſatisfactory proof be made thereof to the Court of Directors, and the penſion paid to the churchwarden in behalf of the pariſh, towards the penſioner's ſubſiſtence.

3. PAPER OF INSTRUCTIONS, FOR PENSIONERS IN ENGLAND.

All non-commiſſioned officers and private ſoldiers admitted penſioners on the fund, reſiding within twenty-five miles of London, muſt receive in perſon, at the Company' office there; and ſuch as live at a greater diſtance from London than twenty-five miles, as well as thoſe in Scotland and Ireland, are hereby required and directed, that early in the months of April and October every year; they do apply themſelves to on, of His Majeſty's juſtices of peace, in the neighbourhood where they reſide, and make two affidavits of the following tenor, and of one date; which affidavits the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, requeſt the ſaid magiſtrate to ſign and date, viz.

— — came before me, one of His Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of — and made oath, that he was admitted a penſioner on the military fund of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, the — day of —, 17 —, was then aged about — years, and was diſcharged for —, and now lives in the pariſh of —, in the county of —

Sworn before me, this — day of —, 17—.

One of the two affidavits, drawn according to the above form, ſworn before, dated and atteſted by a magiſtrate, is to be ſent by the general poſt, directed ('till further order) "To the paymaſter of the Honourable Eaſt India Company's military fund, at the Eaſt India Houſe, London;" the other affidavit, of the ſame tenor and date, the penſioner muſt keep, to ſhew together with his certificate of admiſſion, ſigned by the pay-maſter, to the perſon who ſhall be empowered to pay him in the country.

The above mentioned affidavit muſt be made and tranſmitted to London, in April and October, ſo as to be received by the Company's pay-maſter, full two months before the 25th of June and 25th of December, reſpectively; they muſt be drawn out on one piece of paper, big enough to fold up in form of a letter, and the above direction wrote on the back thereof, to avoid unneceſſary expence or poſtage.

No penſioner will be paid, unleſs the abovementioned affidavit has been timely received twice a year, by the pay-maſter of this fund, in London; nor unleſs the other affidavit of ſame date, as well as the certificate.

cate of admiſſion, are produced by the penſioner, every time of payment.

All penſioners are to take particular notice, that neither the whole nor any part of their penſion money, will be paid at any time, nor under any pretence whatever, to any other perſon or perſons than themſelves only; conſequently they cannot commiſſion or empower any one to receive for them; and no receipts, acknowledgements, or aſſignments for money, any penſioner may borrow on his penſion, will be diſcharged or paid any regard to, by the paymaſter of this fund; but proper care will be taken that the penſioners themſelves will be regularly paid twice a year, in whatever part of England, Scotland, or Ireland, provided they duly obſerve the orders and inſtructions contained in theſe inſtructions.

4. *(M. C. 7th March, 1772.)* The ſingular advantages offered to the military in the Company's ſervice, by the inſtitution of the military fund, being more likely to ſubject it to abuſes, it is requiſite that the utmoſt caution, as well as impartiality, be obſerved by the reſpective commanding-officers in granting certificates, which the Preſident and Council truſt will be duly attended to on their part; it is therefore recommended to every commanding-officer on this eſtabliſhment, not to grant a certificate which may entitle any perſon to be admitted a penſioner on this fund, without the fulleſt evidence of ſuch perſon being actually an invalid, and incapable of further ſervice in India; and this muſt be certified to the commanding-officer, under the hand of the ſurgeon of the regiment, or at leaſt one of the army ſurgeons. And the greateſt circumſpection muſt be obſerved in all caſes, where the reality of the cauſe alledged for the application for a certificate is not apparent or eaſily aſcertained; it is alſo now directed, that in every certificate which may be granted to a non-commiſſioned officer or private ſoldier, the place of birth, the age, ſtature, and other deſcriptive marks, be inſerted, the better to defeat any attempts at impoſition, by perſons in whoſe hands ſuch vouchers may fall.

5. *(ibid.)* And, whereas ſeveral ſoldiers in Europe have applied for the benefit of this charity, without any other plea than their being provided with certificates of their being diſcharged the Company's ſervice at their own requeſt, after ſerving their contracted term of years; in order to prevent any of the Company's military continuing in an error, tending to the injury of the ſervice as well as to their own diſappointment and detriment, it is now declared, that though this laudable charity has been inſtituted for the maintenance and benefit of ſuch as are truly objects of it, as already publiſhed in general orders, 23d July, 1771, yet it is by no means intended to be employed towards the ſupport of ſuch men as may be capable of further duty; conſequently none muſt propoſe to themſelves, or expect, any advantage by returning home unqualified for penſioners, or otherwiſe unentitled to any relief from it.

6. *(G. O. 6th October, 1774.)* The commanding-officers of every corps, in which non-commiſſioned officers or private ſoldiers may be found entitled to the charity or penſions of the invalid fund, as preſcribed in the deed and regulations, iſſued in general orders 23d July, 1771, and 7th of March, 1772, are hereby directed to furniſh ſuch non-commiſſioned officers or private ſoldiers, previous to their being ſtruck off the ſtrength of the

the corps in which they serve, with the requisite certificates to qualify them for the pension, and to transmit duplicates of the said certificates to the town-major, to be laid before the Honourable Board, and transmitted to Europe in the packet, by the ship on which such non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, so recommended, take their passage. And it is hereby further directed, that the commanding-officer of every corps, do grant to all non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, whose contracted time of service may be expired, and are not desirous of continuing in the service, a certificate, particularising the exact space of time the parties shall have served the Company in the whole, either within the limits of this presidency, or, if it can be ascertained, in any other part of India, before their arrival in Bengal; that the town-major at the presidency may therefrom be enabled to make out their final discharges from the service.

All non-commissioned officers and private soldiers who may be entitled to the pension, and desirous of returning to Europe, or whose contracted time of service is expired, and are not willing to renew their contracts, shall be sent to the presidency between the months of October and February, that they may be in readiness to embark in the ships of the season.

The names of such men who are struck off the strength of their corps and sent to the presidency, to be inserted in the list of the monthly casualties, transmitted to the town-major's office in Fort William, in separate columns, specifying their respective length of service, if disabled by wounds or superannuated, and whether or not recommended for the pension.

7. *(ibid.)* The Court of Directors being sensible of the hardships it may be to the widows of European officers, who, either from being natives of India, or from other causes, cannot conveniently repair to England to receive the benefit of the military fund, have come to the following resolutions: viz.

That upon proper proofs of their husband's death, and the other testimonials specified in the deed, being transmitted by our Governor and Council, such persons as are, or shall be entitled to a pension, but cannot leave India, be admitted by this Court.

That upon the admission of any such pensioner or pensioners, advice be sent out by the first dispatches to the Governor and Council, where they reside, with orders to pay such persons the amount of their pensions at the times of payment mentioned in the printed deed, and regulations.

That the Governor and Council do keep a distinct account of all money so paid, and regularly transmit the same home upon a separate paper in the said packet, and that in the mean time, they do grant such persons as may already have appeared, or shall hereafter appear to them, to have a just claim to the pension, but cannot repair to Europe, an allowance equal to, but not exceeding, the sum they will be respectively entitled to (according to the rank of their husbands as prescribed by the deed) until the proper vouchers be received by the Court of Directors, and their final determination shall be had thereupon.

8. *(M. C. 6th May, 1782.)* The Board having come to the resolution of making no further promotion of officers out of the

the regular course, for the purpose of entitling such officers to receive the pension of a superior rank in the army, do hereby forbid any further applications of this nature from officers, whatever may be their pretensions.

9. *(G. L. 13th April, 1783.—Par. 77.)* It having appeared to our committee for the management and application of the military fund, that no distinction has been made between the surgeons attending the factories, and those attending the army, and we being of opinion that only those who serve with the army are entitled to partake of the said fund, we direct that certificates and recommendations for pensions be granted in future, to such surgeons only, as have been actually employed in the army and invalids.—*(At present all the surgeons and assistants are considered as military: see 27th art. 18th section.)*

10. *(ibid. Par. 78.)* Recommendations having been granted to entitle persons to the benefit of the military fund, to several persons who are not within the description of the deed. We therefore cannot but express our disapproval of such recommendations, and positively direct, that particular attention be paid to the circumstances on which every person grounds his or her claims, who shall hereafter apply for a certificate to be admitted a pensioner.

11. *(C. of D. 27th May, 1778. Par. 50.)* We have resolved that every military officer already admitted, or who shall hereafter be admitted into the Company's service, and henceforth become pensionary upon, partake of, or receive any allowances or benefit from the military fund, established by agreement between the East India Company, and the late Right Hon. Lord Clive, shall be considered as having totally relinquished and absolutely given up every pretension to the Company's service; and shall on no account or pretence whatever be restored to the said service.

SECTION XXII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *(M. C. 5th August, 1779.)* Resolved, that the following regulations for salutes from the military, be observed.

Generals of horse and foot, to be saluted with 17 guns.

Lieutenant-generals and Commanders-in-chief, with 17, otherwise 15, guns.

Major-generals and ditto-ditto, 15, otherwise 13, guns.

Brigadier-generals and ditto ditto, 13, otherwise 11, guns.

2. *(ibid.)* Resolved, that the following regulations, for guards and orderlies, be observed:

ORDERLIES.

ORDERLIES.

The colonel of the brigade to have a non-commissioned officer from the regiment, and 4 havildars from the sepoy corps.—Lieutenant-colonels, one non-commissioned officer from the regiment.—A major, 1 corporal.—The adjutant, 1 private.

A lieutenant-colonel, commanding sepoys, 3 havildars.—A major, 2 havildars.—The adjutant of the corps, 2 sepoys.

Captain, commanding each battalion, 1 naick; and either of those officers commanding a brigade, the same orderlies as for the colonel.—These orderlies to be employed for the purpose of carrying orders, and never to be used for the purpose of parade alone. They shall remain at the quarters of the officer to whom they are detached, except when they go abroad on military duty.

GUARDS.

The colonel commanding the brigade in the field, and commanding-officer, to have 1 subadar and 50 men; when otherwise, 1 jemadar and 30 men.

Lieutenant-colonel commanding in the field, 1 jemadar and 30 men, when otherwise, 1 jemadar and 20 men.

A major, when commanding in the field, 1 jemadar and 20 men; when otherwise, 1 havildar and 12 men.

A captain commanding in the field, 1 havildar and 12 men; when otherwise, none.

Resolved, that the following rules for military honours, from guards, be observed.

Generals of horse and foot, upon all occasions, to have the march beat to them, and saluted by all officers, the colours excepted; they are likewise entitled to a guard of a captain, lieutenant, ensign, and 50 men, with colours and standard.

Lieutenant-generals of horse and foot, upon all occasions, to be saluted by all officers; they are to have three ruffles given them, and are entitled to a guard of a lieutenant and 30 men.

Major-generals are to have two ruffles given them, and not saluted by any officer; and they are entitled to a guard of an ensign and 20 men.—Brigadiers one ruffle, and are entitled to a guard of a serjeant and 12 men.

A lieutenant-general, who is commander-in-chief, is to have the same respect paid him on all occasions as a general of horse and foot.

A major-general, as a lieutenant-general; and a brigadier, as a major-general.

A general of horse and foot is to be received with swords drawn, kettle drums beating, trumpets sounding, and all the officers to salute, except the cornet bearing the standard.

A lieutenant-general to be received with swords drawn, trumpets sounding, and all the officers to salute, except the cornet who bears the standard; and the kettle-drums not to beat.

A Major-general to be received with swords drawn, 1 trumpet of each squadron sounding; no officers to salute, nor kettle-drums to beat.

A brigadier-general to be received with swords drawn; no trumpets to sound, nor any officer to salute, nor kettle-drums to beat.

3. (*G. L. 28th March*, 1774. *Par.* 52.) That the keys of all the subordinate factories belonging to Fort William, in Bengal, shall be kept by such persons as the Governor-general and Council shall appoint; but in

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all barracks or cantonments, the keys shall be kept by the commanding-officer of the troops.

That in case of the attack of any subordinate factory in Bengal, Bahar, or Orixa, the keys shall be delivered to the Commander-in-chief, or in his absence, to the superior military officer present at such factory; the mode of defence left entirely to his judgment, and the whole executive military power vested in him till the enemy shall be repelled; subject, however, at all times to the controul of the Governor-general and Council, or of the military Commander-in-chief.

4. *(G. O. 11th May, 1774.)* If any officer in any garrison within the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court *(now the Supreme Court of Judicature)* shall hereafter refuse to obey their warrant, and any violence thereupon ensue, by whomsoever committed to the officer bearing the warrant; or if any military officer shall excite or abet any assault or injury, done to an officer of the civil court, in the execution of his duty, or knowing that any such violence is intended, does not endeavour to prevent it; such officer shall be dismissed from the Honourable Company's service. And further, it is required and expected of every commanding-officer, who shall be applied to by an officer of the civil court for his protection in executing a warrant on any officer or soldier of the garrison or cantonment under his command, that he do comply therewith, in so effectual a manner, as to prevent any mischief from being done to such officer of the civil court, on pain of being deemed guilty of disobedience of orders.

(G. O. 13th August, 1788.) Lord Cornwallis considers it to be a sacred duty of a Commander-in-chief, to do every thing in his power to guard the civil law in this country, from being insulted or eluded by military men; he desires that the army in general will carry in their recollection, that if it shall ever appear, that the lowest officer, belonging to the Supreme Court of Judicature, shall meet with the smallest obstruction or opposition in the execution of any part of his lawful duty, from any person belonging to the army, not only at the stations, but even at the most remote districts of the provinces, the commanding officer of the station or detachment will, in the first instance, be rendered particularly responsible for it, as an outrage, which it was his duty to have prevented; and the conduct of every other person, who may have been concerned, will certainly undergo, at the same time, the most rigid investigation.

(G. O. 4th July, 1787.) Lord Cornwallis thinks proper to notify to all the commanding-officers of stations and detachments, that as the honour and interest of the nation is deeply concerned in the regular administration of justice, he will hold them responsible that no obstruction shall be given, within the limits of their respective commands, to the civil officers acting under the Supreme Court of Judicature, or of the Courts of Adaulet, on the execution of writs, summonses, or any other legal part of their duty; and those courts of justice will be informed, that their executive officers will, upon application to the military commanding-officer, be certain of meeting with protection.

5. *(M. C. 22d May, 1786. G. L. 21st September, 1785. Par. 51.)* Many of our servants,

vants poſſeſſing our moſt confidential ſituations, are accuſtomed to indulge themſelves without reſerve, in correſponding by their private letters upon the public affairs of the Company; this is attended with many inconveniencies, — is directly contrary to our repeated orders,—and we deſire you will take the moſt effectual means to prevent it. And if any of our ſervants preſume to continue in a practice, ſo contrary to our wiſhes and orders, we ſhall certainly mark our diſapprobation by the ſevereſt tokens of our diſpleaſure.

6. (*ibid.*) It is incumbent upon us further to inform you, that a practice has ſometimes prevailed of late, of our ſervants abroad ſending home public letters, to the care of perſons reſident in this country, to be delivered by them or not, as in their diſcretion they ſhall think proper. — We prohibit any ſuch practice in future, and direct that all letters to us, from our ſervants abroad, be addreſſed directly to the Court of Directors, and ſent by the uſual conveyances: — no other will be received by us.

7. (*M. C. 24th March*, 1785.) The Board are concerned to obſerve, that many applications have of late been addreſſed to them, without going through the regular official channels, in direct oppoſition to the following reſolution, publiſhed in general orders, on the 14th March, 1774; and repeated on the 5th November, 1777.

Reſolved, that memorials from officers to the Board or Commander-in-chief, be forwarded through their reſpective commanding-officers to the Commander-in-chief: memorials from officers will be laid before the Board by the Commander-in-chief.

Ordered, that this reſolution be in future literally adhered to, and that the ſecretary do return all applications of every kind from officers, that are not tranſmitted through the preſcribed official channel above ſtated.

(*G. O. 8th February*, 1790.) It ſhall in future be obſerved as a ſtanding rule in this army, that when any ſet of officers, above three in number, ſhall reſolve to ſtate a real or ſuppoſed grievance to any ſuperior, the repreſentation or memorial ſhall be ſigned by the ſenior officer only, of thoſe who may think themſelves aggrieved, and he is to tranſmit in a ſeparate paper, a liſt of the names of all thoſe who may have given ſanction to his ſignature; but the ſenior officer will in all ſuch caſes be held particularly reſponſible, both for the matter itſelf, and for the manner in which complaints may be ſtated in thoſe remonſtrances and repreſentations.

(*M. C. 29th May*, 1778.) The Honourable the Governor-general and Council have been pleaſed to direct, that no memorial addreſſed hereafter by officers to the Court of Directors, ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſhip under actual diſpatch, if received after the day fixed for the cloſe of the diſpatch.

8. (*G. O. 6th March*, 1786.) The Commander-in-chief directs, that the receipt of all orders and letters on military ſubjects, be immediately acknowledged, and the ſubject mentioned in a ſummary manner.

9. (*C. of D. 29th March*, 1774.) Before the removal of any Company's ſervant from his office, the party is to be made acquainted in writing with the accuſation preferred againſt him, and a reaſonable time allowed him to make his defence.

10.

10. (*C. of D. 1ſt April*, 1760.) Officers ſhall be entirely ſubject to the orders of the Governor-general and Council, at each preſidency, the Company's legal repreſentatives.

11. (*C. of D. 17th March*, 1769.) It is the Court of Directors' orders, that commanding-officers ſhall check and controul contractors and commiſſioners, and in no ſhape to act in thoſe capacities themſelves, which muſt expoſe the ſervice to frauds without any means of detection.

12. (*C. of D. 17th June*, 1748.) No captain or officer ſhall, on pain of being diſmiſſed the ſervice, demand or receive directly or indirectly, any preſent, fee, or reward, for the admiſſion or recommendation of any perſon to be promoted to the military ſervice.

13. (*C. of D. 16th March*, 1760.) Officers occaſionally detached to the aſſiſtance of the preſidency of Fort William, are not to be fixed on that eſtabliſhment without expreſs permiſſion from the Court of Directors.

14. (*M. C. 5th Auguſt*, 1779.) Reſolved, that field officers ſhall not hold the command of any particular company in the European regiments, or battalions of ſepoys.

15. (*G. O. 28th November*, 1786.) Some doubts having ariſen, whether the commanding-officers of brigades or ſtations, have authority to iſſue orders, except from head-quarters of the troops under their command, it is to be underſtood that they may iſſue orders from any of the quarters of their detachments, and are to be conſidered as retaining the command while in the diſtrict occupied by the troops under their orders.

16. (*G. O. 16th July*, 1787.) Lord Cornwallis will depend on the vigilance and abilities of the officers commanding ſtations, and field officers of brigades, to exact from the officers commanding battalions, a proper attention to the duties of that ſtation; and thoſe officers are to be implicity obeyed in every point reſpecting the internal duties and diſcipline of their own corps, by the officers that are put under their command. As the commanding-officer is reſponſible for the condition of his regiment, and as the appointment of ſubalterns to particular companies, has given riſe to difference of opinion on the nature of the duty in that rank, it is in future to be left to the diſcretion of officers commanding native battalions to employ them in the manner that they think will beſt promote the good of the ſervice, except in caſes upon which a ſuperior officer ſhall think proper to give ſpecific directions.

17. (*ibid.*) Ample redreſs will upon decent repreſentation be given to every officer by Lord Cornwallis, for any act of real or deſigned injuſtice or oppreſſion from his ſuperior. In a difference of opinion between a ſubordinate officer and his own commanding-officer, on the nature of military duties, or the manner in which they are to be performed, a junior officer of modeſty and with proper ſentiments of reſpect for his ſuperior, will generally acquieſce in the opinion of the officer commanding the brigade; but the opinion of the officer commanding the ſtation is to be upon ſuch points final.—Meetings of officers to concert means to reſiſt or counteract the effect of military orders, are as ſubverſive of the true principles of diſcipline, as they are contrary to military law.

18.

18. (*M. C. 19th August*, 1778.) The commanding-officer of artillery who is intrusted with a train under him, shall be responsible for the good condition of the corps, train, and stores, and of the bullocks, so far as depends on him.

19. (*M. C. 3d August*, 1779.) It is directed, that no Company's servant or military officer, be henceforth dismissed the service, until his case shall have been represented to the Court of Directors for their determination, except such military officers as shall be cashiered by the sentence of a court-martial.

20. (*M. C. 25th October*, 1786.) Ordered, that the 17th paragraph of the Company's General Letter, dated 28th August, 1783, be again published in general orders, "Officers dismissed by the approved sentence "of a general court-martial, must proceed "to Europe on one of the ships of the sea-"son, in which such sentence has been "passed."

We hereby direct, that you observe it as a standing order, that when officers shall be dismissed by the sentence of a court-martial, and the same meeting with your approval, such officers must on no account be permitted to remain in India.

21. (*G. O. 28th March*, 1788.) It is to be considered as a standing order, that no military stores are to be given in charge to an officer, to be conducted to the presidency, from any of the stations of the army, or from one station to another, without a particular order from the Commander-in-chief.

22. (*M. C. 3d August*, 1779.) Whenever any officer of the corps of engineers shall be appointed to serve in any other corps, or fortress, the commanding-officer shall be previously informed, from due authority, of the service which such officer of the corps of engineers is to execute; and of the assistance to be afforded him by the commanding-officer; without such information, the commanding-officer cannot permit his entering on duty.

23. (*C. of D. 4th March*, 1767. *Par.* 52.) Officers exchanging commands, by purchase, shall forthwith be dismissed the service.

24. (*C. of D. 15th December*, 1775.) As the custom of receiving complimentary nazers, or presents, is not only liable to abuse, but also contrary to the late act of parliament, for regulating India affairs; we much approve the determination of the majority to refuse all such presents, and direct, that strict obedience be paid to the said act, not only by all the members of our Council, but by every person in our service; and by all British subjects residing in India under our protection.

25. (*M. C. 21st September*, 1778.) Ordered, that no commanding-officer, shall make any alteration in the batta of rupees paid to the troops, or issue any orders respecting the valuation of them, without the special authority of the Governor-general and Council.

26. (*G. L. C. of D. 31st January*, 1776. *Par.* 32.) We direct, that the prohibition contained in the 18th article of the regulations formed by the Committee of Revenue, in 1772, relative to the lending of money to zemindars, farmers, or ryots, be extended to all our servants of every denomination; and that every person who shall be found so offending against this order, be forthwith suspended from holding any employment under the Company, 'till our pleasure shall be known.

(*M. C.*

(*M. C. 30th April*, 1790.) Resolved, that it be published to the army, on the Bengal establishment, that all military officers are prohibited by Government, from exacting or receiving interest or premium for loans of money in any part of India, beyond the rate which would be considered as legal within the Company's provinces; and that any officer who shall be convicted before a court martial, of practices which would be looked upon as usurious within the Company's provinces, in defiance of the prohibition of Government, will be deemed unworthy to remain in the Honourable Company's service.

27. (*G. O. 25th March*, 1789.) Earl Cornwallis has read with great pleasure the sentiments expressed by the officers at the station of Berhampore, at the meeting which was held by them, in consequence of a letter from the adjutant-general, to reconsider their resolutions, which passed at a former meeting, on the 24th November last.

Those sentiments are conformable to the opinion which his Lordship has formed of the general good disposition of the body of the officers of this army, and whilst he had the greatest satisfaction in observing their ready acquiescence to the remarks which he made, upon the proceedings of the former meeting, as irregular and unguarded, he had never conceived that the officers who composed it, had been actuated by motives, in the most distant degree deserving censure.

The officers who have retired from the Honourable Company's service, will always be at liberty to take whatever steps they may think proper at home, to endeavour to serve their friends, who have remained behind them in India; but even if (against all probability) Government should authorize such meetings, the introduction of a spirit of intrigue and dissention in this army, would soon be the consequence of elections of committees by meetings of officers; and it will occur to the good sense of the officers, that this would not be the only pernicious effect, which the adoption of such a system might probably produce.

The Governments in this country, are obviously the regular channels for transmission to the Court of Directors, of statements of any real hardships which the officers may suffer; and his Lordship is confident that they will always be received with great attention, and that every proper exertion will be made to afford redress, by the Honourable Court.

Lord Cornwallis is happy to embrace this opportunity to declare, that the late marks of favour which His Majesty has thought proper to confer upon the officers in the service of the Honourable Company, have given him the most sincere pleasure; and that it has been highly satisfactory to him to be a witness of the just sense of gratitude, which is generally entertained of the value of them by the officers of this establishment.

His Lordship also thinks it proper to add his assurance to the officers of the Bengal army, that from knowing a large proportion of them to be men of distinguished merit, as well in their professions, as in their private characters as gentlemen, he shall always feel himself warmly concerned in the support of their just pretensions; and will be highly gratified by any occurrence that can tend to promote their interest and satisfaction.

28. (*M. C. 5th August*, 1779.) Resolved, that the following regulations be observed, in addition to the Articles of War, viz. that upon the death of a commissioned officer, or soldier, unless the deceased have an heir at age, on the spot, or hath by will appointed an executor of hand, to discharge the trust, the commanding-officer of the regiment or company, shall cause the effects of the deceased to be sold at public outcry, at such time as the commanding-officer of the corps shall appoint, on giving the customary notice thereof; and out of the produce of the effects of the deceased, to pay forthwith the funeral charges, and all just debts due from the deceased, and to make up and sign an account of the same, in which no commission is to be charged, which account, after certifying them to be just, shall be deposited by the commanding-officer of the regiment or company, for the use of the heirs, in the secretary's office; and the balance due to them, is to be immediately paid, for their benefit, into the Company's cash.

29. (*ibid.*) Resolved, that the following regulations, for the office of surveyor-general, be observed.

That he furnish surveyors employed in different parts of the country, with orders and instructions.

All surveyors, sent with detachments, to receive their instructions from the surveyor-general, for the better attaining the necessary and desired information.

He will compile such routes and observations as may be made, reduce and insert them in his general plan.

To supply the Commander-in-chief with such routes as he may deem necessary, for the better information of detachments under orders of march.

To furnish the Board and Commander-in-chief with alphabetical lists, and military descriptions of the roads through India, specifying the distance from each town, and observations in the roads, forts, and passages of the rivers, in the different months of the year; with the boats and materials for embarkation procurable in the neighbourhood; proper places for encampment, for wood and water; market places for grain and bullocks; natural strength of the ground, and advantageous posts of encampment for detachments, from a battalion to a brigade, for the direction of a detachment or an army on service.

That the surveyor-general shall not furnish, upon pain of suspension or dismission from his office, to any person whatever, copies of any maps or plans of the country, and posts, march, routes, or information, relating to the surface of the country, without an order, in writing, from the Board, or Commander-in-chief; that he require from the surveyors who have acted under him, all original plans and surveys of the different countries, in which they may have been employed; with a declaration in writing, on honour, under their hands, that they have not detained any of the original materials of which they were compiled; that he be responsible for the assistants in his office, so far, that he employ none without large security for their fidelity.

That the surveyor-general make quarterly returns to the Board, specifying the different plans in his possession; as also the progress he has made, in forming new ones; such returns shall also specify what surveyors

ors are employed under him, on what duty, and where the progreſs reſpectively made by them, their fitneſs for the ſervice, and the good or bad execution of the plans furniſhed by them.

Reſolved, that the ſurveyor-general obey all orders from the Governor-general, and that he continue to receive his inſtructions for ſurveys, from the Governor-general, as heretofore.

(*M. C. 9th June*, 1780.) The Board have thought proper to direct it to be publiſhed in general orders, that the ſurveyors be called in, during the three rainy months, viz. from the 15th of June to the 15th of September.

30. (*M. C. 12th April*, 1780. *G. L. 27th May*, 1779. *Par.* 58.) It is our expreſs command, that no European (covenanted ſervants of the Company excepted) be henceforth permitted, either in time of peace or war, to view or inſpect any of the fortifications, defences, docks, or arſenals, at your ſettlements, on any account or pretence whatſoever; nor ſhall any perſon be ſuffered to make any drawing, or make any plan of any public work, fortification, or dock-yard, without licence in writing, from the Governor, for the time being firſt obtained for that purpoſe.

31. (*M. C. 4th January*, 1788.) Reſolved, that after the 1ſt of March next, no perſons in the civil or military ſervice of the Company, ſhall be allowed to proceed from the Company's provinces beyond Buxar, without the Governor-general's paſs to be produced to the commanding-officer at that poſt, unleſs ſuch perſons are under orders; which ſhall appear either in the Gazette, or by an official ſignature, to proceed to the ſtations beyond that place; or unleſs they ſhould be returning to their ſtations, after the expiration of leave of abſence.—The ſame orders reſpect Europeans in general, who are not in the ſervice of the Company.

(*G. O. 14th January*, 1788.) All officers, military ſurgeons, and other perſons, belonging to the army, proceeding from the preſidency to ſtations beyond Buxar, in conſequence of the minutes of council of the 4th inſtant, are to apply to the adjutant-general, for an authenticated copy of the order on which they proceed; and when from one of the intermediate ſtations, to the commanding-officer thereof.

32. (*M. C. 7th February*, 1787.) The Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, having entered into a convention with the government of Frederickſnagore, on the 13th of December, 1786, for the mutual reſtitution of deſerters, the following articles of it are publiſhed in general orders:

That all deſerters from the military ſervice, and from the ſhips and other veſſels of the ſaid contracting parties, whether Europeans or natives, who may take ſhelter within their factories, as alſo in ſhips or veſſels of either nation, ſhall be delivered up to the party to whom ſuch deſerters ſhall reſpectively belong, on this condition, viz. That all ſuch deſerters ſhall receive a free and entire pardon and remiſſion for, or on account of ſuch deſertion; the performance of which condition is ſolemnly agreed on by both parties.

That neither party ſhall afford countenance or protection to ſuch deſerters from the other, but ſhall, as far as their reſpective laws empower them, prevent ſuch deſerters

ferters from harbouring or concealing themselves in any of the settlements, of either party, within the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, and shall exercise such authority as they legally may, for the purpose of apprehending such deserters, and restoring them to the party to which they belong, on the condition mentioned in the first paragraph of this convention.

That when, and so often as it shall be required, by either party, strict search and scrutiny shall be made for the discovery of any such deserters as either party may have reason to suspect, have concealed and sheltered themselves, from the date of this agreement, within the settlements of the other; and being found, they shall forthwith be restored to the party claiming them. And as often as it shall come to the knowlege of either of the contracting parties, that deserters from the other have taken refuge or concealed themselves as aforesaid, immediate notice shall be given to the party to whom such deserters shall belong.

(G. O. 15th February, 1787.) Whenever there may be reason to suppose that any deserters from His Majesty's troops, or from the European or native corps of the Company's army, have taken refuge within the jurisdiction of any of the factories dependant on the government of Frederickſnagore, or in any of the Danish ships or vessels, the commanding-officers of the stations from whence the desertions happen, are to make requisition of the surrender of the deserters, to the resident of the factory or commander of the ship, in which they may be suspected to have concealed themselves; and this application is to be accompanied with a particular description of the persons deserted.

(M. C. 18th April, 1788.) The allowance of 100 sonaut rupees granted by the resolutions of the Board, under date 9th of April, 1770, for the apprehension of every European deserter, is to be passed hereafter by the military-auditor-general, without reference to the Board, on a certificate from the town-major, brigade-major, or other public officer, that the person apprehended has been convicted before a court martial of desertion.

The Governor-general in Council, thinks proper to correct an idea which seems to prevail, that a commanding officer has a claim to the whole or any part of this allowance.—He considers it the duty of every officer to detect deserters, without any participation in this reward, which should be distributed only amongst the non-commissioned officers and privates, whether European or native, or other persons, instrumental in apprehending, or whose information may be the means of detecting deserters; and orders, therefore, that the distribution of this reward, be made by the president of the court martial, before which a deserter is convicted, and to be drawn and applied for these purposes only, by the town-major, brigade-major, or other public officer of a corps or station.

(G. O. 29th August, 1788.) As it may be more convenient to try soldiers, who absent themselves from their corps, before regimental courts martial, for being absent without leave, than to assemble general courts martial to try them for desertion; the practice is allowed of; and in all such cases, if it shall have happened, that the soldiers have

have been seized by zemindars, or others, on promise of reward for apprehending them, the officer commanding at the station shall make particular enquiry concerning it; and if he shall be fully satisfied that the person who seized, or the informer, did act in consequence of promise of reward on conviction; and if he shall also be satisfied that the prisoner would have been convicted of desertion if he had been tried by a general court martial, the commanding-officer shall certify his belief and enquiry, and recommend granting the reward; and all such certificates shall be laid before the Commander-in-chief for his sanction, and under it be passed.

33. *(M. C. 12th November, 1779.)* Resolved, that orders be sent to the master-attendant, prohibiting the pilots from carrying any vessels out of the river, until the ship under charge shall have been brought to at Injelee, and undergone a search there by an officer from the garrison; and such deserters, if any are discovered on board, as shall be pointed out to the pilot, delivered up to the officer.—That the officer be provided with a general order, addressed to the commanders of all vessels subject to the Company's authority, directing them to assist the officer in searching the ship, and to restore such men as he shall declare to belong to the military service; nor shall the pilot take further charge of the ship, until he shall have received a certificate in writing from the officer, of the ship's having undergone the search, agreeable to his instructions.

34. *(G. O. 4th March, 1789.)* In consequence of a representation to the Governor-general in Council, that boats belonging to gentlemen of the army, and others, continue to pass Manjee, and proceed into the district of Benares without rowannahs, which subjects them to be stopped and searched at the custom-houses in that zemindary; it is directed, that officers and other gentlemen attached to the army, do, previously to their entering the zemindary of Benares, take out rowannahs for their budgerows and baggage boats, from the Company's custom-house at Manjee. They are also directed, when not present themselves, to instruct persons who may proceed in charge of their boats, to apply for similar passes, which the collector of the customs at Manjee will grant them duty free, unless the boats should, besides baggage and necessaries, contain goods or merchandize, on which duties are to be levied by the established regulations.

35, *(M. C. 20th June, 1785.)* Ordered, that the chokeydars on the river stations above Chinsurah, be directed to examine all boats on their passage down, and apprehend such persons as may appear to be deserters from the Honourable Company's military; and that orders for this purpose be sent to the committee of revenue, and comptroller of customs.

36. *(G. O. 27th November, 1772.)* Numerous complaints having been made, that the hircarahs in the service of the Honourable Company, stationed on the roads, for the purpose of forwarding the public dispatches, are frequently taken by force from their stations, by officers passing through the provinces, but more especially on the road between Calcutta and Moorshedabad, being compelled to furnish provisions and other necessaries—to serve as guides and coolies; and often beat and otherwise ill treated.

It is now declared, that if any officer, soldier, or retainer to a camp, shall be found guilty of offending herein, after the publication of this order, they will be punished according to the nature of their offence, by the judgment of a general court martial.

37. (*G. O. 6th Feb.* 1773.) It is ordered, that no officer whatever shall erase any general orders, once issued, from the orderly book of the brigade or corps, or any part of it, under his command; nor the brigade-major or adjutant, or other person, entrusted with the charge of the orderly book, shall suffer this order to be infringed, without reporting it to the Commander-in-chief, through their respective commanding-officers, on pain of being dismissed from his office, and incurring the penalty which shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court martial, for disobedience of orders.

38. (*G. O. 9th June*, 1789.) It being well known to the Commander-in-chief, that many of the native officers and sepoys are proprietors of lands in the soubah of Bahar, and his Lordship being particularly desirous that their right should not be exposed to injury, either from a want of knowledge of such measures of Government as intimately concern them, or on account of absence, caused by their military situations, has thought proper, independent of the general notice which they will receive, through the medium of the civil officers in the district, to adopt this further mode, through the channel of their respective commanding-officers, of informing all such of the native officers and sepoys, as are proprietors of land in soubah Bahar, that the collectors of the several divisions, in that province, have been instructed to form a settlement of the rents, receivable by Government, with the immediate proprietors of the soil, for ten years certain, on fair and moderate terms; and, in order that they may avail themselves of this communication, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that all officers commanding battalions of native infantry, make the same as generally known to the men in their corps as possible; and that they receive such petitions and representations, as may be tendered by the native officers and sepoys, on this head, and transmit the same to the revenue collectors in Bahar, together with the proper credentials from the petitioners, enabling and authorizing such persons as they may nominate, to attend the collectors, on their part, to settle their revenue, and to do all other necessary acts.

The officers commanding the battalions of native infantry, from which the detachment of volunteers for Bencoolen are formed, are desired to cause the foregoing information to be given to the families of such of the native officers and sepoys gone on that service, as may have remained under their protection; or in the event of their not having left any representatives with the battalions, to send to the collectors, any information which they may be in possession of, regarding such of the abovementioned native officers and sepoys, as have landed property in the several districts within the soubah of Bahar.

39. Form of a discharge from the service, for a non-commissioned-officer or private.

By the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Governor-general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, Commander-in-chief, &c. &c. &c.

This is to certify, that the bearer hereof, Jeane Haberline, matross, is discharged from

from the — brigade of artillery on the Honourable Company's Bengal eſtabliſhment, having firſt received a full, juſt, and true account of all his pay, arrears of pay, clothing and all other demands, from the ſaid Company, from the time of his firſt enliſting into their ſervice to this preſent date, as appears by their receipt on the other ſide.

Given under my hand, at Fort William, in Bengal, this — day of ——.

To all officers, civil and military
whom it may concern,

Entered in the town-major's office,

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-general.

N. B. The underwritten certificate appears on the back of the diſcharge.

I acknowledge to have received from the Honourable Company, a full and true account of all my pay, arrears of pay, clothing, and all other demands from the ſaid Company, from the time of my firſt enliſting into their ſervice, to this preſent date.

Witneſs my hand, this — day of ——.

In preſence of

40. (*M. C. 22d January*, 1785.) The Governor-general in Council direct, that their thanks be expreſſed in general orders to Colonel Pearſe and the European officers, and to the native officers and privates of the ſeveral corps compoſing the detachment lately returned from the Carnatic, for their gallant behaviour and uſeful ſervices in the defence of the Company's territories in the Carnatic, during the courſe of a long and unequal war; as a laſting mark of their approbation, they beſtow on each of the ſepoy regiments a pair of honorary ſtandards; on each of the ſubadars a gold medal; on each of the jemadars a ſilver one, with ſuch device, motto and inſcription, as ſhall be judged applicable to the occaſion; and medals of the ſame ſort to the native officers of the golandauze company; alſo ſimilar badges of inferior value to each of the non-warrant officers and privates, that have ſerved with the detachment from the commencement of the expedition to its return into the provinces.

The Governor-general in Council further direct, in acknowledgment of the ſervices of the two great detachments which have ſerved in the late war in the Carnatic, and in the weſt of India, an additional pay of two rupees per month, be granted to each non-commiſſioned-officer and private of the European corps, and one rupee per month to each non-warrant officer and private of the native corps compoſing thoſe detachments, who were originally attached to the ſame in their march to their reſpective deſtinations, and returned with them.

(*M. C. 26th January*, 1785.) Agreed, that the Commander-in-chief be requeſted to ſignify to the Board, the names of the officers who have ſerved in the Carnatic and Bombay detachments, that they may be entered on record for ſuch future marks of the favour of Government, as the rules of the ſervice will admit of.

41. (*G. O. 23d July*, 1790.) It having been repreſented to the Governor-general in Council, in the revenue department, that the practice of claiming exemptions from the payment of duties on the tranſportation of firewood from the Bowanypore Beltola, on the plea of its being for the public ſervice, is liable to much abuſe, and occaſions a great diminution in that branch of the revenue; and the Governor-general in Coun-

cil

cil having in consequence resolved, that no exemption of duty shall be allowed on firewood for the public service: it is therefore directed, that persons who may have occasion to provide firewood on account of the public military service, and who heretofore had the privilege of an exemption from duties, shall cease to claim that exemption, and pay the usual duties to the persons authorized to receive them.

42. *(G. O. 6th July, 1790.)* It is to be considered as a standing order, that troops to whom cots are delivered in good condition, shall be obliged to keep them in repair at their own expence, during the time they remain at the station where the cots are delivered; and commanding officers of corps are required to enforce this regulation in such manner as they may deem most eligible and effectual.

43. *(G. O. 17th February, 1790.)* In order to confine the charge for extra gram for bullocks employed with the artillery at practice, to such a number only as shall be required for use; it is directed, that no greater proportion of ordnance shall be carried out by the artillery from any of the stations of the army to the practice ground, than may be necessary for carrying on the practice with, and that the cattle employed on those occasions be only in proportion thereto.

44. *(G. O. 8th January, 1790.)* It is to be considered as a standing order, that no officer or other person under the authority of the commanding-officer of the military stations in the Vizier's dominions, is to be permitted to go beyond the provinces of the Vizier, either upon an excursion of pleasure or of private business, without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-chief.

SECTION XXIII.

MUSTERS.

(M. C. 16th June, 1786.) Read the 3d section of the articles of war entitled musters.

In addition to, and in explanation of, this article, the following regulations respecting musters are to be observed.

1. Musters shall be taken on the 1st of every month, or as soon after that day as possible for the preceeding month.

2. The battalions of European artillery and European infantry, shall be mustered by companies, in the following manner:

The muster review-rolls of each company shall be made out according to a form that shall be communicated; it is to contain the names of every man, who has been on the strength of the company, between muster, and muster, and shall have the following certificate annexed to it, which shall be signed by the officer commanding the

the company, and counterſigned by the officer commanding the battalion of artillery or infantry.

I do hereby certify, that the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men, together with the caſuals of this company, where effective for the whole or intermediate time, during this muſter, as ſet down againſt their reſpective names.

All thoſe that are abſent are effective, and have the reaſons aſſigned againſt their names.

The muſter is to be taken by the commanding officer on the ſpot, or by ſuch other officers as he ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, who ſhall atteſt the review roll of every company, in the following words:

I do declare, that I ſaw, at the time of making or taking the within muſter, ſuch commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men, as are borne upon this roll, and not returned, abſent, or otherwiſe accounted for.

3. The laſcars attached to the companies of European artillery, are to be muſtered with, and included on the review rolls of their reſpective companies.

They will, of courſe, be drawn for in the abſtracts of the companies with which they are muſtered.

4. *(ibid.)* The native infantry are to be muſtered, by battalions, in the following manner:

The muſter or review-rolls of each battalion of ſepoys, including the eſtabliſhment of laſcars and artificers, ſhall be made out according to a form which ſhall be preſcribed; it is to contain the name of every man who has been on the ſtrength of the battalion between muſter and muſter, and ſhall have the following certificate annexed to it, which ſhall be ſigned by the commanding officer of the battalion.

I do hereby certify, that the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men, laſcars, artificers and people of all denominations, together with the caſuals of this battalion, were effective for the whole or intermediate time during this muſter, as ſet down againſt their reſpective names; all thoſe that are abſent are effective, and have the reaſons aſſigned againſt their names.

The muſter is to be taken by the commanding officer on the ſpot, or ſuch field officers of the ſepoy corps, as he ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, who ſhall atteſt the review-roll of every battalion in the following words:

I do declare that I ſaw, at the time of making or taking the within muſter, ſuch commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officer, and private men, laſcars, and people of all denominations, as are borne upon this roll, and are not returned, abſent, or otherwiſe accounted for.

5. *(ibid.)* The muſter or review-rolls of roſallahs *(now regiments)* of cavalry, are to be made out, and the muſters taken in the ſame manner, as preſcribed for the native infantry, and either by the commanding officer on the ſpot, or ſuch other officer as he ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, who ſhall ſign the ſame certificate as preſcribed for officers taking the muſter of battalions of the native infantry.

6. *(ibid.)* The muſter-rolls of the train artificers, ſhall have the ſame certificates as above preſcribed annexed to it, which certificate, ſhall be ſigned by the commanding

ing officer of artillery, to which ſuch artificers are attached, and the muſter of them is to be taken by the commanding-officer on the ſpot, or ſuch other officer as he ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, who ſhall ſign a certificate, correſponding with that which is preſcribed for officers taking the muſters of battalions of native infantry.

The muſter-roll of laſcars and artificers belonging to the ſeveral quarter-maſters, ſhall be ſigned by the reſpective quarter-maſters, and the muſter of them taken in the ſame manner, in every particular as preſcribed in the preceeding article for the artificers attached to the artillery.

7. (*ibid.*) The companies of European invalids are to be muſtered, as nearly as poſſible, according to the ſame form and in the ſame manner as preſcribed for the companies of European infantry.

The diviſion of invalid ſepoys and the body of reformed native ſupernumerary officers are to be muſtered, as nearly as poſſible, according to the manner preſcribed for the battalion of native infantry.

8. (*ibid.*) The ſeveral muſter-rolls are to be tacked to the abſtract of each company, battalion, roſſallah, &c. for the payment of which, they ſhall be vouchers.

9. When a battalion of ſepoys or other corps is on detachment, and too diſtant from its brigade or proper ſtation, to be muſtered by an officer from thence, ſuch battalion or corps is to be muſtered by the commanding-officer of it, or ſenior officer ſerving with it.

When a company or more of European artillery or infantry is detached, the muſter or review roll of ſuch company or companies, is to be made out according to the form referred to in Article 2d and 3d; and the muſter is to be taken in the ſame manner as preſcribed in thoſe articles, for the muſtering of the European artillery and infantry battalion; excepting that in this caſe the counterſignature of the commanding-officer of the battalion, muſt of neceſſity be diſpenſed with.

10. (*ibid.*) The draught and carriage bullocks of the army, and the elephants ſupplied by contract, for the carriage of the camp equipage of the European battalions and the bell tents and ſerjeants' tents of the ſepoy corps, ſhall be reviewed monthly; and the different returns are to be ſigned by the quarter-maſter and brigade-major for the ſepoy corps, and by the quarter-maſter and adjutant for the European battalions; or where there is no brigade-major or quarter-maſter preſent, by the adjutant or other public officers, and to be counterſigned by the commanding-officer of the battalion, brigade, ſtation, or detachment; or, in his abſence, by the ſenior officer preſent at muſter.

The review-roll of the elephants and bullocks, ſhall ſpecify their ſtature, age, condition, whether fit or unfit for ſervice, the condition of their pads, harneſs, number of elephants or bullocks attached to each corps, the number ſupernumerary, deficient, abſent on ſervice, where, or by whoſe orders, ſince what time, under whoſe charge, when laſt muſtered, and by whom, when joined from command, the number that ſhall have died, or been ſupplied in the courſe of the month, with the date of all the above occurrences, reſpectively.

11. (*ibid.*) The muſter or review returns of the boats, are to be ſigned by the commiſſary or deputy-commiſſary of ordnance at the

the ſtation, or other perſon under whoſe charge they are, and ſhall ſpecify the number of each denomination attached to the ſtation, their burthen, equipage, and condition; the number, abſent, on ſervice, on what and where, and to be counterſigned by the commanding-officer of the brigade or ſtation, or ſenior officer preſent at muſter.

12. *(ibid.)* Brigade-majors or adjutants to corps, whether cavalry, artillery, European or native infantry, are to furniſh review-rolls, in which muſt be ſpecified, the field officers and ſtaff commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned not included on the ſtrength of companies, as well as the non-effective ſtaff attached to the reſpective corps, particularizing occurrences and caſualties, and certifying the review-rolls, as directed in article 4th.

(G. O. 31ſt Auguſt, 1782.) It is directed, that in future monthly review-rolls of the field officers and ſtaff of each brigade and detachment of the army, be given in, or tranſmitted, ſigned by the brigade-major or other public officer, to their reſpective pay-maſters, ſpecifying thoſe preſent and abſent, appointed and not joined, with the date of their abſence, appointment, and joining; and all caſualties as laid down in the regulations of 1779, under the head of muſters; which the pay-maſters are to tranſmit with their monthly accounts, to the office of the commiſſary-general.

13. *(M. C. 9th May,* 1785.) The military pay-maſter-general having repreſented to the Board, the propriety of being furniſhed with a true valuation of ſundry ſtock belonging to the Honourable Company,

Ordered, that a muſter and valuation of their elephants, budgerows, boats, camels, bullocks, and horſes, at the different ſtations, be taken by a committee of officers appointed for that expreſs purpoſe.

Ordered, alſo, that it be made a ſtanding rule, that a muſter and valuation be in like manner taken, annually, on the 30th April.

(G. O. 11th May, 1787.) The reports of the committee, which by the Minutes of Council of the 9th May, 1785, are directed to be annually aſſembled, for the purpoſe of muſtering and valuing the Company's boats, elephants, camels, bullocks, and horſes, at the different ſtations of the army, are in future to be ſent to the pay-maſter-general, for whoſe information they are intended, inſtead of the adjutant-general's office.

Monthly

14. Monthly Muſter Review-Roll, of the — company of the — battalion of —, commanded by Captain A. B. as taken at ——— the —— day of ——— 17—.

Commiſſioned Officers.	On duty, On command,	A. B. Captain. C. D. Lieutenant. E. F. Enſign.

Was on foreign ſervice.		Serjeants.	Was on foreign ſervice.		Corporals.	Was on foreign ſervice.		Drummers.
Ditto.	G. H. Diſcharged 10th ult. I. K. On Command, - L. M. Promoted, - - N. O.		Ditto,	P. Q. On command, - R. S. Sick, - - - T. U. Promoted and included among the ſerjt. V. W.		Ditto.	Sick, - - - H. Y. - - - - - Z. Z. - - - - - - -	

Was on foreign ſervice.		Was on foreign ſervice.		
Ditto,	B. H D. B. Sick, - - - - - L. O. G. N. Sick, - - - - H. V.		T. S On command, - - I. M. Ditto, - - - - - N. F. Abſent by leave, - L. G H. A.	Diſcharged, time expired 10th ult. - - - - - - - - R. K. Struck off to ſupernumeraries, by G. O. 8th ult. - - - - - P. V. Renewed for infantry battalion 15th ult. - - - - - - - F. F. Deſerted 17th ult. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - R. S. Died 18th ult. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - T. W.
Ditto,	I. K On duty, - - - - P. O.	European Women, H. V. M.		

I do hereby certify that the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers and private men, together with the caſuals of this company, were effective for the whole or intermediate time during this muſter, as ſet down againſt their reſpective names; all thoſe that are abſent are effective and have the reaſons aſſigned againſt their reſpective names.

A. B.
Captain.

Proof Table.	Captain.	Lieut.	Enſign.	Serjeant.	Corporals	Drum.	Privates.	European women.
Preſent at muſter, - -	1	—	—	1	1	1	58	1
On command, - - -	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—
On duty, - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sick, - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Abſent by leave. - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Non effective caſuals, -	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
Total names on the roll.	1	1	1	3	3	2	68	1

(The undermentioned certificate is to be on the back of the roll, and to be signed by the officer who musters the troops.)

I do declare that I saw at the time of making or taking the within muster, such commissioned, non-commissioned officers, private men, and people of all denominations, as are borne upon this roll, and are not returned or otherwise accounted for.

ON THE BACK OF THE ROLL.

The following certificate is to be granted by the officers commanding companies, for the guidance of the contractor.

Four Europeans entitled to full batta for the whole month, being on command.

The remainder of the company to full batta for 18 days, having arrived in cantonments off a march on the 18th.

SECTION XXIV.

NATIVE CORPS.

1. *(G. O. 9th March, 1786.)* The native officers of the sepoy corps are in future to be denominated commissioned and non-commissioned officers, instead of warrant and non-warrant.

2. *(M. C. 7th May, 1781.)* The Board have been pleased to resolve on the following regulations for the sepoy corps, and to direct that they be published in general orders:

That an European adjutant shall be allowed to each regiment of sepoys;—that this post shall be filled by a subaltern officer:

That it shall be the duty of this officer to keep the regimental books and records, particularly a roll-book, in which is to be inserted the name of every man enlisted and enrolled upon the strength of the regiment, agreeable to the form that will be delivered to him for this purpose.

That this book shall be delivered over, signed by every adjutant upon his removal, to his successor, from whom he is to take a receipt for it, together with the other books and records belonging to his office.

(M. C. 3d August, 1779.) Besides the rolls of the men's names in the battalion, ordered to be kept by the commanding-officers, it is ordered, that every captain or officer commanding a battalion of sepoys, do keep in their possession a statement of the length of

of ſervice of the warrant-officers, havildars, naicks, and ſepoys, in their reſpective battalions, according to the following form:

The—battalion of ſepahis,

Stations,			Length of ſervice, Y. M.
1	commandant	of	15 0
3		of	10 8
2		of	9 8
12	jemadars	of	8
10		of	6
4		of	5 4
12	havildars	of	6 7
10		of	5
4		of	5 10
20	naicks	of	4
3		of	3 9
5		of	3 4
8		of	3
180	ſepoys	of	2 8
300		of	6 8
130		of	4
100		of	2 2

The officers are to be punctually careful that this roll be kept up, an annual copy of which ſhall be lodged with the commanding-officer of the brigade.

In the roll of the battalion containing the names of the ſubadars, jemadars, havildars, naicks, and ſepoys, the time of their firſt enliſting into the ſervice, when diſcharged and what battalion they ſerved in, when reſtored, their age and country, are to be particularly ſpecified oppoſite their reſpective names.

3. (*M. C. 7th May*, 1781.) That the regiments may appear uniform, the majors commandant, or commanding-officers, ſhall furniſh the non-warrant officers and ſepoys with a uniform turban, cumberband, pair of jingheers, and tourah, each, at the ſame time that their new coats are ſerved out to them; for which a ſtoppage of 5 rupees ſhall be made from their pay, in the months of October, November, and December, viz. 1½ rupees for the firſt two months, and 2 rupees for the third month.—The warrant-officers are to provide themſelves with regimental turbans, &c.

That it ſhall be expreſsly forbid for any other ſtoppages to be made, than what are ſpecified in theſe regulations, by any officer, or perſon, from the ſepoys, for clothing, articles of dreſs or half-mounting, except in the caſe of any articles being loſt, worn out, or made away with, and that the ſepoys will not replace them themſelves, when they are to be authoriſed in regimental orders.

4. (*ibid.*) That when vacancies happen for warrant or non-warrant officers in the ſeveral regiments, they ſhall be filled up immediately by promotion, agreeable to the following mode:

That when a vacancy falls in any company for a naick, it ſhall be reported by the ſubaltern of the company to the captain of the battalion, who ſhall recommend the moſt deſerving ſepoy in that company (preference being always given to length of ſervice, where merit is equal) to the major commandant, or the officer commanding the regiment, to fill it; who, if he approves of the recommendation of ſuch ſepoy, his appointment ſhall be publiſhed in regimental orders.

That the ſame mode ſhall be obſerved in the promotion of naicks to fill up the vacancies of havildars; but when it ſhall ſo happen that there are not any naicks in the company, in which a vacancy falls, of ſufficient merit to entitle him to preferment, the moſt deſerving man of his rank ſhall be ſelected from

from some other company for the appointment.

That when a vacancy happens for a jemadar, the captain shall report it to the major commandant, who shall recommend by letter, through the channel of the commanding-officer of the sepoy corps, the most deserving havildar in the battalion (describing his length of service and particular pretensions) to the colonel, or commanding-officer of the brigade, to fill it; who, if he approves of such recommendation, shall order a warrant to be made for him, and publish his appointment in brigade orders.

That the same mode shall be observed in recommending and appointing a jemadar to supply the vacancy of a subadar;—due attention being paid in both cases to seniority and length of service.

That when a battalion of a regiment shall be detached, the captain, or commanding-officer, shall have the power to promote non-warrant officers; but no officer commanding a detachment less than a battalion, shall be invested with the authority; but he may, when the service requires it, appoint non-warrant officers to act, and recommend them to the major commandant, or officer commanding the regiment, for his confirmation.

(M. C. 11th October, 1785.) Resolved, that all warrants to native officers be, in future, signed by the Commander-in-chief; and that the several colonels of brigades do make a return to the Commander-in-chief, of all native warrant officers in their respective brigades, specifying the age, cast, length of service, and place of birth of each, together with the date of warrant.

(G. O. 28th April, 1789.) It is to be considered as a standing order, that promotions to the rank of jemadar are not to be made in battalions of sepoys, in which all the supernumeraries of that rank shall have been disposed of, whilst there remain supernumeraries in any of the battalions of the same brigade; when a vacancy, therefore, happens for a jemadar, in a battalion in which there is no supernumerary, the officer commanding the brigade, to which he belongs, will fill it up, by transferring to that battalion, whether on detachment or not, a supernumerary from one of the other battalions.

(M. C. 7th May, 1781.) That the majors of brigade shall keep a register of all warrant-officers to whom warrants are granted in their respective brigades, with an abstract of the reasons urged by the major commandant, or commanding-officers, for their promotion.

(G. O. 18th September, 1788.) The adjutants and quarter-masters to the brigades of native infantry, are directed to keep a register of all havildars promoted to the rank of jemadar, and all jemadars promoted to the rank of subadar, in the different battalions belonging to their respective brigades, from the first of June last inclusive; copies of which register are to be forwarded to the adjutant-general's office every three months. Such promotions as have happened since the above period, to be immediately notified, and in future, regularly as they occur, to the several pay-masters, who are directed to make the several stoppages, authorised by the military regulations of 1780, in such cases viz. —from a subadar St. Rs. 26 —from a jemadar St. Rs. 6 8, being half a month's pay of their respective ranks, as fees for their commissions.

Similar stoppages are to be made from the native

native commiſſioned officers of cavalry or artillery, who are promoted on or ſince the 1ſt day of June laſt, viz.—from a firſt jemadar St. Rs. 50, a ſecond jemadar 20, and from a ſerang of artillery St. Rs. 5-8.

The regiſter to theſe promotions to be kept by commanding - officers of regiments of cavalry, and the adjutants to the battalions of artillery.

(G. O. 14th November, 1788.) On account of ſome difficulties which have been repreſented to have attended the preſent mode of keeping the regiſter of promotions of native officers of artillery,—that duty is to be conducted in future as colonel Pearſe ſhall think proper to direct; but copies of the regiſter are to be tranſmitted by the brigade-major of artillery, to the adjutant-general's office, at the periods mentioned in the general orders of the 18th of September laſt.

(G. O. 18th September, 1788.) Native officers who loſe their commiſſions, except on actual ſervice, and apply for others, are to pay the above fees, which are to remain in the hands of the paymaſters, and to be accounted for by them, in ſuch manner as the Commander-in-chief ſhall hereafter direct, through his military ſecretary, for the adjutant-general to the Bengal troops.

5. *(M. C. 7th May, 1781.)* That no warrant nor non-warrant officers ſhall be diſmiſſed from the ſervice, but by the ſentence of a court martial, or ſpecial order of the Board or Commander-in-chief.

6. *(ibid.)* That majors commandant and commanding-officers of regiments, ſhall have authority to diſmiſs ſepoys, who, from inattention or otherwiſe, ſhall be found unfit men to be continued in the ſervice.

That no non-warrant officer or ſepoy, ſhall be puniſhed but by the ſentence of a court martial, except in caſes where an immediate example is neceſſary to be made, and when delays may be attended with dangerous conſequence to the ſervice.

7. *(ibid.)* That ſuch parts of the Articles of War as relate to mutiny and deſertion, &c. ſhall be tranſlated into Perſian and Hindoſtan, and a copy delivered to the commanding-officer, which ſhall be read to the troops every month after muſter, or as often as it may be neceſſary.

8. *(ibid.)* That when any warrant-officer ſhall die, or be killed in the ſervice, the captain or commanding-officer of the battalion ſhall ſecure his effects, and direct an inventory thereof to be taken by a ſubaltern and two jemadars; which ſaid effects the captain, after diſcharging the debts of the deceaſed, will account for to his heir or heirs, declared by will, either written or verbal.

That a duplicate of the above will, counterſigned by the captain, ſhall be delivered to the major commandant, or officer commanding the regiment; and afterwards lodged as a record in the adjutant's office.

That when any non-warrant officer or ſepoy, ſhall die or be killed in the ſervice, the European ſubaltern officer commanding the company, ſhall direct an account to be taken of his effects, above his regimental cloathing, arms, and accoutrements, and diſcharging his debts, deliver the overplus to the repreſentatives of ſuch non-warrant officer or ſepoy.

That half a month's pay ſhall be drawn for native officers and ſepoys who ſhall die, on or before the 15th day of the month; and

and a full month's pay for those who shall happen to die after that period, to assist in defraying their funeral expences; and that the names of all such deceased native officers and sepoys shall be struck off the rolls of the companies to which they did belong, at the expiration of every month.

9. (*ibid.*) That the power of granting discharges to warrant officers, shall be vested in the colonels or commanding-officers of brigades only; but the majors commandant, or commanding-officers of regiments, shall have authority to give discharges to non-warrant officers and sepoys, after a regular application, and due notice being given by them of their desire to quit the service.

That no captain or commanding-officer of a battalion or company, shall discharge a man enrolled upon the strength of his battalion or company, whether from application or on any other account; but when any men may be found unfit for the service, they shall be reported to the commanding-officer of the regiment; who shall, in this case, order them to be struck off the rolls, and others entertained in their room.

That permission granted to warrant officers to quit the service, shall be published in brigade orders; and to non-warrant officers and sepoys, in the regimental orders of their respective corps, who shall beside be furnished with the usual written discharges.

(*G. O. 22d September*, 1788.) A doubt having arisen in consequence of the Commander-in-chief's signing the commissions of native officers, whether they may be allowed to resign the service without his previous sanction, it is to be understood, that such permission may be granted in the manner practiced heretofore, only requiring written applications; which are to be recorded by the adjutants of the battalions to which such native officers belong.

(*M. C. 7th May*, 1781.) That the commanding-officers of regiments shall be permitted in cantonments, fixed camps, or stations, to give leave of absence to the native officers and sepoys, belonging to their respective regiments; but that this indulgence shall not be granted for more than one month, nor extend to more than three warrant officers from each battalion, and four non-warrant officers and sepoys from each company, at any one time, without the express approbation of the colonel, or commanding-officer of the brigade, station, or detachment, where the troops may be serving.

That when the regiment shall be employed upon any actual service, no leave of absence shall be granted by any commanding-officer, to any native officer or sepoy under his command, except in cases of the most urgent necessity, and with the permission of the commander of the army or detachment.

That when a battalion, or two, three, or more companies shall be detached, the captain, or commanding-officer (excepting upon actual service) shall have the power of granting leave of absence to the native officers and sepoys under his command, as is given to the commanding-officers of regiments; but the captains or commanding-officers of battalions shall at no other time be invested with this authority.

10. (*ibid.*) That the regiment shall be furnished with two stands of colours for each battalion, made up of the best China taffety,

taffety, that the size of each colour shall be seven feet wide, and six feet six inches deep on the pike.

That the pikes, from the top of the spear to the end of the ferrel, shall be ten feet; that the cords and taffels shall be crimson and gold.

That the first colours of each battalion, shall be the great union throughout; and the second, the colour of the facing of the regiment, (except those regiments faced with black) which shall have a white field, with the union in the upper canton.

That the number of the regiment shall be embroidered in gold Roman letters, within a wreathe in the centre of the middle colour of each battalion, agreeable to a drawing which will be delivered to each brigade.

That 400 sonaut rupees shall be allowed to the officer commanding the regiment, for making up the colours of each battalion of their respective regiments.

That the regiments be furnished with the usual number of camp colours, made of bunting, 18 inches square, of the colour of the facing of the regiment; with the number of the regiment fixed upon them: the poles to be seven feet six inches long, except those for the quarter and rear guards, which are to be nine feet.

11. *(ibid.)* That as nothing can be of more consequence, than having a proper care taken of the sick, it shall be made a standing order, for the sick of each regiment to be put under the charge of the surgeons, attached to, or serving with, the native corps, and attended by the native doctors belonging to their respective regiments under their inspection.

That the following stoppages be made by the subaltern officers commanding companies *(now commanding officers of battalions)* from the pay of each sick man, and paid at the beginning of every month, to the surgeons, for bazar medicines, &c. for the time they are under their care, viz.—from a subadar 4 annas, from a jemadar 3 annas, from a havildar or naick 2 annas, and from a sepoy 1 anna per diem.

That the surgeons shall give a receipt to the subalterns *(now commanding-officers of battalions)* for the amount of these stoppages, at the foot of a roll of the men's names, specifying the number of days, and the sum due, from each man of the respective companies.

That the sick may not be neglected or suffer from the remissness of the surgeons, the commanding-officers of regiments shall cause an European officer to visit them once a week, or oftener if necessary, who is to see that they are properly attended, hear and examine into all complaints, and make his report in writing in the usual manner.

That a native officer from each battalion shall also visit the sick of his respective battalion once a day, and make his report to the captain or commanding-officer. It is expected that the subaltern officers commanding companies will give attention to their sick, which humanity calls upon them to do, independent of its being a particular point of their duty.

That the senior surgeons having the charge of the native hospitals, shall make weekly reports, and also monthly returns, to the commanding-officer of the troops, of all the sick admitted and discharged, as well as the number remaining under their care at the end of each month.

12.

12. (*ibid.*) That the commanding-officers of brigades, stations, and detachments, shall direct their brigade-majors, or public officers, carefully to compare these returns of the several corps; and upon any difference being found in them, to examine into the cause of it.

13. (*M. C. 3d August*, 1779.) The good order and discipline of all troops is owing to the care the officers take to enforce it; the black sepoy officers are but too often remiss:—it is therefore recommended to the European officers, to enforce command and obedience amongst them, and endeavour, by encouragement and good treatment to the active, and by punishing the remiss, to make them keep good order and discipline among their sepoys, and to support them well in it. The European officers are to consider their preferment as derived from the attention they pay to the well disciplining and well ordering the sepoys, as this service is regarded equally as honourable and essential as the command of Europeans.

14. (*ibid.*) Sepoys are not to be made use of as peons on private business to attend the officers who command them. One of the non-warrant officers only (naick) shall attend the commanding-officer of each battalion or detachment, to carry orders to the battalion or detachment; and it is particularly required of the commanding-officers of brigades, and every commanding-officer, to see that these, and every other order respecting the sepoys, are punctually obeyed.

(*M. C. 26th May*, 1790.) Notwithstanding the prohibition of the Honourable the Governor-general and Council, under date the 7th of April, 1786, published in the Calcutta Gazette, against the practice in use amongst the banyans and other rich men of Calcutta, dressing some of their servants in, or nearly in the uniform of, the Honourable Company's sepoys and lascars, it is found that the custom still prevails to a greater extent than formerly, not only in Calcutta, but in the interior parts of the country, to the great terror of the common people, to the frequent exercise of unwarrantable power by the employers of such servants, and to the commission of acts of violence and oppression by the persons assuming this dress; the Governor-general in Council; in order entirely to suppress an abuse, which, besides the evils enumerated, brings odium on the Honourable Company's sepoys and lascars, has formed the following articles of regulation, and requires a strict obedience to them, from every person under the protection of this Government.

First. All persons, European and native, within the Company's provinces, which include the district of Benares, (excepting the vakeels of native powers) are positively forbid to dress any of their servants, either for the purpose of parade or business, in the uniform of the Honourable Company's sepoys or lascars, or in a dress so nearly approaching to that uniform, as to enable the persons wearing it, to impose themselves on the country people for sepoys and lascars.

Second. All natives, except those actually in the military service of the Company, or belonging to the vakeels of the native powers, are forbid to wear a dress similar to that mentioned in the 1st article.

Third. Collectors of districts, chiefs of factories, commercial and salt agents, magistrates and other Company's servants in official capacities, who are allowed establish-

bliſhments of peons or pikes, or who have occaſion to employ perſons of that deſcription, are prohibited from putting them in a military dreſs.

Fourth. Native officers and ſepoys, excepting ſubadars, jemadars, and ſerangs, even though in the ſervice of the Company, who may temporarily reſide, or have occaſion to travel in the interior parts of the country, unleſs employed in the public ſervice, are forbid to wear their uniform coats.

By the operation of the foregoing articles, the uſe of a military dreſs will be confined to natives in the military ſervice of the Company, (or to thoſe belonging to the vakeels of the native powers, and the interior parts of the country to ſuch of them only,) with the exception of the commiſſioned-officers in the 4th art. as may be employed on public duties, and to ſecure the full effect of theſe orders, the military commanding-officers of ſtations and detachments in the interior parts of the country, collectors of diſtricts, reſidents and magiſtrates, are hereby veſted with authority, and are required to deprive any man of a military dreſs, who ſhall preſume to wear one contrary to theſe regulations, unleſs it ſhall appear that ſuch man is in the ſervice of the Company, in which caſe if he be not employed on duty he is to be ſent to the corps to which he may belong, with a written complaint againſt him.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

In order to aſſiſt in giving effect to theſe regulations by preventing the diſperſion of the Company's uniform throughout the country, the following regulations are to be obſerved in the army:

Firſt. Whenever a commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned-officer, ſepoy, or laſcar, is diſcharged the ſervice, his coat is to be left with the corps.

Second. No non-commiſſioned-officer, ſepoy, or laſcar, going on leave of abſence, is to be allowed to take his coat with him.

The regulation which forbids the native troops from wearing their uniform, when temporarily reſiding, or occaſionally traveling in the interior parts of the country, is not to extend to the native commiſſioned-officers, viz. ſubadars, jemadars, and ſerangs, excepting in caſe of being diſcharged the ſervice, unleſs it ſhall be found that the allowance of indulging them to wear their coats when abſent from their corps, ſhall be abuſed by their aſſuming to themſelves any improper conſequence, or power, by means of their dreſs, in which event, the exemption granted out of reſpect to their rank and ſituation, muſt be withdrawn from the whole.

In order to ſecure the inhabitants of the country from moleſtation, or oppreſſion of ſingle ſepoys or ſmall parties of ſepoys, on the plea of providing for the wants of the officers, or other perſons with whom they be on duty, the following regulations are eſtabliſhed for orderlies and eſcorts.

Orderly ſepoys and laſcars are on no account to be made uſe of as peons and harcarahs, by attending an officer when he goes abroad, or by being employed on any private buſineſs, they are to be allowed to officers commanding ſtations, detachments, and corps, and to public officers for the purpoſe of carrying orders, and are to be confined to that duty alone; when officers, either ſtaff or others, have occaſion to go on public duty, to the parade, or to places where they may require their orderlies, they may ſend them on, or direct them to follow, ſo as to meet them

them at any appointed place; but they are not at any time to let them run before their palenkeens or horſes, or at any time mix with their ſowarie ſervants.

Military officers or other perſons, to whom eſcorts may be allowed when travelling through the country by land, or proceeding by water, are forbid to ſend ſepoys or laſcars into the villages, of the purpoſe of procuring any ſorts of proviſions, or of preſſing coolies or dandies; every town and village, upon proper application to the chief perſon in it, will, in conſequence of inſtructions from the ſeveral collectors to that end, furniſh ſuch aſſiſtance in the above points, as they may be capable of affording, and by that means render forcible and violent meaſures entirely unneceſſary.

(*G. O. 8th June*, 1790.) The commander-in-chief requeſts that the military officers whoſe ſituations may afford them opportunities, will give their utmoſt aſſiſtance towards carrying into effect the regulations of the Governor-general in Council of the 26th May laſt.

15. (*M. C. 3d Auguſt*, 1779.) No officer commanding a battalion of ſepoys on a frontier ſtation, ſhall detach either ſingly or in parties, for any purpoſe whatever, beyond their quarters (except when required on military ſervice) any part of the battalion under his command, without tranſmitting immediate notice thereof to the Commander-in-chief, and aſſigning his reaſon for ſo doing.

16. (*ibid.*) If any ſepoy wilfully or careleſsly looſes or ſpoils any of his arms or accoutrements, ſtoppages ſhall be made out of his pay, in ſuch monthly proportions, as the commanding-officer in the field or garriſon, ſhall think fit, not exceeding half his pay, at the following rates:

For a muſket, 20 rupees,
A bayonet, 2 ditto,
A ſling, 1 ditto,
A cartouch-box, 1 rupee,
A lock, 4 ditto,
A worm, 2 annas,
A pricker, 1 ditto.

17. (*ibid.*) It is hereby directed, that the commanders of battalions detached on the borders, do communicate all the information they receive to the different chiefs and reſidents of the diviſions where their battalions or parties may be ſtationed; and that ſuch officers do refer every vakeel or agent, who may at any time apply to them on an occaſion in which the intereſt of the ſtate may be concerned, in peace or war, to the chief of the diviſion, or to the reſident, in whoſe diſtrict they may be ſtationed, giving immediate information to the Commander-in-chief at the ſame time.

18. (*G. O. 12th June*, 1786.) In future, no men are to be enliſted for the corps of artillery as laſcars, but ſuch as are actually ſeamen, or boat-men, ſettled within the Company's territories.

19. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Reſolved, that no commandants of laſcars be appointed in future; but that they fall off, as was ordered, with reſpect to commandants in the ſepoy corps.

20. (*G. O. 1ſt November*, 1790.) The Commander-in-chief underſtanding, that in conſequence of the directions given to commanding-officers of battalions of ſepoys, in the general orders of the 16th of July, 1787, it is the practice in ſome battalions, to leave the European ſubaltern officers entirely unpoſted to companies; he now directs that each ſubaltern officer in a battalion, ſhall be attached to diſtinct companies. It is left to the commanding-officers of battalions, to poſt the ſubaltern officers to companies in ſuch a manner as they ſhall think proper, and alſo preſcribe the regimental duty required of them, as officers attached to companies.

SECTION XXV.

OFF-RECKONINGS AND CLOTHING.

1. *(M. C. 3d April, 1788.)* The Governor General in Council having been pleaſed to reſolve on an alteration in the preſent mode of aſcertaining the amount of the off-reckonings of the army, with a view to relieve the public accounts from a number of unneceſſary entries, the ſame is to take place from the 1ſt of May, 1788, and the following orders relative thereto, are to be in force from that period, namely:

That as the ſurplus of the off-reckoning-fund is retained by Government, until the diſtribution thereof is made to the officers entitled to receive the ſame, the agency of the military paymaſter-general is no longer neceſſary, and is therefore to be aboliſhed.

That all advances for the purpoſe of providing the clothing of the army, as well as for diſcharging the arrears due to men whoſe contracted time of ſervice may be expired, ſhall be made upon ſpecial orders of the Governor-general in Council, and paid by the military paymaſter-general, to the perſons whoſe buſineſs it is to diſburſe the ſame, charging theſe advances to the debit of the reſpective off-reckoning-funds.

That the net pay only, of corps, companies, or individuals, ſhall be charged upon the abſtracts or pay-bills, or upon the accounts of diſburſements of the ſeveral paymaſters.

The amount of the off-reckonings for the effectives of the army, is to be computed yearly, in the manner herein aftermentioned, and carried to the credit of two diſtinct funds, namely, the artillery and infantry; from theſe funds the charges attending the cloathing the army, are to be paid; and when the accounts have been examined and approved of, the balance is to be divided amongſt thoſe entitled to ſhare therein, as at preſent.

But as the off-reckonings of the troop of body-guard, the regiments of cavalry, the Calcutta European militia, the European ſupernumeraries at the preſidency, not attached to corps, the independent companies with Scindia, and other occaſional independent companies or eſcorts, form no part of the credit of the general off-reckoning-fund, but appertain to their reſpective commanding-officers, who are thereform to furniſh the preſcribed cloathing as at preſent, the off-reckonings of theſe troops are to be calculated ſeparately, and the amount thereof applied at the end of the year, to the credit of the officers entitled to receive the ſame, in the manner that the other off-reckonings of the army are directed to be brought to the credit of the artillery and infantry funds.

The amounts of the reſpective funds, when adjuſted, are to be reported by the adjutant-

adjutant-general and commiſſary-general, to the Governor-general in Council, and the commiſſary-general ſhall acquaint the paymaſter-general of the ſame, for the purpoſe of his bringing the off-reckonings of the year to the debit of charges military, and to the credit of the fund, and officers (mentioned in the 5th article) upon the books of his office.

(*M. C. 29th July*, 1789.) The Governor-general in Council having had occaſion to advert to the regulations paſſed on the 3d of April, 1788, relative to the mode then eſtabliſhed, for aſcertaining the off-reckonings of the army, has reviſed the ſame, and determined upon the following alterations, which are to have effect with regard to the off-reckonings for 1789-90.

That inſtead of computing the off-reckonings of all the corps from the number of effectives on the returns of each month, added together at the end of the official year, it be made a rule in future with reſpect to native corps, that credit ſhould be given to the off-reckoning-fund of thoſe corps for the fixed eſtabliſhment, on the 30th of April, 1789, and with reſpect to the corps of Europeans, that the off-reckonings be computed for the effectives only, on the 30th of April, 1790; ſaving thereby the trouble of a monthly computation, and ſubſtituting an annual one in lieu of it.

The rule now preſcribed for aſcertaining the off-reckonings due to the effective Europeans, is to be adopted alſo for the off-reckonings due to the European invalids.

With reſpect to the native invalids, the yearly amount of their off-reckonings, is to be calculated from the returns of their effective ſtrength on the 1ſt of January, 1790.

The principles now adopted for computing the off-reckonings of the Europeans, and natives for the year 1789-90, are to be obſerved in computing the off-reckonings of every ſubſequent year.

2. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Reſolved, that a board of officers, not under the rank of captain, do aſſemble annually at the preſidency, for the examination of the accounts of the agents for clothing the army, and the clothing furniſhed by them, comparing the ſame with patterns of the uniforms preſcribed by the Commander-in-chief; and that the ſaid Board do report to him, ſuch alterations in the clothing, as ſhall appear to them moſt neceſſary for the good of the ſervice.

3. (*ibid.*) The field-officers in the artillery corps, and ſuch captains as may be in command of companies, are to ſhare in equal proportions the ſavings from the off-reckonings of that corps, including the artillery invalids, golandauze, and laſcars.

(*M. C. 20th April*, 1787.) The number and quality of European recruits muſt depend upon the arrrangments at home; but the good order and diſcipline of the regiments, form a part of the reſponſibility of this Government, and can only be obtained by a ſpirit of zealous attention in the officers commanding them.

The peculiar circumſtances of this ſervice, render a fluctuation among the officers in the European corps, in ſome degree, unavoidable; but to obviate as much as poſſible the pernicious effects of this evil, and to maintain and ſupport as good a ſyſtem of diſcipline as may be compatible with it, the beſt field-officers and adjutants on this eſtabliſhment

ment ſhould be induced to prefer that line of ſervice for this purpoſe; and as a reward of diligence and ability, their ſituations ſhould be made more advantageous; and it has appeared that this may with great propriety be accomplifhed, by a new arrangement in the diſtribution of the off-reckoning fund.

Officers of certain deſcriptions have hitherto had, by cuſtom, claims upon that fund; but an abſolute right in it has been ſo little admitted, that the appropriation of it has beeen occaſionally varied; and it is preſumed that part of it can in no way be ſo well applied, as by contributing to render the European corps more uſeful and reſpectable.

Reſolved, that from and after the 1ſt of May next, the profits ariſing from the ſtoppages, made from the European infantry and ſepoys, including the European and native infantry invalids, be thrown into one general fund, as at preſent; but that an allowance be made therefrom, to each adjutant of a European battalion, of 100 current rupees per month, to be received by them when the annual diviſion takes place. That the remaining ſurplus of the ſavings, be divided into ſhares of 1000 current rupees each, and that the following diſtribution of them be thenceforward made:

To the lieutenant-colonel, or whatever officer of inferior rank preſent with, and in actual charge, for the time being, of each European battalion, 4 ſhares each;—to the major of each European battalion, when not in receipt of 4 ſhares aſſigned to the lieutenant-colonel, 1 ſhare. But, for the period the major, or next inferior officer, ſhall happen to be in the receipt of the 4 ſhares aſſigned to the lieutenant-colonel, or whenever there may be no major preſent, the proportion of the major's ſhare, ſhall devolve to the general fund.

That no officer ſhall come into the receipt of theſe reſpective extra ſhares, until he has joined the European corps to which he may be appointed.

(*G. O. 14th Auguſt*, 1789.) Notwithſtanding the paragraph of the minutes of Council of the 20th of April, 1787, publiſhed in the general orders of the 7th May, which allots to the lieutenant-colonel, or officer of whatever inferior rank, preſent with, and in the actual charge, for the time being, of an European battalion, 4 ſhares of the off-reckonings, It is in future to be conſidered, that the right of an officer commanding a battalion of European infantry to theſe extra ſhares, is not to be affected by temporary ſickneſs, or temporary abſence; provided, that in either caſe, it does not extend beyond muſter.

(*M. C. 24th April*, 1787.) That the remainder of the ſhares of 1000 current rupees each, ſhall be paid in the proportion of 1 each, to all field officers of infantry, without any exception to thoſe who may have been in the receipt of the extra ſhares, and to the ſeveral majors or captains commanding ſepoy battalions. Whatever ſum afterwards remains, ſhall be further divided into ſhares of 500 current rupees, and be paid to the ſenior majors, or captains, commanding ſepoy battalions, as far down as it will go, in addition to the ſhares of 1000 current rupees each. And whatever remains in any one year, leſs than 500 current rupees, after the ſecond diviſion ſo directed, is to be carried to the account of the following year.

(*M. C. 16th July*, 1790. Reſolved, that the captains commanding battalions of native invalids,

invalids, be entitled to participate in the ſurplus of the infantry off-reckonings, from the firſt formation of thoſe battalions, in the ſame proportions as majors, or captains, commanding the regular battalions of native infantry.

(*M. C. 3d April*, 1788.) That no ſtaff officer ſhall receive any ſhare from the off-reckonings; nor ſhall any officer, returning to the ſervice from Europe, until he be attached to a corps, and becomes a part of the fixed eſtabliſhment.

(*M. C. 9th April*, 1788.) Extract of a letter from the preſident of the committee of clothing, to the adjutant-general.

SIR,

However willing the members of the committee are to adopt, (as coinciding with their own opinion) the conſtruction in favour of the full colonels, contained in the 2d paragraph of General Sloper's regulations, for the diviſion of the off-reckonings of the year 1786-7, yet they chuſe to decline the reſponſibility of deciding upon the difficulty which occurs in their caſe, by a compariſon of the 1ſt and 2d paragraphs of the ſaid regulations; you are, therefore, requeſted to aſcertain the Right Honourable Commander-in-chief's pleaſure upon this point, and communicate the ſame to the committee as ſoon as poſſible.

Extract of a letter from the adjutant-general, to the preſident of the committee of clothing.

SIR,

Having ſubmitted to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief, the queries contained in the letter which I had the honour to receive from you, under date 18th inſtant; I have now to ſignify his pleaſure, as follows:

He conſiders the full colonels entitled to ſhares in the off-reckonings, in the ſame manner as the other field officers.

4. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Reſolved, that the commanding-officers of the troop of body-guard, and the two roſſallahs of cavalry, do each clothe their own corps, and draw the monthly allowance eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe.

The commanding-officer of the European ſupernumeraries attached to the preſidency, is to clothe them, and to receive from the agent for the off-reckoning fund, their off-reckonings in lieu thereof.

5. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the clothing of all European infantry and artillery recruits, as well thoſe received from Europe, as enliſted in India, on their firſt admiſſion into the ſervice, be furniſhed by the town-major; the clothing to be made up at the expence of the Company, agreeable to the uniform of the corps for which recruits are drafted, and agreeable to the rates in the following table; on which a commiſſion of 5 per cent. is to be drawn.

Reſolved, that the firſt clothing for all new-raiſed corps of native troops be furniſhed at the expence of the Company, by their reſpective commanding-officers, agreeable to the rates in the following table, on which a commiſſion of 5 per cent. is to be drawn; but nothing is to be allowed for clothing natives introduced to fill up vacancies.

Table of rates at which the Company are to be charged for the first clothing of European and native recruits, and of the monthly stoppages from each rank in the army, on account of the clothing furnished to them annually.

ARTILLERY.

First clothing for new-raised troops.		Rates of monthly stoppages for clothing.	
Serjeant-major, -	S. Rs. 60 — —	Serjeant-major, -	S. Rs. 4 — —
Serjeant, - -	50 — —	Serjeant, - -	4 — —
Drum or fife major, -	70 — —	Drum or fife major, - -	2 — —
Drummer or fifer, -	20 — —	Drummer or fifer, -	2 — —
Corporal, - -	20 — —	Corporal, - -	3 — —
Gunner, - -	17 — —	Gunner, - -	2 — —
Matrofs, -	17 — —	Matrofs, - -	2 — —

EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

Rates for first clothing.		Rates for monthly stoppages.	
Serjeant-major, -	S. Rs. 60 — —	Serjeant-major, -	S. Rs. 4 — —
Grenadier and light-infantry serjeants, - -	50 — —	Serjeants, - -	4 — —
Battalion ferjeants, -	36 — —	Drum or fife major, -	3 — —
Drum and fife major, -	70 — —	Drummer or fifer, -	3 — —
Grenadiers and light-infantry corporals, - -	20 — —	Corporal, - -	3 — —
Drummer or fifer, -	20 — —	Private foldier, - -	2 — —
Battalion corporals, -	19 — —		
Grenadier and light-infantry privates, - -	20 — —		
Battalion privates, -	17 — —		

SEPOY CORPS.

Subadar grenadier, *fee next Par.*	S. R.	44	11	11	Subadar, -	S. Rs. 8 — —
					Jemadar, - -	3 — —
Ditto battalion, -		23	10	7	Havildar, - -	1 — —
Jemadar grenadier, -		16	13	7	Naick, -	1 — —
Ditto battalion, -		13	12	4	Drummer or fifer, - -	2 — —
Havildar grenadier, -		8	10	3	Sepoy, - -	— 8 —
Ditto battalion, -		8	—	8		
Naick grenadier, - -		7	8	10		
Ditto battalion, -		7	2	7		
Sepoy grenadier, - -		5	5	5		
Ditto battalion, -		4	15	9		
Drummer or fifer, *fee next Par.*		18	5	8		
Tindal, - -		2	2	—		
Lafcar, - -		2	12	5		

(*M. C.*

(*M. C. 7th May*, 1790.) The Governor-general in Council, having taken into consideration, the rates eſtabliſhed by the Minutes of Council of the 11th October, 1785, for ſupplying the clothing of new-raiſed corps, or additional levies, is pleaſed to reſolve, that thoſe rates be continued without alteration, except in the ranks of grenadier ſubadars, and of the drummers and fifers, which are directed to be fixed hereafter as follows, viz.

Grenadier ſubadars,	-	C. Rs. 30 each,
Drummers and fifers,	-	9 ditto.

(*G. O. 17th May*, 1787.) Half mounting to be delivered to the European recruits upon their arrival, and they are to continue to wear their ſea jackets till they join the corps to which they may be allotted.

The town-major, as has been cuſtomary, to ſupply the recruits with clothing, but which is not to be ſerved out till they join their reſpective battalions.

The clothing thus provided by the town-major, to be ſent up under care of the officer who may have charge of the recruits.

(*M. C. 18th Auguſt*, 1788.) Ordered, that no off-reckonings be deducted after the 1ſt of October next for any magazine-men, but that their full pay be drawn for them, and their clothing be provided by themſelves.

6. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) The commanding-officers of brigades or corps, are to be careful that every European ſoldier, to whom they deliver clothing, ſigns his name, or mark, in a regiſter-book, to be kept by the quartermaſters of the ſeveral corps of the army for that purpoſe; and, at the expiration of every ſix months, viz. the 31ſt of October, and 30th April, the majors of brigade ſhall tranſmit to the agents for clothing, authenticated copies of his regiſter, in order that diſcharged ſoldiers, who have arrears of clothing due to them, may be paid by the agent (*now by the adjutant of the town-guards*); and the commanding-officers of corps are to give certificates to all ſoldiers, whoſe times of ſervice are expired, and ordered to the preſidency to obtain their diſcharge, ſpecifying the arrears of clothing, and the corps they were in at the time ſuch clothing became due to them.

(*M. C. 20th July*, 1789.) Several claims for arrears of clothing having been preſented to the committee, which, upon examination, have been rejected; the certificates, upon which they are claimed, appearing evidently to have been careleſsly granted, it is recommended to all officers, to whom application is made for theſe certificates, to enquire ſtrictly into all claims preferred to them; and it is further directed, and required, to be particularly attended to, that certificates for arrears of clothing due, ſhall, in future, only be iſſued to men when they quit their corps, in order to go to Europe; to men when they are diſcharged the ſervice; and to the heirs of deceaſed ſoldiers. The next committee, aſſembling to adjuſt the off-reckoning accounts, will alſo do right to reject all claims whatever, extending beyond the 1ſt May, 1788, becauſe it is evident, that no arrears can be due for any preceding year, after the clothing of that year has been ſerved out.

7. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Diſcharged ſoldiers, who have claims for arrears of clothing, are to receive ſuch arrears from the agent of the corps from which the clothing is due, (*now from the adjutant of the Town-*

Town-guards), on a certificate from the town-major, that such soldiers have signed their discharges, and are ordered to embark for Europe.

8. (*ibid.*) Ordered, that no clothing be issued by the agents but by indent from the respective quartermasters of the different corps, properly authenticated by the commanding-officers; and that the quartermasters do insert in their indents, the quantity of clothing they have at that time in store, and add to that balance, such a further quantity only, as may be required to complete the corps, according to the actual strength.

(*G. O. 19th February*, 1789.) All possible accuracy in making out, and the greatest punctuality in the transmission of, indents for clothing, are expected from the officers whose duty it is to attend to this business.

These indents, signed by the quartermasters, and countersigned by the commanding-officers, are to be forwarded to the contractor, whom they may respectively concern, so as to reach him on or before the 1st of May. Commanding-officers of detached companies of artillery, and of battalions of native infantry, taking care for this purpose to send their indents sufficiently early, to the proper regimental or brigade-offices.

9. (*M. C. 20th April*, 1787.) That it shall be the duty of the adjutant of each European battalion, to keep an accurate register of the date of all field-officers joining their corps, and to note the officers in actual charge of the European battalions, for the time being; which register is to be transmitted to the office of the adjutant-general, on the 1st of May each year, to be laid before the committee of officers, assembling annually in Fort William, for the examination of the agent's accounts, to enable them to make the distribution according to the above regulations.

(*G. O. 14th August*, 1789.) Registers of the officers who commanded, and of the majors who were doing duty with, battalions of European infantry, from the 1st of May, 1788, to the 1st of May, 1789, are to be forwarded immediately to the adjutant-general's office, according to the following forms, which forms are also to be observed in future.

Form of a register of the officers who were in command of the — European battalion, from the 1st of May, 1788, to the 1st of May, 1789.

Names and rank.	Periods in actual command.	Number of days.
Lieut.-colonel. A.	From 1st of May to the 30th of November.	214
Major B.	From 1st of December to the 31st of January.	42
Captain C.	From 1st of February to the 20th of ditto.	20
Lieut.-colonel A.	From 21st of ditto to 1st of May.	69

Form

Form of a register of majors doing duty with the — European battalion, from the 1st of May, 1788, to the 1st of May, 1789, but not in command of the corps.

Names.	Periods doing duty with the battalion.	Number of days.
Major B.	From 1st of May to the 30th of November.	214
Major D.	From 1st of January to the 31st of ditto.	31
Major C.	From 1st of February to the 1st of March.	28

10. (*M. C. 16th July*, 1787.) The committee are of opinion, they cannot in justice to their brother officers, admit of the charge incurred by the several quartermasters, for altering the clothing, to be carried to the account of the fund; because they conceive the allowance, charged by the agents, to be amply sufficient for this disbursement, without the present recourse to a double expense. They further think it necessary to recommend to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief, that the fund suffers materially from the practice of the different quarter-masters retaining the surplus clothing of their respective corps, instead of returning them to the agents; also the necessity of having all clothing surveyed, before it is sent by the agents to the different corps of the army.

(*M. C. 20th July*, 1789.) Agreed at the request of the committee, that it be notified to the commanding-officers of corps and stations, that any expences incurred by their orders, in altering the clothing of the troops under their command, shall hereafter be borne by themselves; and that they are prohibited from issuing any orders, that may have a tendency to diminish the off-reckoning fund.

(*G. O. 24th March*, 1788.—*Extract of Proceedings M. B. 11th March*, 1788.) Agreed, to reject bill No. 59, for the alteration of the clothing of the recruits, as an unprecedented charge.

That to prevent such claims in future, the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief be requested to give orders, that the clothing of recruits be fitted at the presidency, returned into store, labelled, and then packed, and sent, fit to wear, to the corps to which the recruits are ordered.

11. (*G. O. 17th May*, 1787.) The 1st day of November, in each year, is the day on which the army is to put on its new clothing, (if in possession of it,) and the agents are to use their best endeavours to have it conveyed to the upper stations, by the above period.

12. (*G. O. 5th December*, 1778.) In future, when any non-commissioned officer or soldier, after having received his off-reckonings, shall desire to renew his contract, the amount of the off-reckonings he has received, shall be paid back again, out of his bounty money, by the brigade-major, or other staff-officer, who draws the bounty money; and this money, so refunded, shall be accounted for to the off-reckoning fund.

13. (*M. C. 20th July*, 1789.) The Governor-general in Council, does not assent to the proposition for allowing an interest account to be made out annually, between Government and the off-reckoning fund, in the mode suggested by the committee; for admitting (what is implied under such a proposal), that the off-reckonings are due monthly with the pay,—the claim might hereafter

hereafter be extended to pay and allowances of every denomination falling into arrear, and open a door to precedents of the moſt expenſive tendency to the Company, and of very embarraſſing details to the officers of Government. In no ſervice are the allowances of officers and troops iſſued with greater punctuality, than under this preſidency; and ſo long as the claims of officers are liquidated as ſoon as the adjuſtment of the clothing accounts enables Government to aſcertain them, which is always effected with leſs delay here, than is the practice at home, they can have no reaſonable grounds upon which ſuch an application ſhould be founded.

14. (*M. C. 4th February*, 1789.) The Governor-general in Council has been pleaſed to determine, that the agencies for clothing the army ſhould be aboliſhed; and that the clothing, in future, ſhould be provided by public contract.

SECTION XXVI.

ORPHAN SOCIETY.

1. (*M. C. 13th March*, 1783.) Read the following letter:

Honourable Sirs and Gentlemen,

A plan for the eſtabliſhment of a fund, for the maintenance of the orphans of gentlemen belonging to the army, of this preſidency, who have died, or may hereafter die, in indigent circumſtances, having met with the chearful, and almoſt univerſal concurrence of the officers (the detachment in the Weſt of India, for obvious reaſons, excepted) we are inſtructed by them to expreſs to your Honourable Board, their moſt humble and earneſt requeſt, that you will be pleaſed to iſſue ſuch orders to the military-paymaſter-general, and the ſeveral paymaſters of the forces, as ſhall ſeem to you beſt calculated, for carrying their humane and laudable deſign into effect. We beg leave to tranſcribe in this place, for the ſatisfaction of your Honourable Board, ſuch parts of the reſolutions ſubſcribed by the officers, as are explanatory of their wiſhes on this head.

Agreed, to the eſtabliſhment of the fund, and to the monthly contributions, ſpecified in the 1ſt article of the foregoing propoſals, viz.

That each ſubaltern and aſſiſtant-ſurgeon contribute monthly 3 Sicca rupees, each captain and ſurgeon 6, and each major 9. (*Now ſonaut rupees.*)

Agreed irrevocably, to the deduction or ſtoppages,

ſtoppages propoſed by the 2d and 3d articles, —the 1ſt of which, being only material, is here inſerted, viz.

That to prevent difficulty and expenſe in the collections, as well as to ſecure their amount againſt all accidents, the officers conſent to the deduction of the ſpecified contributions, from their monthly pay.

Agreed, that a letter be addreſſed to the Honourable Board, explaining to them the object of the inſtitution, declaring our chearful acquieſcence in the two firſt articles of the propoſals, and humbly entreating them, to iſſue the neceſſary inſtructions to the ſeveral paymaſters of the army, and to the military-paymaſter-general, not having any doubt, but the whole body of officers are heartily diſpoſed to ſupport the propoſed inſtitution, we preſume, Gentlemen, to requeſt that you will be ſo indulgent to the army, as to iſſue, in general orders, your commands to the ſeveral paymaſters, directing the ſpecified ſtoppages to be made from all officers and ſurgeons, who ſhall not ſignify to them that they are non-ſubſcribers. Such an order would be unneceſſary, could it be aſcertained that the propoſals had been preſented to all the officers without exception, for this ſubſcription; but, as it is poſſible many of them being abſent from their corps, at the time that the propoſals were circulated, may not have an opportunity, however deſirous, of ſubſcribing to them, ſuch an order will at once determine the number of poſitive diſſenters or non-ſubſcribers; and by this means, ſerve as a guide to the paymaſter, for regulating the future deductions. We have the pleaſure, however, to remark, that there is reaſon to believe the diſſenters, throughout the whole army, will not amount to a greater number than twelve; ſince, among all the corps on this ſide of India, we know only three or four officers, who have abſolutely refuſed their conſent to the eſtabliſhment of the fund.

We have the honor to be, &c.

P. S. We have the authority of the military-paymaſter-general, for aſſuring the Board, that their compliance with the requeſt of the officers, will occaſion little or no additional intricacy in the buſineſs of hi department.

Read the printed plan accompanying the letter.

Ordered, that the following ſtoppages be made for the ſupport of this fund, from the pay of the officers on the eſtabliſhment, who ſhall voluntarily conſent thereto, viz. from each major 9 Sicca rupees, from each captain and ſurgeon 6 Sicca rupees, and each ſubaltern and aſſiſtant ſurgeon 3 Sicca *(now Sonaut)* rupees.

That the paymaſter-general do give inſtructions accordingly to the ſeveral paymaſters, with directions to account regularly to him, for theſe receipts, and that he do account quarterly with the managers of the fund, in Calcutta, for the whole.

2.—PLAN

Of an inſtitution, for the eſtabliſhment of a fund, for the ſupport of the orphans of officers.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The reputation of this ſettlement, for a generous and active attention to the various diſtreſſes and misfortunes to which humanity is incident, ſtands deſervedly ſo high, as to make it unneceſſary for the advocate in the

the cauſe of the helpleſs and unprotected orphan, to employ any of the pathetic topics in common uſe on ſimilar occaſions, in order to awake it's compaſſion, or ſtimulate it's charity.

The want of certain fixed funds or reſources, for the maintenance of the orphan children of officers dying in indigent circumſtances, has been ſo long a ſubject of complaint with the humane and thinking part of the community, that there is great reaſon to believe, that ſo charitable and uſeful an eſtabliſhment has been hitherto delayed, ſolely becauſe no plan for the beneficent purpoſe has yet been offered to the conſideration of the public.

This perſuaſion prompted the reſolution of framing ſuch a ſet of propoſals, as being ſubmitted to the examination of the public at large, and ſubſequently receiving the aſſent of the gentlemen of the army, might ſerve as the foundation of an inſtitution, which in it's infancy muſt of neceſſity be imperfect, and ſuſceptible of conſiderable improvement.

The officers of the army, after yielding their formal concurrence to the firſt article of the annexed ſcheme, will be entitled to be regarded as the natural and perpetual patrons of the inſtitution:—in this capacity, they will have a reaſonable claim to the exerciſe of thoſe ſuperintending, controuling, and elective powers, with which the propoſed plan inveſts them. To a participation in this authority, it would be difficult (if not impoſſible) to deviſe the means of admitting ſuch gentlemen as, without being officers, may hereafter be actuated by motives of humanity and benevolence, to become voluntary donors or ſubſcribers to the fund; but it may be ſafely preſumed, that perſons of this deſcription will be abundantly ſatisfied with the qualification which they will derive, from their contributions, of being choſen governors and managers of the ſociety: offices which will preſent the true philanthropiſt, with numerous occaſions of gratifying thoſe fine feelings, ſo honourable to himſelf, and beneficial to his ſpecies.

It is not to be doubted, but the fixed contributions of the army, joined to the produce of immediate ſubſcriptions, and of future donations and bequeſts, by humane and pious perſons, will in a ſhort period amount to a ſum more than adequate to the benevolent uſes ſpecified in the propoſed plan. In ſo deſirable an event, it will not be incompatible with the ſpirit of liberal charity, or the expanded principles of the inſtitution, ſhould the ſociety extend it's protection and ſupport to a greater variety of diſtreſſed and helpleſs objects, than muſt of neceſſity in the beginning, excluſively engage their attention and care; ſuch would be the orphans of perſons not officers, but ſettlers in Bengal: ſuch would be the orphans of officers belonging to the other eſtabliſhments of India; ſuch would be the offſpring of living officers, whoſe misfortunes or neceſſitous ſituations, rendered them incapable of affording their children a ſuitable education and proviſion.

All theſe, in the caſe ſuppoſed, would be objects entitled to a participation in the beneficial effects of the projected inſtitution: but ſhould the reſources of the ſociety accumulate in any proportion to the ſanguine expectations of the promoters, it will be enabled, ere long, to diffuſe happineſs and comfort, throughout a ſtill more extenſive circle

circle, and consequently to exert itself still more variously in the cause of humanity.

In determining the military subscriptions or general donations, it is hoped that the gentlemen of the army will readily acknowledge, that the proposers have been governed by a due attention to their several ranks. The proposed tax on their benevolence, is so light, that it is manifestly impossible that the payment of it should at any time be productive of the slightest inconveniencies to them: it is not so, however, when subscriptions are opened for the relief of particular orphans, an expedient very frequently practiced, and without an institution of the kind now recommended, absolutely unavoidable. On such occasions, the generous spirit of the subscriber, not uncommonly prompts him to an effort of charity, but ill-suited to the state of his finances; hence arises a species of distress which officers will no longer experience, when they shall have declared their acquiescence in the plan now offered to their acceptance; to this it may be added, that their monthly contributions will not ultimately exceed their occasional donations, while the former will yield them in return, the exquisite satisfaction which must necessarily result from the reflection of being instrumental in the preservation and felicity of hundreds, instead of administering, as before, to the relief of a few individuals only. The consideration, that by concurring in the present proposal, they will secure to their own children (against all accidents) a certain provision, is too obvious, as well as too natural, to require suggestion; but it is not, perhaps, so obvious a remark, that the early establishment of such a society, as is now recommended, would have operated to reconcile many a valuable officer, and deserving man to his dissolution, whose last moments have been embittered by poignant and agonizing reflections, occasioned by anxiety for the future fate of the destitute offspring which he was to leave behind him; and, we trust, that it is impossible for a thought of this serious and affecting nature, to present itself to the mind of any officer, without creating in him an ardent desire to promote the success of the scheme before him, to the utmost of his ability.

The immediate contributions in support of the institution, will it is hoped be considerable enough, to enable the managers who shall be appointed to assume the trust, and the guardianship of the numerous orphans now in the country, without loss of time; if any other persuasives to a liberal subscription, on the present occasion, were requisite, besides those which spontaneously arise in the breasts of the humane and benevolent, it might be urged, that a general contribution or collection at this juncture, would for ever preclude the necessity of future particular applications to the charity of the settlement, which must unavoidably be exceeding frequent, till the establishment of such a fund as is now proposed.

It may not be unnecessary to observe, in explanation of the first article of the subsequent proposals, wherein no notice is taken of the ranks superior to that of major, that this omission is grounded on the consideration of their number and their situation; the former rendering the produce of their contributions, if rated proportionably with the rest, an object of little or no

 moment;

moment; and the latter making it very unlikely, that the children of any of them ſhould ever be compelled to have recourſe to the inſtitution for a maintenance, hence it was judged moſt proper, that thoſe ranks ſhould be left to contribute to the ſupport of the propoſed eſtabliſhment by voluntary and diſcretional ſubſcriptions.

PROPOSALS.

1ſt.—That each ſubaltern and aſſiſtant ſurgeon, contribute monthly three ſicca rupees, (*now ſonauts;*) each captain and ſurgeon ſix, and each major nine.

2d.—That to prevent difficulty and expence in the collections, as well as to ſecure their amount againſt all accidents, the officers conſent to the deduction of the ſpecified contributions, from their monthly pay.

3d.—That to this end the ſeveral paymaſters of the army be inſtructed to account regularly with the military pay-maſter general, for all ſums accruing from ſuch deductions or ſtoppages; and that the military paymaſter general account quarterly with the managers of the ſociety at Calcutta.

4th.—That a governor, a deputy governor, and twelve managers, be appointed to conduct the buſineſs of the ſociety.—The deputy governor and ſix of the managers to be reſidents of Calcutta; the other ſix managers to be choſen from among the officers who ſhall happen to be on duty at the preſidency, and their places to be ſupplied (from the ſame body) by new election, as often as they ſhall become vacant.

5th.—That the deputy governor, and ſix ſtationary managers be nominated, in the firſt inſtance, by the gentlemen voluntarily ſubſcribing to the ſupport of the inſtitution, on publication of theſe propoſals; but that in future they be choſen by the ſociety of officers. (*See article the 6th of this Section.*)

6th.—That the ſix remaining managers be elected by the ſociety, at the ſame time that they vote their aſſents to theſe propoſals, ---each brigade nominating two. (*See article* 11*th of this Section.*)

7th.—That the deputy governor be treaſurer of the ſociety, but that he ſhall on no account iſſue any ſum or ſums, except by authority of an order ſigned by two managers at leaſt. (*See article the 9th of this Section.*)

8th.—That the accounts and proceedings of the management be at all times liable to the inſpection and controul of the ſociety, either through the medium of the brigade committees, (*now ſtationary committees herein after mentioned*) or otherwiſe, as the ſociety ſhall think proper.

9th.—That there be a ſtanding or open committee of ſix officers inſtituted in each brigade of the army, (*ſee article* 11*th of this Section*) which ſhall ſit occaſionally on the buſineſs of the ſociety. It ſhall be the duty of theſe committees to maintain the neceſſary correſpondence with the managers at the preſidency, to communicate to them ſuch regulations as the ſociety ſhall from time to time judge proper to eſtabliſh, to nominate for admiſſion on the foundation ſuch proper objects as their reſpective brigades ſhall eventually furniſh; to collect and report the votes of the officers (conſtituting the ſociety) on the election of a deputy governor or manager upon any vacancy occaſioned by death, reſignation, or removal; and, laſtly, to call upon the managers for copies of their proceedings and accounts, as often

as

as they shall be directed so to do by the society collectively.

10th.—That on any rule or resolution for the government of the society being proposed and passed in one brigade (*now at one station*) by a majority of the general meeting, such rule be transmitted by the brigade committee (*now stationary committee*) to the other committees for their concurrence; which being obtained, the said rule shall be forwarded to the management at the presidency by the committee of the brigade station wherein such regulation originates, and shall be considered as a resolution of the society at large.

11th.—That the management meet at least once every month, and as often as shall be thought necessary by the deputy governor or president for the time being.

12th.—That no orphan be admitted on the foundation, who shall be possessed by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise, of a sum exceeding five thousand current rupees.

13th.—That the trustees or guardians of all orphans making application for their admission on the foundation, be required to make affidavit before a justice of the peace touching the true amount and value of the monies or estate which they hold in trust for such orphans; to the end that the management, besides being satisfied that they are proper objects of the institution, may be enabled to judge what assistance they will need from the society, when their education being completed, the period shall arrive for settling them in the world; these affidavits to be transmitted to the management along with the application for admission.

14th.—That no orphans (for the present) be admitted on the foundation, but such as shall be the children of officers or surgeons belonging to the Bengal establishment.—(*Fort Marlborough has been admitted as being a part of the Bengal establishment.*)

15th.—That all orphans now in the country, coming under the description of qualification set forth in the 12th and 14th articles, (*of these proposals*) be admitted on the foundation, as soon as the management shall judge the state of the fund equal to the maintenance.

16th.—That all trustees and guardians of orphans be required to signify forthwith to the management at the presidency, the names, sex, and age, of the children under their charge, who may be qualified for admission on the foundation.

17th.—That such orphans as being qualified for admission on the foundation, may have been sent to England, either during the life-time of their fathers, or after their decease, by their guardians or trustees, shall, on due application made by such guardians or trustees of the management, or to their agents at home, be received upon the foundation, and committed in the same manner as other orphans, to the charge of those persons in England, with whom the management shall hereafter (agreeably to the 21st article of these proposals) contract for the purpose.

18th.—That orphans in whose behalf particular subscriptions have been heretofore opened, shall not be admitted to a participation of the benefits of the institution, but on condition that their guardians or trustees throw the amount or residue of such subscriptions into the general fund.

19th.—That the orphans be assembled together at the presidency, either in one or more houses, as the management shall find necessary;

neceſſary; and that proper ſervants be appointed to attend on them.

20th.—That the children be viſited daily by one of the managers (who ſhall perform this office in rotation) to the end that their wants, by being immediately known, may be promptly ſupplied, and the ſervants be kept cloſely to their ſeveral duties. *(See article 10th of this Section.)*

21ſt.—That the management loſe no time in making the neceſſary arrangements for the removal of theſe orphans to England, *(ſee 2d and 3d par. of the 3d article of this Section.)* to which end they ſhall, as ſoon as poſſible, form engagements with proper perſons at home, who ſhall contract to receive them on their arrival, and to lodge, board, clothe, and educate them till a certain age.

22d.—That the female orphans be not kept in the country after attaining the age of four years, or the male orphans after the age of five.

23d.—That on the arrival of the children in England, ſuch as are ligitimate, ſhall, on application of their relations, guardians, or truſtees, to the management, or their agents at home to that end, be reſigned to the immediate care of ſuch relations, guardians, or truſtees, who on pledging themſelves to adminiſter the ſupplies of the ſociety with fidelity, ſhall be entitled to receive, by quarterly payments, for the maintenance and education of every boy till the age of — the annual ſum of —£ ſterling, and for the maintenance and education of every girl, till the age of — the annual ſum of — £ ſterling. *(See article 13th of this Section.)* After which periods, it will reſt with the management or (by their appointment) with their agents in England, to determine what further aids ſuch orphans ſhall receive from the ſociety; the management, or their agents, being to be guided in ſuch deciſions, by the pecuniary circumſtances of the orphans, and the ſtate of the funds of the ſociety at the time.

24th.—That on the male orphans ſent to England attaining the age of fourteen, the management or their agents at home, ſhall determine on their ſettlements in the world; in doing of which, they will neceſſarily be guided by the information they ſhall receive in reſpect to the conſtitution, the diſpoſition, the genius, and the acquirements of each boy; ſuch as may diſcover a turn for any particular occupation or trade, ſhall be bound apprentice to the buſineſs of their choice, at the expence of the fund; and after having performed their indentures, ſhall receive from the ſociety ſuch aſſiſtance towards enabling them to ſet up for themſelves, as the management, or their agents (whom they are carefully to chooſe) ſhall judge neceſſary to beſtow, and the funds of the ſociety may afford; ſuch as ſhall be conſidered fit for the military ſervice of the Company, ſhall be recommended to the honourable the Court of Directors for the appointment of cadets; on obtaining of which, they ſhall be fitted out for India in a ſuitable manner, at the charge of the fund.

25th.—That on the female orphans attaining the age of twelve, they be placed apprentices to creditable milliners, mantua-makers, ſtaymakers, or otherwiſe, as the management or their agents ſhall determine; and that after ſerving their time, they ſhall obtain from the ſociety the neceſſary help towards enabling them to ſet up in buſineſs.

That

That ſhould they at the period of their engaging in buſineſs, be diſpoſed to enter into the matrimonial ſtate, they be further entitled to receive ſuch marriage portion or dowry, as the management, or their agents in England, (whoſe approbation of the connection ſhall be previouſly yielded) ſhall think proper to grant; and that no girl after ſuch period, ſhall have any claim on the inſtitution for marriage portion or dowry, but be conſidered as finally diſcharged from the foundation.

26th.—That in order to reſtrain officers from deviſing, at, or before their death, the whole of their poſſeſſions away from their children, and thereby throwing them, perhaps without neceſſity, and totally unprovided, upon the inſtitution; it ſhall be the duty of the ſeveral committees, upon the death of an officer, leaving one or more orphans behind him, to tranſmit to the management at the preſidency, ſuch information reſpecting the eſtate of the deceaſed, and of it's diſpoſition according to his will, as they ſhall be able to procure; and it ſhall remain with the management, after due conſideration of the amount of the deceaſed's eſtate, and of the motives which governed him in the diſpoſal of it, to determine whether ſuch orphan or orphans ſhall be admitted on the foundation, or not.

27th. That the management be empowered to frame ſuch bye laws and regulations, and to paſs ſuch occaſional orders and reſolutions, as they ſhall, from time to time, judge to be expedient; the ſpirit of the propoſed inſtitution, and not the letter of the preceding articles, guiding their determinations in every caſe that may come under their conſideration.

3. *(M. C. 28th Auguſt*, 1786.—*C. D. 14th March*, 1786. *Par.* 54.) We have come to the following reſolutions relative to the Orphan Society eſtabliſhment at your preſidency, viz.

1ſt. That this Court doth approve of the inſtitution of an Orphan Society in Bengal, for the maintenance and education of the orphans of officers, ſurgeons, and ſurgeons' aſſiſtants, on the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

2d. That this Court doth approve of the general principles of the inſtitution, as more particularly ſet forth in the propoſals of the ſaid plan, excepting the 21ſt, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th articles, which relate to ſending the orphans to England for education, and recommending ſuch as ſhall be conſidered fit for the military ſervice, to be appointed cadets. But, in reſpect to ſending children for education to England, this exception is not meant to exclude thoſe already in England, who ought to be provided for out of the fund, agreeable to the 17th article of the ſaid plan.

3d. That in caſe, upon further conſideration, it ſhall be ſeen proper, that any children ſhould be ſent to England for education, this Court is of opinion, that the ſame ſhould be confined to legitimate children, when both parents are Europeans.

4th. That this Court doth approve of the military-paymaſters deducting and ſtopping out of the pay of the ſeveral officers, now in the Company's ſervice, and ſpecified in the 1ſt article of the plan; and alſo ſuch other officers as have agreed, or ſhall agree thereto, ſuch ſums as they have, or ſhall think fit, to allow to this fund; and that in future, no perſon entering into the military ſervice as officers, of the like rank, ſurgeons,

 and

and ſurgeons' aſſiſtants, on the Bengal eſtabliſhment, be admitted to thoſe offices, unleſs they ſhall previouſly agree to make ſuch monthly allowances, as the managers of the ſociety ſhall, from time to time, agree to.

5th. That this Court doth approve, that the managers of the Orphan Society have the charge of the maintenance and education of the children and orphans of European non-commiſſioned officers and privates, on the Bengal eſtabliſhment,

6th. That it is not proper for this Court to take a general controul and direction of the affairs of the Orphan Society in England; but will have no objection to receive quarterly returns and accounts, from the managers or agent in England, and interpoſe, as occaſion ſhall require, in giving aſſiſtance to the managers in Bengal, to correct abuſes, and to promote the welfare of the ſociety.

7th. That remittances be granted, from time to time, by bills of exchange on the Court of Directors, of ſuch ſums as the ſociety may want in Europe, upon the ſame terms as certificates are granted to the captains and officers of ſhips in the Company's ſervice.

8th. That as the managers of the Orphan Society, in Bengal, have made repeated repreſentations to the Governor-general and Council, ſetting forth, that the monthly allowances of three ſicca rupees, ſtipulated to be paid to the managers by the Company, for the maintenance, clothing, and educating, of each of the European ſoldiers children, is greatly inadequate to the unavoidable expenſes incurred by the Society on thoſe accounts: This Court will, therefore, give orders, that the managers of the Society be directed to deliver into the Bengal Board, an account, annually, ſpecifying the actual expenſes incurred by the Society on account of thoſe children; and that the exceſs of the ſaid amount, above the allowance of three rupees, be reimburſed to the Society by the Company, provided that the total monthly charges, for each child, do not exceed the allowance of five ſicca rupees, formerly iſſued for the ſupport of thoſe children. And to prevent abuſes in this charity, it is the opinion of the Court, that no allowance, either of three rupees, or any further ſum, be paid, without returns being regularly made to the Governor-general and Council, of the children entitled to this fund, ſpecifying the names and age of ſuch children, and of their fathers, together with their ſtations, and the regiment and company to which they reſpectively belonged; which liſts are annually to be tranſmitted to the Court of Directors.

9th. That this Court doth approve of the advance made by the Governor-general and Council, of the ſum of 40,000 ſicca rupees, for the conſtruction of a building for the reception of 300 children, of non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers; and that the Orphan Society be diſcharged from their bond, given by them to the Governor-general and Council, for the re-payment of the ſame, in caſe this Court ſhould diſapprove thereof.

10th. That in the preſent ſtate of the Rohilla donation money, the Court cannot take upon themſelves to form a judgment of what may be done reſpecting any unclaimed ſhares of that money, but will be hereafter ready to concur in an appropriation of unclaimed

claimed ſhares, to the reſpective orphan military fund, whenever it ſhall appear that it may be done with propriety.

4. *(M. C. 15th May, 1783.)* Reſolved, that an allowance of 3 ſonaut rupees per month be made, for the ſubſiſtence of each of the orphan children of non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, who have been on the Bengal eſtabliſhment; to be paid on the 1ſt of this month, into the hands of the managers of the orphan fund, eſtabliſhed by the officers of the army, and to be appropriated under their direction, to the ſervice required.

(M. C. 30th June, 1783.) Agreed to grant the allowance of 3 rupees per month, to all children of ſoldiers, to be paid to the managers, if they will promiſe to give the ſame liberal attention in ſuperintending the execution of the building which they propoſe to erect, that they have ſhewn to the general intereſt of the eſtabliſhment; and by which the Board believe, that a building may be erected much under the eſtimate delivered of it to them. The Board will advance the money which may be required for it, and allot a ſpot of ground for the purpoſe.

(Eſtabliſhed regulations and bye laws paſſed by the managers, reſpecting the Orphan fund, ſubſequent to the eſtabliſhment in Auguſt, 1782.)

5. *(28th July, 1784.)* Reſolved, (that ſtoppages to the Orphan fund ſhould be made in ſonaut rupees inſtead of ſicca, agreed to by the 1ſt and 2d brigade committee) be carried into execution; that the ſame take place on and from the firſt day of September next.

6. *(29th December, 1787.)* Five of the ſtationary committees having ſignified their approbation of the right of the managers to elect their own deputy-governor;

Agreed, that the managers do proceed to the election of a deputy-governor.

7. *(28th July, 1784.)* Reſolved, that the propoſitions of the 1ſt and 3d brigade committees, that vacancies in the ſtationary managers be filled up by the brigade at the preſidency, for the time being, be carried into effect.

8. *(29th March, 1783.)* Reſolved, that five managers may conſtitute a meeting, and be competent to the tranſacting of buſineſs.

9. *(29th December, 1787.)* Five of the ſtationary committees having approved of the appointment of a committe of treaſury;

Agreed, that the appointment of a committee of treaſury be confirmed.

10. *(12th June, 1788.)* Agreed, that the monthly viſitations of the children at the Orphan houſe, by the managers, be changed to weekly viſitations, to be taken in alphabetical order; that the viſiting manager do report to the general management, ſuch matters as may appear to him worthy their notice.

11. *(31ſt May, 1787.)* The following propoſitions, ſubmitted by the managers on the 16th September, 1786, to the army, through the then brigade committees and commanding-officers at the ſtations of Dinapore, Chunar, and Futty Ghur, were unani-

unanimouſly agreed to. The report from the corps at the preſidency and Barrackpore, (being the laſt upon the ſubject) was received, and is recorded on the proceedings 3d July, 1787.

That the brigade committees ſhould be reformed, and that committees at the ſeveral fixed ſtations of the army, ſhould be appointed in their room.

The preſidency and Barrackpore,
Futty Ghur,
Cawnpore,
Chunar,
Dinapore, and
Berhampore.

That each committee ſhould conſiſt (according to the original inſtitution) of ſix members.

That the committees ſhould be elected by the officers on the ſpot only.

That as often as vacancies ſhould occur, by the removal or reſignations of officers, that their places in the committee ſhould be ſupplied by the majority of votes at the ſtation.

That inſtead of two members deputed to the general management by each brigade or committee, that one member only ſhould be deputed by the ſtationary committees.

12. (*17th November*, 1784.) Agreed, that civil and military ſurgeons be indiſcriminately admitted to become ſubſcribers to the fund.

(*1ſt December*, 1784.) Reſolved, that commiſſaries, deputy - commiſſaries, and conductors of ordnance be admitted to become ſubſcribers to the inſtitution.

13. (*20th July*, 1785.) Extract of a circular letter from the managers, to General Sir Robert Barker, and the other gentlemen who were ſolicited to become managers for the affairs of the ſociety, in England, dated 2d November, 1786.

We have forwarded to Major Mitchell a liſt of the children who have been ſent to England by their guardians and friends, and we have agreed to allow the following ſums for their maintenance, clothing, and education, intending to include in ſuch allowance all charges of whatever nature, viz.

For girls and boys under the age of ſix years, - - - - - £ 25 per ann.
Girls from 6 to 14 years old, 40 ditto.
Boys ditto, - - - - - 35 ditto.

This allowance to commence on the arrival of the advice of this reſolution in Europe, but if application ſhould be made by the perſons in charge of any of the children for the expences incurred on their account, ſince the children arrived in Europe, we requeſt, that the ſame may be diſcharged, upon the actual amount being certified to the ſatisfaction of the managers, provided the ſum for any one child does not exceed £ 20 per annum; but if any larger ſum ſhall appear reaſonable to the managers, it ſhall be likewiſe diſcharged, as early as the funds of the ſociety will admit, ſo as it does not exceed the allowance before limited for the future expences of the children.

14. (*25th November*, 1786.) Agreed, that the property received with any orphan, is the property of the child, and that the ſociety have power over it no further than to place it at intereſt, and to apply that intereſt to the uſe of the ſociety; that the principal is to ſtand to the credit of the orphan in their books, and be reſtored to the child entitled to it, when it ſhall arrive at a proper

age

age fit to be entrusted with the use of such capital.

15. (*31st January*, 1789.) Agreed, that it be made a standing regulation of the society, that the legitimate children may remain with their mothers until they arrive at the age of five years, upon the settled allowance of 20 sicca rupees per month, provided the managers are satisfied that they are properly taken care of; but that after that age if they remain in India, the boys must be sent to the school, and the girls only be permitted to remain, if their mothers are inclined to continue the care of them, and the management deem them well qualified to superintend their education, in which last case, the allowance be increased after they have attained the age of five years to sicca rupees 32 per mensem, being the sum fixed for the education and maintenance of female boarders at the orphan house.

16. On the 15th of February, 1787, the managers agreed to receive the children of living officers into the orphan house for education, on the following terms, provided the children's ages exceed three years, and that their fathers are subscribers to the fund:

That the children shall be lodged, dieted, and clothed, and in every respect treated as the orphans of officers are.

That the monthly expence for boys be rated agreeably to the calculation lately made, viz.

For clothing, sicca rupees 4 per month.

Dieting, 9 ditto.

And for a proportion of the expence of school-masters, &c. &c. &c. sicca rupees 17 per month; making altogether sicca rupees 30 per mensem for each child.

That this expence should be defrayed monthly by the father, wherever he may be stationed, giving authority to the paymaster to deduct the amount from the allowances he will have to receive.

That the daughters of officers shall be received as well as the sons, on the following terms:

For cloathing, sicca rupees 5 per month.

Dieting, 10 ditto.

And for a proportion of the expence of school-masters, &c. &c. &c. sicca rupees 17 per month; making altogether sicca rupees 32 per mensem.

That the sons of officers shall be removed from the orphan house at the age of fifteen, and the daughters at the age of fourteen years.

17. (*12th June*, 1788.) Agreed, that instructions be given not to suffer any child to be taken away from the orphan house, without an order from the management or the deputy governor, either directly from himself or through the secretary.

18. (*7th May*, 1783.) Resolved, that it be made a standing rule or bye-law of the society, that no allowance whatsoever be made to any illegitimate orphan admitted on the foundation, who shall remain under the protection or care of any other persons than the managers of the society, or people appointed or employed by them.

19.— (*1st February*, 1787.) It is proposed to provide for several of the sons of the non-commissioned and privates by sending them to sea, or placing them, with the approbation of government, in the pilot service.

It is also proposed to request of government, that the sons of non-commissioned and privates, may be admitted into the service

vice of the company, as drummers and fifers, as often as convenient.

The Right Hon. the Governor and the managers present, approve of both these propositions, and resolve that they shall be adopted.

20. —(*20th October*, 1784.) Resolved, that the mothers, and others who have charge of the orphan children of the non-commissioned and private under three years old, be paid three rupees per month for each child, those children to be mustered and drawn for, the same as the children at Duckensore, provided the mothers can find responsible people who will be answerable for their taking proper care of the children. This resolution not to include the allowance to be paid for children whose fathers are living.

(*20th July*, 1785.) Agreed, that no money be granted for any children of the non-commissioned and privates, not residing in the orphan house, whose ages exceed three years. (*See art.* 28.)

Agreed, that such persons of the non-commissioned and private as have children upward of three years old, and do not send them to the orphan house to be educated, shall not have the Company's allowance paid to them for any children that they may have, under the age of three years.

21. (*31st May*, 1787.) The secretary lays before the managers the following regulations relative to the children of non-commissioned and privates, prepared by him in pursuance of orders:

1st.—That the review-rolls of the children of the non-commissioned and private, be continued to be transmitted to the adjutant-general's office, in the same manner as they are at present, with the monthly regimental returns of the several corps of the army.

2d.—That the several stationary committees be empowered to pay unto the parents and guardians of such children, whose ages do not exceed three years, and who are present with the corps belonging, or attached to the station, the sum of sicca rupees 3 per mensem, under certain restrictions hereafter-mentioned.

3d.—That the committees be requested to apply to the proper officers, for a monthly list of all children whose ages do not exceed three years inserted in the review-rolls, transmitted by them to the adjutant-general's office; and that a copy of these lists, with an account of the money paid for the children, be transmitted monthly to the general management.

4th.—That the committees be instructed that they are not to pay the allowance of three rupees per month, for children, under the age of three years, unless their parents or guardians will enter into engagements to send all such children to the Orphan House, when they are at a proper age to be received; and that persons having children whose ages exceed three years, and do not send them, or consent to permit them to be sent to the orphan house, shall not on any account whatever, be paid the allowance for such children as they may have, whose ages do not exceed three years, until they comply with this regulation of the society, which is agreeable to a former resolution of this management, on the 20th July, 1785. (*See art.* 28.)

5th.—That the committees be informed, they are not to pay any arrears for children, under

under the age of three years, prior to the month of November, 1786, or any arrears whatever, until they have ascertained that the children were enrolled in the lists sent to the adjutant-general's office, for the months for which payment may be required.

6th.—That the committees be empowered to draw from the paymaster at their station, such sums as they may have occasion to disburse on account of the society, for the allowances to the children, and for the payment of their writers' salaries, &c. &c. and that the paymasters be desired to answer the drafts of the committees.

7th.—That the paymasters be advised, that they are not to pay any money out of the stoppages which they make to the fund, except by order of the committees, at their several stations.

8th—That the committees be requested to transmit to the management quarterly, an account of the money received and disbursed by them.

9th.—That a proportion of the printed forms for review-rolls of the children of the non commissioned and private, be transmitted to each committee, and that they be requested to recommend the use of them in the corps and detachments, belonging to their station.

10th.—That no children whatever, be enrolled with those at the orphan house, unless they are actually present; or, only absent on leave, for a limitted time, not exceeding one month.

The foregoing regulations having been taken into consideration and approved of—Agreed, that they be considered as the resolutions of this management.

22. (*30th July*, 1788.) Agreed, that clothes to an amount, not exceeding twenty-five sicca rupees, be given in future to such girls of the lower school, as may marry, with consent of the managers.

23. (*25th November*, 1786.) Agreed, that the adjutant-general, be requested to send the returns as he receives them, after reserving a copy, to the secretary, who will prepare the general returns for the Court of Directors, which the managers will request the adjutant-general to authenticate.

24. On the 24th January, 1788, the managers passed the following resolution:

That with every male child received for education into the orphan-house, whose father shall have gone home, or is about to leave the country, a deposit in Company's paper of the sum of 5225 current rupees must be made; being, at 8 per cent, adequate to the production of 30 sicca rupees per month, the sum fixed upon to be paid monthly by officers, whose male children are under the care of the Society; and, that the sum of current rupees 5575, being, at 8 per cent. adequate to the production of 32 sicca rupees per month, be paid for each female child, received hereafter under similar circumstances. The principal to be returned to the father of the child, or order, on its death or removal—such death or removal being in the life time of the father; but, in case of the father's death without making any provision by will for the child, in the life time of the child, the principal to remain in the hands of the Society, in trust for the child,

25.

25. (*18th March*, 1789.) Agreed, that it be made a ſtanding rule, or bye law, that the ſuperintendent and ſurgeon at the orphan houſe do attend the managers, when viſiting there, through all the wards.

26. (*28th April*, 1789.) Agreed, that when the orphan daughters of officers, under the protection of the Society, are addreſſed by perſons in independent circumſtances, ſuch perſons be required to make a ſettlement as a condition; without which, the managers conſent is not to be given, even if the offer is in other reſpects unexceptionable.

27. (*25th May*, 1790.) Agreed, that the officers children ſhould be removed as ſpeedily as poſſible to the Calcutta ſide of the river, and that the houſe over the water ſhould be appropriated ſolely to the uſe of the ſoldier's children.

28. (*22d June*, 1790.) Agreed, that it be left in the diſcretion of the ſeveral ſtationary committees, to prolong the term of the children of non-commiſſioned officers and privates continuance with their parents to four years, in ſuch particular caſes as may appear to them to juſtify the deviation, from the original reſolution which limitted the term to three years.

29. (*ibid.*) Agreed, that in future no girl be given away in marriage, till the deputy-governor, or ſome other manager, ſhall have reported, in writing, that ſuch girl appears to him to be of a marriageable age.

30. (*1ſt July*, 1790.) The following is the preſent eſtabliſhment of ſervants, under the managers of the Orphan Society, at the orphan-houſe, Kidderpore-houſe, and elſe where:

ORPHAN-HOUSE.

	ſa.	rs.	a.	p.
School-maſter to the children of non-commiſſioned officers and privates, his ſalary per menſem,	100	0	0	
Aſſiſtant ditto, - -	50	0	0	
Ditto, - -	50	0	0	
Ditto, - -	50	0	0	
School-miſtreſs to the daughters of non-commiſſioned officers and privates, her ſalary per menſem, - - -	30	0	0	
Aſſiſtant ditto, - -	30	0	0	
Overſeers, carpenters, hair-cutter, bheſties, mollies, dandies, ayahs, maiters, &c. &c. - -	235	0	0	

KIDDERPORE-HOUSE.

School-maſter to the ſons of officers, his ſalary per menſem,	213	0	0	
Aſſiſtant ditto, - -	150	0	0	
School-miſtreſs to the daughters of officers, her ſalary per menſem.- - - -	200	0	0	
Aſſiſtant ditto, - -	80	0	0	
Expences of ſervants attending the ſons of officers per menſem,	42	8	0	
Ditto ditto, the daughters of officers ditto, - - -	36	0	0	
Hircarrah and chowkidars, -	13	0	0	
Surgeon's allowance for medicines, &c. - - -	100	0	0	

IN LONDON.

Agent to the Society at home, his ſalary per annum, £100 ſterling, computed at ſicca rupees per menſem, - -	72	0	0	

IN CALCUTTA.

Two Bengal writers employed in the ſecretary's office, their ſalaries, ſicca rupees per menſem, 40 each, - -	80	0	0	

Secretary

Secretary, his ſalary per menſem, 200 Rs.

And 100 per menſem for houſe rent, candles, and hircarrahs.

The ſurgeon at the orphan-houſe is appointed to the general charge of the buſineſs there. No expenſe whatever, on that head, is incurred to the Society.

The managers, at preſent, pay for Kidderpore-houſe, for the accommodation of the officers children, ſicca rupees 450 per menſem.

The ſons of officers are dieted by Mr. ———, the ſeven oldeſt always at his own table; he is paid for theſe boys eleven ſicca rupees per menſem each, and for the younger boys eight ſicca rupees each.

Thirteen of the oldeſt daughters of officers, are dieted by Mrs. ———, and at her own table; ſhe is paid twelve ſicca rupees per menſem for each.

Mrs. —, aſſiſtant ſchool-miſtreſs to Mrs. —, diets the younger daughters of officers, for whom ſhe is paid ſeven ſicca rupees per menſem for each.

Mrs. — has at preſent the charge of the clothing of the officers children, both males and females; a ſtock of clothing was ſome time ago furniſhed to the ſons of officers, under the immediate inſpection of the deputy governor, and the ſecretary has lately conducted the buſineſs of furniſhing a complete ſtock of clothing for the daughters of officers.

The children of non-commiſſioned officers and privates, are dieted at an expence of three ſicca rupees each per menſem. Mr. — alſo clothes theſe children for one ſicca rupee each per menſem.

SECTION XXVII.

PAY, BATTA, GRATUITY, AND ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE.

1. *(M. C. 3d Auguſt, 1779.)* The pay of the European companies, ſhall be drawn in a figured abſtract, referring to the review-roll, and conformable thereto, which ſhall be tacked to the ſame; and on theſe joint vouchers, pay ſhall be iſſued by the paymaſter.

The pay of the laſcars and artificers, under the quartermaſter, ſhall be drawn in one figured abſtract, to which ſhall be tacked the review-roll, ſigned by the quartermaſter.

The battalions of ſepoys, the European commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers pay, ſhall be drawn for in a figured abſtract, referring to the review-roll, which ſhall be tacked to the ſame.

The pay of laſcars and artificers, under the quartermaſter of the corps of ſepoys, ſhall be drawn in a figured abſtract, ſigned by the quartermaſter, to which ſhall be tacked the review-roll.

The troop of body-guard, and other inde-

pendent corps, shall be drawn for in a figured abstract, referring to the review-roll, which shall be tacked to them.

The pay of lascars attached to the artillery shall be drawn in a figured abstract, to which shall be tacked the review-roll, signed by the commanding-officer of the European company to which they are attached.

In the regiments of cavalry, the European commissioned and non-commissioned officers pay shall be drawn in a figured abstract, to which shall be tacked the review roll.

The pay and allowances of the native staff not included on the strength of any troop, as also the pay of each troop, shall be drawn by the commanding-officer of the regiment in a figured abstract, referring to the review-roll, which shall be tacked to the same.

(C. D. 11th December, 1773.) Officers, before their arrival at the presidency, in India, to which they stand appointed, shall not be allowed pay.

M. C. 9th August, 1786.) Agreed, that the officers and men at the presidency of Fort Marlborough, be allowed the same pay, batta, and allowances, as the officers and men of this establishment are allowed in similar situations. *(The rupees of the country being generally valued as sonaut rupees.)*

(M. C. 16th October, 1787.) Agreed, that the exchange at which the pay shall be paid to the troops serving at Bencoolen, be fixed at 2 sonaut rupees 3 annas per Spanish dollar.

(M. C. 3d August, 1779.) Pay, batta, and allowances, of the field-officers, and the European warrant officers of corps, shall be drawn in separate bills by themselves. *(Those of native corps are drawn for in the abstracts.)*

If any paymaster shall wilfully detain or with hold, beyond the space of one month, the pay of any officer or soldier (clothes and all other allowances being deducted) after such pay shall be by him received; or if any officer, having received his soldiers pay, shall refuse to pay each respective non-commissioned officer and soldier, when it shall become due, the amount of the subsistence of each serjeant, corporal, bombardier, drummer, and private;—havildar, naick, trumpeter, sepoy and pioneer;—private Mogul, cossob, lascar, and waterman, (out of which, stoppages shall not be made, but by the will of the party or judgment of a court martial) then, upon proof thereof before a general court martial, as aforesaid, such paymaster, or officer, shall be dismissed the service.

2. *(ibid.)* A book of records to be kept by the commanding-officers of companies, containing the actual clearance of the men and officers; which book, the commanding-officers of corps are to examine, in order that they may be duly kept up, and justice done to all parties;—and this regulation is to extend to all the corps in the service.

The pay of the European companies shall be received by the commanding-officer of the company, and issued to the men; and it is declared, that he shall be responsible for such pay while in his possession, and that all losses are to be made good by him, (that by the enemy excepted). The latter part of this regulation to extend to officers commanding battalions of sepoys, and all other native troops.

G. O.

(G. O. 7th May, 1787.) It being suggested to the Commander-in-chief, that the present mode of issuing the whole of a month's pay at once to European soldiers, is productive of bad consequences; it is directed, therefore, that the captains or officers commanding companies of Europeans, do, in future, issue the pay weekly to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under their command.

3. *(M. C. 26th December, 1780.)* That the pay (of native troops) shall be issued to the men, immediately after it is received, in the presence of the officers commanding companies for the performance of which they are responsible.

That if it happens at any time, that the men are not regularly paid, either from the paymaster not being in cash, or from any other cause, the officer commanding the battalion shall report it in writing to the officer commanding the brigade, or other officer under whom they are serving, who is to communicate the same to the commander-in-chief.—The officers commanding battalions, at the same time to specify what is due to the men.

4. *(M. C. 29th July, 1783.)* That the commanding officers of regiments, (sepoys) shall after issuing the pay to their regiments, make written reports to the commanding officer of the brigade and detachment under whom they are serving, declaring that they have paid the regiment under their command, their full and just demands for the month of —, according to the muster rolls of that month, with the exception of such men as might be absent on command, leave of absence, or any other occasion; whose numbers are to be specified in the reports, and these reports are immediately on the receipt of them, to be transmitted to the Commander-in-chief.

5. *(M. C. 7th May, 1781.)* When pay is to be issued to native corps, the commanding officers of brigades, and detachments, are to publish it in orders, specifying the days on which the several corps are to receive it, when it is punctually to be distributed by the officers to the men.

6. *(M. C. 5th August, 1779.)* Resolved, that all officers acting in the field, within the provinces, be allowed whole batta; half batta to be only received by those officers who are stationed in cantonments.

If any officer draws, or the paymaster issues, more batta than is allowed, he shall be obliged, after replacing the overcharge, to answer for a breach of orders.

No one bearing a double commission, shall on that account receive a double allowance of batta, but may draw the batta established for his highest rank.

(M. C. 16th June, 1786.) The following staff-officers are entitled to the full batta of their ranks, in cantonments within the provinces.

Colonels.
Chief engineer.
*Commissary general.
Deputy commissary general.
*Military paymaster general.
*Deputy military paymaster general.
*Adjutant general.
Deputy adjutant general.
Quarter master general.
Deputy quartermaster general.
Judge-advocate-general.
Surveyor general.

Secretary

Secretary to the military department of inspection.

Secretary to the military board, (*if a military officer.*)

Military secretary to the Governor general.

Secretary to the Commander-in-chief.

Persian interpreter to the Com. in chief.

Aid-de-camps to the Governor general.

Aid-de camps to the Commander in chief.

Officers attached to the Governor-general's troop.

Fort Major, } Fort William,
Fort Adjutant, }

Commissary of Stores.

Assistant commissary of stores.

Commissaries of ordnance.

Deputy commissaries of ordnance.

*Paymasters.

*Deputy paymasters.

Regulating officer, Calcutta European militia.

*Chaplains.

Surgeon to the Commander-in-chief.

Officers employed in military offices at the presidency.

The undermentioned staff officers, when not entitled to higher batta from their rank in the army, are permitted to draw the batta annexed to the following ranks, in virtue of their staff appointments:

*Commissary-general, that of lieut. col.

*Military paymaster-general, ditto ditto.

*Adjutant-general, ditto ditto.

Quarter-master-general, ditto ditto.

Deputy commissary-general, that of major.

*Deputy military-paymaster-general, do.

Deputy adjutant-general, ditto ditto.

Deputy quarter-master-general, ditto.

Military secretary to the Governor-general, ditto ditto.

Secretary to the Commander-in-chief, do.

Aid-de-camps to the Governor-general, that of captain.

Aid-de-camps to the Commander-in-chief, ditto ditto.

N. B. *The officers against whom this mark* (*) *is placed, do not draw any batta; this allowance being included in their fixed salaries.*

But all other staff-officers are to draw the batta of the rank for which they receive pay.

(*M. C. 5th August*, 1779) All officers, when employed in the field beyond the provinces, shall draw double full batta.

The officers of the engineer and artillery corps, doing duty at Budge Budge, are allowed full batta.

Every officer drawing more than half batta, must mention in his bill the reason for it.

(*M. C. 20th December*, 1785.) The Honourable the Governor-general and Council, have been pleased to resolve, that all military officers, who are paid by the nabob vizier, shall draw their pay only, but no batta from the Company.

(*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Resolved, that all European officers, absent by sickness from duty, do receive the same allowance as if present with their corps, on producing the usual certificate.

Resolved, that all European officers belonging to corps stationed without the provinces, and absent on duty within the provinces, do receive the same allowances as if present with their corps.

(*M. C. 17th May*, 1787.) Resolved, that from and after the 1st of June next, the resolution of the Board of the 11th October, 1785, which granted to all European officers, absent by sickness from duty, the same al-

allowances as if present with the corps, on producing certificates, be confined to officers who, after having joined, are obliged to quit their corps on account of sickness.

(*M. C.* 10*th February*, 1790) Resolved, that from the date of the dispatch of the last ship of this season, officers who obtain leave to proceed to Europe, whether on account of sickness or their private affairs, shall only be entitled to half batta, from the date of quitting their corps, until that of their embarkation; excepting in the cases of officers who shall have left their corps on account of sickness, prior to the publication of the order, permitting them to come to the presidency for the purpose of resigning the service; in which instances they shall, upon producing the prescribed certificates of sickness, be entitled to the batta of their corps, until the date of the minute of Council, in which permission to resign the service to return to Europe shall be granted; from which period, to the dispatch of their respective ships, such officers shall be entitled to half batta only.

(*M. C.* 23*d August*, 1781.) The Board think proper to repeat their orders of the 30th July, 1770, viz.

"An allowance of three days diet money, "agreeable to the victualling contract, is "made to all soldiers on their first arrival at "Fort William from England, or any of "the presidencies; and the contractors full "allowance, for one day, is given to the "military in general on Christmas day, New "Year's day, and the King's Birth day."

The Board observe, that in place of adhering to this order, sundry deviations have been practised by the contractors, and others, which the Board being determined effectually to correct,

Resolved, therefore, that only three days full batta shall be allowed to the recruits after their arrival from England at this presidency; and that the officers, who may be appointed to do duty with such recruits, shall only be entitled to draw the same batta as other officers at the station at which they may happen to be.

Resolved, that full batta be granted to the European soldiers only on New Year's day, Christmas-day, and the King's Birth-day, agreeable to the orders of the 13th July, 1770, instead of full and half for those days, which have hitherto been charged by the contractor, in cantonments within the provinces, in deviation from the said orders. But, when troops happen to be in the field under orders of march, or in cantonments without the provinces, on either of those days, the European soldiers shall, in that case, be allowed extra full batta.

(*G. O.* 25*th July*, 1789.) The regulations which authorise the indulgence of extra batta to troops and field establishments of people, for three days before a march, and for three days after returning into cantonments from the field, having been misconstrued in very many instances, the following orders are issued with a view to prevent the necessity of withdrawing entirely the above indulgence:

It is directed, that from and after the 1st day of September next, the indulgence of three days extra batta, to all officers and soldiers, before and after a march, is to be confined to the general reliefs of the army, and

and is never to be allowed on any occasional or intermediate duty, or relief of corps, officers, or detachments, between the stated periods of the general relief of the army, nor at the annual practice of the artillery. This general rule is not to be deviated from in any instance, unless the Governor-general in Council, or Commander-in-chief, should think fit to dispense with it, by express orders, in the event of the movement of any large detachment or body of troops.

The said three days extra batta is to commence, three days before the days on which the corps are respectively ordered to begin their march, and to cease three days after their arrival at their cantonments, or destined stations.

In case an order for the march of troops, in either of the cases abovementioned, should be countermanded before the day on which they were originally ordered to move, the extra batta is only to commence three days before the subsequent actual march; but in this case, the ordinary pay and batta of the extra establishments of people, shall be allowed from three days previous to the day on which the troops were originally ordered to march.

But no personal field staff-allowance, nor allowances for straw, tent-pins, and mallets,—iron, steel, charcoal, stationary,—nor any other extra allowance whatever, exclusive of the said three days extra batta, and the pay and batta of the established extra people as abovementioned, is on any pretence to be drawn, till the date of the actual march.

2 (*M. C. 5th August*, 1779.) In lieu of the allowance of batta, all non-commissioned officers and private men shall be dieted by contract.

(*M. C. 7th May*, 1781.) It is hereby resolved and ordered, that no more than half batta shall be allowed to native troops in any cantonments, whether in or out of the provinces, except upon foreign service beyond the Jumna, or Suobareka.

That full batta shall be allowed to the native troops when in the field, whether within or without the provinces.

7. (*M. C. 4th February*, 1779.) The Board have thought proper to direct, that the general orders of the 7th of July, 1770, allowing all officers to draw double full batta from the day on which they pass the Carmanassa, be cancelled; and that from the 1st of March next, the station of Chunar shall be considered the boundary; on passing which, double batta is to commence,

All officers on their arrival at Chunar, whether going out of, or coming within the provinces, must get a certificate from the fort-adjutant, of the time of their arrival at that station; which certificate they must present to the paymaster with their bills, in order to ascertain what batta is due to them; and this certificate the paymaster must transmit, with the bills, when they are sent to the commissary-general's office for audit.

8. (*M. C. 5th December*, 1788.) The separate batta-rolls or batta bills for European non-commissioned-officers and privates, are to be discontinued from the end of the present month: upon the back of the pay abstracts, for the first of January next, the batta is to be drawn for by the contractor or his agent, for December, 1788, and so on regularly, month by month; that is to say, upon the abstract for

for the pay of Europeans in advance, their batta in arrear, for the month preceding, is to be drawn by the contractor or his agent; the military-auditor-general will furnish the several paymasters with the form of a bill and receipt, to be thus drawn and granted upon the pay abstracts by the contractor or his agent, for the batta.

Commanding-officers who sign muster-rolls, are directed to pay strict attention to the section of musters, published in general orders, on the 11th of September, 1786, and to be very careful that the muster-rolls shall not only exhibit the names of the effectives, at the time of taking the muster, but also the names of every man who has been on the strength of the corps or company, between muster and muster, as therein directed, expressing particularly the dates of all deaths or other casualties.

The rolls of the musters taken on the 1st of January next, and of all subsequent musters, are to have certificates written upon them, and subscribed by the officers commanding the corps or companies, specifying what rate of batta the men were entitled to for the month preceding; if full batta, the reason is to be assigned, agreeable to the standing regulations of the service; and all broken periods of time, as well as the number of men, which affect the rate of batta, are to be particularly noted, and accounted for in this certificate.

The paymasters are ordered not to issue any batta for the European non-commissioned-officers and privates, without receiving vouchers made up and certified as herein directed.

With respect to the batta of the Europeans who may be in the hospital, the contractor will account for it to the purveyor, as at present; and the lists of the sick, kept by the surgeons at the hospital, will regulate the batta, to be accounted for by the contractor, to the purveyor.

9. (*M. C. 5th August*, 1779.) The Court of Directors have thought proper to make the following allowances, over and above the present established pay, by way of donation or gratuity only to captains and subalterns of the army: viz.

To a captain,	36 St. Rs.	per month.	
A lieutenant,	24	ditto,	ditto.
An Ensign,	12	ditto,	ditto.

(*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Resolved, that lieutenant-fireworkers do receive the gratuity of ensigns of infantry, the two officers being of correspondent ranks.

(*M. C. 5th August*, 1779.) Officers are to draw their gratuity according to the rank they have in the army—colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors, are not to draw this additional allowance.

The officers who receive double batta, are not to be allowed the additional gratuity to their pay.

Staff officers by warrant, not bearing commissions, are not entitled to, nor are they to draw any gratuity.

The surgeons of the army shall draw the gratuity of commissioned-officers, according to their ranks.

A full surgeon,	36 St. Rs.	per month.	
An assistant ditto,	24	ditto,	ditto.

(*M. C. 11th March*, 1785.) Ordered, that the gratuity which has hitherto been drawn by the officers of the army in advance, be drawn from May next, in arrear with the batta, for the purpose of preventing retrenchments from the gratuity, when officers

officers become entitled to double batta for part of a month.

10. *(M. C. 6th February, 1773.)* The President and Council have been pleased to grant to the subaltern officers of the army, an additional allowance of one rupee per day, over and above the first pay and gratuity granted by the Court of Directors.

The assistant-surgeons of the army, are permitted to draw an additional allowance of one rupee per day.

11. Pay and Batta Tables formed by the Compiler.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

	Pay.			Add. allowance per day.			Gratuity per month			Batta per day.								
	Per day.			Per month						Half.			Full.			Double Full		
Colonel,	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	5	—	—
Lieut colonel,	9	—	—	—	—	—		—	—				20	—	—	10	—	
Major,	6		—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	15	—	—	30	—	—
Captain, Artillery,	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	12	—	
Captain, Infantry & engineers,	—	—		124		—			—	36	—	—	3	—	—	6	—		12	—	—
Lieuts. Artillery,	—	—	—	70	—	—	1		—	24		—	2	—	—	4	—	—	8		—
Lieuts. Infantry and engineers,	—	—		60	—	—		—	—	24	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	8	—	—
Lieutenant-fireworkers,	—	—	—	60	—		1	—	—	12	—	—	1	8	—	2	—	—	6	—	—
Ensign of infantry and engineers,	—	—	—	50	0	—	1	—	—	12	—		1	8	—	3	—		6	—	—
Surgeon,	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	12	—	—
Assistant surgeon,	—	—	—	62	—	—	1	—	—	24		—	2	—	—	4	—	—	8	—	—

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

ARTILLERY.	Full pay			Checkonings			Net pay.			INFANTRY.	Full pay.			Checkoning			Net pay.		
Serjeants,	24	—	—	4	—	—	20	—	—	Serjeants,	20	—	—	4	—	—	6		—
Corporals,	20		—	3	—	—	17	—	—	Corporals,	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
Drummers,	17	—	—	2	—	—	15	—	—	Drummers,	14	—	—	3	—	—	11	—	—
Gunners,	17	—	—	2	—	—	15	—	—	Privates,	10	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	—
Matrofs,	12	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—										

NATIVE

NATIVE CORPS.

TROOP OF BODY GUARD.	Full pay			Off-reckoning.			Net pay.			Batta. Half.			Batta. Full.			Total. On half batta.			Total. On full batta.		
Rossaldar,	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duffadar,	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trumpeter,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trooper,	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY.																					
Head Jemadar,	100	—	—	6	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second ditto,	44	—	—	4	—	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duffadar,	5	—	—	5		—	25	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Trumpeter,	12			1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Trooper,	11	—	—	1	8	—	10	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NATIVE INFANTRY.																					
Subadar,	60	—	—	8	—	—	52	—	—	15	—	—	3	—	—	67	—	—	82	—	—
Jemadar,	16		—	3	—	—	13	—	—	7	8	—	15	—	—	20	8	—	25	—	—
Havildar,	1	—		1	—	—	9	—	—	5	—	—	10	—	—	4	—	—	19	—	—
Naick,	8	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	5	—	—	10	—	—	12	—	—	17	—	—
Drummer,	8	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	0	—	—	11	—	—	16	—	—
Sepoy,	6	—	—	—	8	—	5	8	—	1	8	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	8	8	—
ARTILLERY AND QR. M'S. LASCARS.																					
Serangs,	12	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	—	2	8	—	5	—	—	13	8	—	16	—	—
First Tindals.	8	—	—	—	8	—	7	8	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	9	8	—	11	8	—
Second ditto,	6	—	—	—	8	—	5	8	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	7	8	—	9	8	—
Lascars.	5	—	—	—	4	—	4	12	—	1	1	—	-	—	—	5	12	—	6	12	—

Artificers.

		Chief-engineer and barrack-master of Fort William.			Quartermasters establishment. Pay.			Half batta.			Total.			Field-trains at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur. Pay.			Half batta.			Total.			Field-train at the presidency, arsenal, and expense-magazine at Fort William.			Magazines at Chunar, Buxar, Patna, Midnapore, Cawnpore, and Futty-ghur.		
Europeans.	Head Overseer,	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2d ditto,	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foundry-Overseer,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
	Smith,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—
	Cooper,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—
	Carpenter.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—
	Sircar,	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coopers.	Sirdar,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
	Workmen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	—
Smiths.	Mistry,	12	—	—	7	—	—	1	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	12	—	—	10	—	—
	Mate,	—	—	—	6	8	—	1	4	—	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Filemen and firemen,	6	5	4	5	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	—
	Hammer and bellows-men.	6	5	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—
Carpenters.	Mistry,	12	—	—	10	—	—	3	—	—	13	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	12	—	—	10	—	—
	Mate,	—	—	—	7	8	—	1	8	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Workmen.	7	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	—
Sawyers.	Mistry,	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	—
	Workmen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—
Armourers.	Mistry,	—	—	—	10	—	—	2	8	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
	Workmen,	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	—
Engravers.	Workmen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Founders.	Sirdar,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
	Workmen,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Painters.	Sirdar,	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	12	—	—	10	—	—
	Workmen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
Brassmen.	Mistry,	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	12	—	—	10	—	—
	Workmen,	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—
Sicklegars.	Sirdar,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	9	—	—	8	—	—
	Workmen.	5	—	—	5	8	—	1	—	—	6	8	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—

Artificers continued.

		Chief-engineer and barrack-master of Fort William.	Quartermasters establishment. Pay.	Quartermasters establishment. Half batta.	Quartermasters establishment. Total.	Field-trains at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur. Pay.	Field-trains at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur. Half batta.	Field-trains at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur. Total.	Field-trains at the presidency, arsenal, and expence-magazine, at Ft. William.	Magazines at Chunar, Buxar, Patna, Midnapore, Cawnpore, and Futty-ghur.
Sailmakers.	Sirdar,	—	7	1 8	8 8	6	2	8	9	8
	Mate,	—	6	1 4	7 4					
	Workmen.	—	5	1	6	4	1	5	5	5
Chucklers.	Sirdar,	—							7	6
	Workmen.	—	4 8	1	5 8				5	4
Bricklayers.	Miftry,	11								
	Workmen.	—							5	
Magazinemen.	Sirdar,	—							12	12
	Workmen.	—							6	6
Bhefties.	Sirdar,	11	10	8	11 8					
	Mate,	—	9 8	1 8	11					
	Hand,	8 8	7 8	1	8 8	7 8	1	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Bullock.	12	12		12					
Peons.	Jemautdar,	7								
	Peons.	5								
Hurrymen.	Sirdar,	5								
	Workmen.	4								
Bildars, coolies, and sweepers.	Mate,	5	4	1	5	2	2	5	5	5
	Workmen.	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	4	4

(N. B.—*The people attached to the field-trains at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, are entitled to additional batta, at the rate of* 2 *rupees per month to sirdars, and* 1 *to workmen when actually marching or at practice; and the above sums are fixed in full for pay and batta, in every situation, to the chief engineers, barrack-masters, and quarter-master's establishment, the people employed in the arsenal, the field-train at the presidency, and the different magazines.*

The sirdar at the expence magazine, receives but 10 *rupees per month.*

The workmen painters at Chunar, receive but 4 *rupees per month.*)

12. (*M. C. 22d May, 1777.*) Every officer muſt ſign what company, regiment, battalion, and brigade, he belongs to, as alſo what office he belongs to: he muſt date his bill, and ſign a receipt when the money is paid, and no pay or fixed allowance is to be paid, without the name, rank, and ſtation of the officer is ſpecified, who may be entitled to draw it.

(*M. C. 11th March, 1785.*) Reſolved, in order to aſcertain at one view, and regulate the payment of eſtabliſhed monthly allowances of the European commiſſioned, ſtaff, and warrant officers of each rank in the army, that from the 31ſt of May next, not only the pay and batta, but all the fixed allowances of every nature and denomination ſhall be drawn in one bill or abſtract, ſhewing the total ſum due to each officer per month.

FORMS OF BILLS.

For Field Officers.

The Honourable Company, Dr.

To my half-batta, for April, 1785, — — — —
Allowance, for wine, ſtationary, and candles, (*commanding the battalion*) —
Pay for May, — — — — —
Sonaut Rupees.

Fort William, 1ſt May, 1785.
To G. C. Eſq. Paymaſter. Received payment. *Name and rank.* (*Name, rank, and corps.*)

For Captains and Subalterns, not attached to companies.

The Honourable Company, Dr.

To my half batta, for April, 1785, — — — —
Gratuity, for ditto, — — — — —
Pay, (*if a captain,*) pay and additional allowance, (*if a ſubaltern,*) for May, —
Sonaut Rupees

Fort William, 1ſt May, 1785,
To G. C. Eſq. paymaſter, Payment received, *Name and rank.* *Name, rank, and corps.*

For Staff Officers.

The Honourable Company, Dr.

Pay, batta, and allowance to commiſſioned-officers, — —
To the half-batta of my rank, for April, 1785, — — —
Gratuity for ditto, ditto, — — — —
Pay for May, — — — — —

Staff, — — — — —
To my ſtaff allowance, for April, 1785, — — —
Sonaut Rupees.

2

For

For a Quartermaster.

No. — Battalion.

The Honourable Company, Dr.

Abstract agreeable to the muster, taken 1st May, 1788.

Effective present.		Half batta of April.	Gratuity of April.	Established allowance.	Pay and additional allowances.	Total of each.	Total	Grand Total.
1	Quarter master, Lieutenant A. B. —							
1	Quarter-master, Serjeant —							
3	Camp colourmen for one company, —							
12	Ditto ditto, for four companies more,							
	EXTRA CHARGES.							
	Additional half-batta to one Ensign on command, for the whole month,							
	Allowance for straw, tent pins, and mallets for — companies, being encamped for the month, at 30 each. — — — —							
	Grand total. Sonaut Rs.							

N. B. The allowance for straw, tent-pins, and mallets, under the head of extra charges, is not to be inserted, except when the battalion is encamped, and the numbers and denominations in the fixed establishment will vary, according to the present effective at muster.

For a Company of Europeans.

No. — Company, No. — Battalion.

The Honourable Company, Dr.

Abstract agreeable to the muster, taken 1st May, 1788.

Effective present.		Half batta of April.	Gratuity of April.	Established allowance.	Pay and additional allowances.	Total of each.	Total.	Grand total.
1	Captain A. B. — —							
2	Lieutenants C. D. and E. F. —							
—	Ensigns or lieutenant fireworkers,							
4	Serjeants, — —							
	EXTRA CHARGES.							
	Additional half-batta to Lieutenant C. D. on command,				—			
	Rewards for foreign service, to six Europeans, for May,				—			
	Ditto to twelve natives for April, —	—			—			
	Grand Total, Sonaut Rupees.							

N. B. Lascars attached to companies of artillery, must be drawn for amongst the fixed charges.

For a Regiment of Cavalry.

The Honourable Company, Dr

Abſtract agreeable to the muſter, taken 1ſt May, 1788.

Effective present.		Batta of April	Rent allow. of April	Eſtabliſhed allowance.	Allow. for ſtationary	Staff allow.	Pay and add. allow. for May.	Total of each.	Total.	Grand Total.
1	Captain A. B. —									
2	Lieutenants C. D. E. F. and C. H.									
1	Head jemadars, —									
3	2d ditto, — —									
	EXTRA CHARGES.									
	Allowance for ſtables for — horſes at 1 rupee each,					—		—	—	—
	Grand total, Sonaut Rupees									—

N. B. The allowance for ſtabling is drawn for only at Cawnpore.

For a Battalion of Native Infantry.

No. — battalion of native infantry.

The Honourable Company, Dr.

Abſtract agreeable to the muſter, taken 1ſt of May, 1788.

Effective present.		Half batta for April.	Gratuity for April.	Eſtab. allow. of April.	Rent allow. of April.	Pay and add. allow	Total of each.	Total.	Grand Total.
1	Captain commandant A. B.								
10	Lieutenants, — —								
3	Serjeants, — —								
8	Subadars, — —								
	EXTRA CHARGES.								
	Additional half batta to Lieutenant — on command, for ten days,						—		
	Ditto, ditto, to one ſubadar ditto, for the whole month,							—	
	Rewards for foreign ſervice to 200 natives, at one rupee,					—	—		
	Grand Total, Sonaut Rupees								—

N. B. The ſtaff and quarter-maſter's eſtabliſhment is to be drawn for, in this bill.

The articles under the head of extra charges, are given by way of ſpecimen, to point out the nature of it; namely, every charge which is above the eſtabliſhment or fixed allowances of the ſtation; to the end that the other part of the abſtract may point out, in one clear view, the eſtabliſhed expence for the number of effectives, exiſting at that time.

Houſe-rent will only be admitted as an extra charge, when not furniſhed with quarters.

It is to be underſtood, that the forms are merely to ſhew the mode of drawing out bills; the ſums muſt vary according to the number of days of the month, or to caſualties or other circumſtances.

13.

13. TEMPORARY.

(*M. C. 3d March*, 1790.) Resolved, that the following plan be adopted, in order to enable the native troops of this establishment employed on service to the southward, to make a provision for their families during their absence.

The commanding officers of battalions of sepoys, to be furnished with printed cards, in the following form:

This ticket entitles the bearer to receive from the treasury of the collector or resident of—, such a proportion of the pay of—, in the — company, of the — battalion of sepoys, who from time to time shall direct to be received in Bengal, for the use of his family.

The commanding officer to fill up the blanks, to sign the tickets, and to distribute them to as many of the men as wish to receive a part of their pay in Bengal, instructing them to transmit the tickets to their families, which will always serve to identify the person who is to receive the proportion payable here.

The men to be informed that it will be in their option to chuse at which of the following collectorships their families shall be paid; but to prevent double payments, no subsequent alteration can be made in the station they first make choice of.

Midnapore,
Moorshedabad,
Bahar Proper,
Benares, and
Lucknow.

Immediately after every muster, the commanding officer of each battalion is to cause enquiry to be made, of the portion of the pay for the last month, which any man may chuse to be paid for his representative in Bengal, and shall form a list thereof in the following manner:

List of men belonging to the — battalion of sepoys, who desire their representatives may receive portions of their pay, for the month of ——, in Bengal.

Names,	Rank in which they went away from Bengal.	Company to which they were attached, when they left Bengal.	Amount to be paid to their representatives.	When to be paid.

The commanding officer of each battalion to deliver one of these lists to the paymaster of the detachment, who will grant him bills of exchange in duplicate, upon the military paymaster-general, for the amount. The commanding officer is to forward these bills, accompanied by other copies of the lists, by different posts, to the military paymaster-general, who is to transmit extracts of them to the collectors or residents to whom they relate, who will be enabled therefrom to pay the sums respectively allotted, to the representatives of the men on service.

The commanding officers to draw, in abstracts, the full pay of their men, according to the muster-rolls, and the total amount of the abstracts is to be entered by the paymaster on his disbursements; but as that part of it for which bills are granted on the military paymaster-general, will not be disbursed by him, the paymaster is to debit himself

himſelf for that proportion in account current with the military paymaſter-general, the ſame as if an advance of ſo much money had actually been made to him.

The commanding officers to form a regiſter of the tickets delivered out, and to be careful that the place where the monthly liſts ſpecify the money is to be paid, agrees with that ſpecified in the tickets reſpectively, and that even ſums in ſonaut rupees only, are allowed to be allotted to the men's families.

The collectors will take receipts for all monies paid on this account, to ſerve as vouchers with their monthly treaſury accounts; and for their own uſe will retain the liſts received from the military paymaſter-general, in the blank column of which they are to note the dates of all the payments made, ſo as to prevent double claims ever being admitted.

With regard to ſuch portions of pay, which the artillery men and laſcars may wiſh to receive in Bengal — (*the commanding officer*) has been inſtructed to make deductions accordingly from the artillery abſtracts, before they are preſented for payment on the coaſt, of the amount receivable in Bengal, and to tranſmit a certificate thereof in the following form:

This is to certify, that the amount of the pay and batta due to the Europeans and laſcars of the Bengal artillery, on the 1ſt of —, 1790, was Sonaut Rupees —, the amount of which may be paid in Bengal to the perſons authorized to receive it, having been deducted from the amount of the abſtracts, for the purpoſe of being applied to the uſe and ſupport of the families of the men engaged on ſervice at Madras. A. B.

Commanding the Bengal artillery.

The commandant of the brigade of artillery, is to ſign a monthly bill for the amount ſpecified in the certificate, which is to be paid after audit, by the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons; the diſtribution of which is to be made by the commandant of artillery, agreeable to liſts now in his poſſeſſion, or according to the occaſional correction of thoſe liſts which he will receive from — (*the commanding officer.*)

The collectors or reſidents of the different diſtricts, throughout the Company's and Vizier's provinces, have been inſtructed to make it known throughout their dependencies, that the families of any of the men engaged on foreign ſervice, who wiſh to communicate with them occaſionally, may forward their letters to the collectors or reſidents, who have been directed to tranſmit, once a month or oftener, all the letters in their poſſeſſion to the adjutant-general's office, who is required to convey them regularly to the commanding officer, and to tranſmit any anſwers that may be received from the men, on the ſervice to the ſeveral collectors or reſidents, who can with much facility diſtribute them to their families.

SEC-

SECTION XXVIII.

PAYMASTERS.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

1. 1st.—(*M. C. 11th Oct.* 1785.) The military paymaster-general is under the immediate orders of the Board, and it is his duty to take care that all orders to the paymasters are punctually obeyed.

2. 2d.—(*ibid.*) He is to direct and instruct the paymasters respecting their accounts, and in the payment of the different corps paid by them, as the service may occasionally require.

3. 3d.—(*ibid.*) Copies of all orders from the Board or Commander-in-chief to paymasters, are to be sent to the paymaster-general, and copies of all applications from them to the Board, on points which respect the duties of their offices, are to be laid before the Board, by the paymaster-general, excepting such as may relate to the commissary-general's office of controul, which are to pass through him.

4. 4th.—(*ibid.*) The paymaster-general is to furnish the Commander-in-chief with such information as he may require, respecting the accounts of the army; and he is also to furnish the commissary-general, the accomptant-general, and other heads of offices, with such accounts or information as they may require for carrying on the business of their respective offices.

5. 5th.—(*ibid.*) He is to receive all monies required at the presidency for the use of the army, and supplying the paymasters and deputies with such sums as may be requisite for their disbursements.

(*M. C. 15th May*, 1788.) The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council, approves of the principle laid down in the 6th paragraph of the section, entitled military paymaster-general, of the resolutions of Council in the secret department of inspection, dated 22d September, 1785, which is as follows:

6th.—"But he is not himself to disburse "any military charges, excepting for the "purchase of cattle, boats, furniture, and "such as should remain as part of the "Company's stock, until they either die, "are lost, or are disposed of."

It is therefore directed,

That from the commencement of these regulations, the military paymaster-general do cease making any disbursements, and that the allowances of the supernumerary European commissioned officers, as well as all other payments now made by him, be paid by the paymaster to the artillery and garrisons.

7th.—(*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) He is to authorize the advance of money to paymasters and deputy-paymasters appointed for the payment of troops, &c. at the upper stations, and all advances of money on account, are to be made by him when duly authorized.

8th.—He is to supply the deputy-paymaster to His Majesty's troops in Bengal, with money for his disbursements, and the deputy-paymaster to His Majesty's troops is to adjust accounts with him for all such advances.

6. 10th.—(*ibid.*) Remittances for payment of troops, that may be sent on foreign service, are to be made through the paymaster-general, the exchange having been previously approved by the Board; and all drafts for the payment of troops on foreign service, are to be addressed to the paymaster-general, and discharged at his office.

7. 11th.—(*ibid.*) He is, with the assistance of the commissary-general, to draw up establishments for detachments, and regulations for paymasters going on foreign service, to be laid before the Board, and if approved by them, to be delivered to the paymaster, previous to his leaving the presidency on such service.

8. 12th and 13th.—(*ibid.*) He is to examine and check the paymaster's accounts current, as soon after the receipt of them as possible, and immediately advise them of any error which may be discovered; likewise the additions and calculations of batta in their accounts of disbursements.

14th.—He is to see that the bills of exchange drawn on him by the several paymasters and deputies detached from the presidency, check with the sums brought against him by the chiefs and collectors of revenue, &c. a general monthly account of which is to be furnished to his office, by the accomptant-general.

9. 15th.—(*ibid.*) He is to transmit annually to all paymasters, copies of their accounts current with him, and adjust any difference between his books and their monthly accounts current.

10. 16th.—(*ibid.*) He is not to suffer the paymasters to introduce military charges in their accounts current, but the whole is to appear in their accounts of disbursements, which are audited and checked by the commissary general.

11. 17th.—(*ibid.*) He is immediately after the balance of the military books, to furnish the commissary general, with an annual abstract of the whole of the military charges, which have been entered in those books, together with a particular account of any military charge, that may have been entered under that head in the adjustment of the books, to the end that every item of military charges whatever, may be checked, and controuled by the commissary general.

18th.—He is likewise, after the close of every year's books, to furnish accounts current to every person who may have received by order of the Board or otherwise, advances on account of the military charges, and have neglected settling them, previous to the balancing the military books.

12. 19th.—(*ibid.*) He is to pay all sums authorized by the Board, to be advanced on account to officers belonging to other presidencies, and transmit copies of their receipts to the paymaster general of the presidency to which they belong.

13. 20th.—(*ibid.*) He is to pay all bills authorized to be discharged in Bengal, on account of Lord Clive's military fund, and lay before the Board annually an account thereof, to be transmitted to the Court of Directors.

14. 22d.—(*ibid.*) He is to lay before the Board and Commander-in-chief monthly reports of the arrears due to the army.

15. 23d.—(*ibid.*) He is to furnish the accomptant general, immediately after the balance of every year's books, with a copy of

of the account current general book, and adjuſt the ſame with him.

24th.—He is likewiſe to furniſh the accomptant general with quarterly ſtatements of the quick and dead ſtock of the company under his department, agreeable to the form in the appendix, No. 1 and 2.

25th.—And he is to prepare for the accomptant general an eſtimate of the probable poſſible expence of the army for the current year, to be delivered by the 1ſt of May.

16. 27th.—*(ibid.)* He is to ſuperintend the duties of the military accomptant, and lay before the Board, copies of his books, to be tranſmitted annually to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

17. 28th.—*(ibid.)* No money is to be iſſued from the paymaſter general's office, but on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, the reſt of the week being ſet apart for the buſineſs of accounts, Sundays and Holydays excepted.

18. 34th.—*(ibid.)* Bills not fixed in their nature and amount, are in the firſt inſtance to be referred to the Commander-in-chief, or to the commanding officers of brigades, detachments, or garriſons, to be counter-ſigned by them. They are to be delivered to paymaſters of brigades or corps, to which the drawers of the bills are attached, together with every explanation that may be neceſſary, for the information of the Board, for themſelves, or commanding officers.

35th. — *(ibid.)* The paymaſters are directed to forward, at the beginning of every month, to the paymaſter of the extraordinaries, all contingent bills and letters of explanation, received in the courſe of the preceding month; which bills and letters of explanation, the paymaſter of extraordinaries is to tranſmit to the commiſſary general's office, for his remarks and obſervations, previous to their being laid before the Board.

39th.—The Board reſerve to themſelves the option of authorizing the paymaſter general to accept drafts, on account of extraordinary ſervices, the amount of which is to remain at the officers debit, until the bills for ſuch charges have been paſſed; at preſent they ſee no cauſe for the indulgence, it being neceſſary only in time of war; and they are determined that bills of this nature, ſhall in future be audited without delay, from a conviction that the more recent all charges of this kind are, when they are audited, the more eaſily they will be checked.

(M. C. 15th May, 1788.) Reſolved, that the deputy military paymaſter-general do continue to diſcharge the bills for the extraordinaries of the army, as at preſent, in the office of the military paymaſter general.

19. *(M. C. 27th June, 1782.)* Ordered, that the military paymaſter general be forbid peremptorily to ſuffer any balance of cash whatever, to remain in the hands of any of the paymaſters; but if circumſtances ſhould render it unavoidably neceſſary, to take care that ſuch balance do never exceed the amount for which the paymaſter has given ſecurity to the Board.

20. *(M. C. 4th September, 1787.)* The Hon. Court of Directors have directed, in their general letter under date 27th March, 1787, that the appointment of paymaſter for the purpoſe of diſburſing the difference of pay and allowance to His Majeſty's officers and

and troops on the part of the Company, to make thoſe allowances equivalent to the pay, &c. of the Hon. Company's officers, ſhould be held by a covenanted ſervant,

(M. C. 24th Oct. 1787.) Reſolved, that the military-paymaſter-general be appointed to the charge of the diſburſements, made by the Company, on account of His Majeſty's troops ſerving in Bengal.

21. *(M. C. 15th May, 1788.)* That the duties of accountant to the military-paymaſter-general, be annexed to, and performed by, the deputy military-paymaſter-general, who ſhall, from the commencement of theſe regulations, be deſigned deputy military-paymaſter-general and accountant.

That there ſhall be only two aſſiſtants in the office of the paymaſter-general, from the Company's civil covenanted ſervants.

That the ſenior of theſe two aſſiſtants ſhall be alſo deputy paymaſter of artillery and garriſons, with the ſame pay and allowances as is eſtabliſhed by the exiſting regulations for that office; and that he alſo receive ſonaut rupees 100, as ſenior aſſiſtant to the military-paymaſter-general, excluſive of his eſtabliſhed civil allowance of a writer; and allowance for a moonſhy, if the latter ſhall be granted to him.

That the junior aſſiſtant ſhall be alſo deputy paymaſter at the preſidency, with the ſame pay and allowances as is eſtabliſhed by the exiſting regulations for that office; but that he ſhall receive no ſalary as ſecond or junior aſſiſtant to the military-paymaſter-general, other than what he may be entitled to as his eſtabliſhed civil allowance of a writer; and a moonſhy, if the latter ſhall be granted to him.

That any extra native writers, whoſe ſervices may be occaſionally required, are to be drawn for when actually and unavoidably employed, by the military-paymaſter-general, in his contingent bill; which will be audited by the Governor-general in Council before payment, together with his petty charges and contingencies, including candles, preſſes, deſks, leather, cloth, &c.

22. 59th.—*(M. C. 11th October, 1785.)* The Board have thought proper to confine all transfers to the office of the paymaſter-general.

23. *(M. C. 9th April, 1788.)* The Governor general-in-council, finding that the arrangement of the military accounts of this eſtabliſhment, is unneceſſarily voluminous and complex; and being likewiſe of opinion, that the general controul upon the advances and expenditure in that department, is defective; has been pleaſed to reſolve and order, that the following regulations do take place on and after the 1ſt of May, 1788:

1ſt. That the military-paymaſter-general ſhall, on or before the 15th of every month, compile, and tranſmit to the Governor in Council, one general eſtimate, wherein ſhall be pointed out the arrears due upon the laſt day of the month immediately preceding, and the amount required for the payment of all military charges during the current month, ſpecifying what part thereof is required in caſh at the preſidency. Such eſtimate is to be compiled from the eſtimates of the ſeveral paymaſters, and accompanied, either with the original, or an authenticated copy of each paymaſter's eſtimate.

24. 2d.—The paymaſter-general ſhall iſſue the neceſſary orders to the ſeveral paymaſters, enjoining them to forward their eſtimates

eſtimates in time, to enable him to comply with theſe orders.

25.—3d. Upon the eſtimate of every paymaſter, immediately under the ſtatement of arrears, he is to enter the amount of the balance in his hands, and deduct it from the arrears.

26.—4th. The paymaſter-general is, in like manner, to ſtate the balance remaining in his hands, upon his general eſtimate; which will then exhibit the arrears that were due at the end of the laſt month,—the funds in the hands of all the paymaſters towards the diſcharge thereof,—the balance ſtill due from Government, and the amount of what is becoming due for the current month.

27.—5th. The ſecretary to the Government ſhall tranſmit this eſtimate to the military-auditor-general, who ſhall immediately examine, and report thereon, to the end that Government may be, at all times, in poſſeſſion of ſufficient materials, relative to this branch of the ſervice, when they paſs orders, upon the general treaſury, in favour of the military-paymaſter-general.

28.—6th. The advances neceſſary for the current ſervice, to the paymaſters at the out ſtations, are to flow through the ſame channels as at preſent, namely, by bills of exchange, drawn by them, upon the paymaſter-general, and for which bills, the collectors of the revenue, and the reſidents at Lucknow and Benares, are to advance money.

29.—7th. All paymaſters ſhall, on or before the 15th of every month, tranſmit to the military-auditor-general (and not to the accountant-general as at preſent) an abſtract of their receipts and diſburſements, made up to the laſt day, incluſive, of the month immediately preceding; and the paymaſter-general ſhall tranſmit to the auditor-general the copy of his caſh account, which, agreeable to the regulations now in force, he ſends to the accountant-general; and diſcontinue to furniſh the accountant-general with a copy of his caſh account, as is required at preſent.

30.—8th. The Governor-general in Council, conſidering that when a paymaſter draws a bill of exchange upon the paymaſter-general, it is a payment made to him in money. All paymaſters are therefore ordered to bring to account immediately, upon the abſtract of their receipts and diſburſements, as above mentioned, ſuch bills of exchange, drafts, receipts, or other documents, which they draw, grant, or paſs; and whereby they receive into their poſſeſſion a ſigned voucher, capable of being entered upon their accounts of diſburſements, whether the perſon, in whoſe favour ſuch bills of exchange or other writing may have been granted, has indorſed the ſame in favour of the collector, or reſident, advancing the money therefore, or not.

The military-paymaſter-general is to debit each paymaſter to a head of bills, payable for the ſums with which the paymaſters charge themſelves for the bills they draw, as theſe are drawn; and the head of bills, payable to general books, for the bills as they are diſcharged by the collectors of the revenues, and the reſident at the vizier's court, and delivered up, by the accountant-general, for the military-paymaſter-general's receipt.

The military-paymaſter-general is to aſcertain and include the balance of bills payable, debited, and credited, in the manner before directed in the quarterly ſtatements

ments of quick ſtock, that the ſame may be included by the accountant-general in the debts owing by the Honourable Company, and oppoſed to the whole of the aſſets applicable to the diſcharge of theſe debts.

31.—9th. The paymaſter having thus given credit for all bills of exchange, or other writings, which they draw upon the paymaſter-general, have no further connection therewith; nor are they to require information from the party, in whoſe favour ſuch bills, or other writing, was granted, when he indorſes the ſame to the collector, or reſident, advancing the money; but,

32.—10th. The collectors and reſidents reſpectively ſhall, immediately when they advance money for the bills of exchange, drafts, receipts, or other writings, of the paymaſters of the army, make the like communication as is the practice at preſent.

33.—11th. The neceſſary materials having been furniſhed to the accountant-general, he ſhall, on or before the 15th of every month, make up an account, for the month immediately preceding, of the actual advances to the military department, including the certificates iſſued by the paymaſter-general; which account he is to tranſmit to the paymaſter-general, who, after having examined it, is to counterſign and forward the ſame to the auditor-general.

34.—12th. The auditor-general is ordered to examine the abſtracts of receipts and diſburſements of the ſeveral paymaſters, and to compare them with the account of actual advances, made up by the accountant-general; and if it ſhall appear, from the dates of the bills of exchange, and the dates when the collectors advanced the money for them, or from any other circumſtance, that a paymaſter has failed to debit himſelf, immediately upon drawing ſuch bills of exchange, or other writing, for which the paymaſter receives a ſigned voucher, capable of becoming a charge upon his account of diſburſements, according to the true intent and meaning of the eighth article, of theſe regulations,—every ſuch neglect, the auditor-general is ordered to report to the Governor-general in Council, tranſmitting at the ſame time, a copy of ſuch report to the paymaſter concerned.

35—13th. And whenever it ſhall happen, that the advances of any month, to the military department (the account of which is to be made up as hereafter expreſſed) exceed the monthly ſtatement of the probable monthly expenditure, the auditor-general ſhall immediately report the ſame to the Governor-general in Council; he ſhall not be permitted to uſe his own diſcretion, in any deviation from a ſtrict obedience to this order; but it is required, however, to accompany ſuch report with a ſtatement of the cauſes which appear to have occaſioned the exceſs in the advance; to the end that Government may determine, whether an inquiry into the extraordinary advance be neceſſary or not.

36.—14th. So ſoon as the whole accounts of diſburſements of all the paymaſters for a month, have been audited by the auditor-general, he ſhall make up and tranſmit to the Governor-general in Council, a report which ſhall exhibit the grand total admitted upon them; and the amount of the advances to the military department, during the ſame month; which account of advances is to be ſtated in this way:—To the amount of the actual advance, is to be added the amount

mount of the bills of exchange drawn by the paymaſters, but which do not appear to have been paid during that month; and then from the total of both, is to be deducted ſuch part of the actual advance, as was applied to the diſcharge of bills of exchange, which had been brought to account as drawn, but not paid in the report of the former month; thereby clearly pointing out the ways and means, from which the diſburſements of the month have been made.

37.—15th. The Governor-general in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the mode now in uſe, of arranging the military expenditure under various heads, upon the books of the paymaſter-general, be diſcontinued; and that the amount admitted by the auditor-general, upon the firſt audit of the ſeveral diſburſements of the pay-maſter's, or afterwards admitted upon re-audit, be carried to the debit of heads, entitled—"Charges Military," of the particular year to which the ſums ſo admitted may belong.

38.—16th. The Governor-general in Council is pleaſed to direct, that a conciſe ſet of books ſhall be kept by the auditor-general, to accord with the books of the paymaſter-general; and mutually to check each other, ſo far as regards the general expenditure in the military department.

39.—17th. The ſet of books to be kept by the auditor-general, is to conſiſt of a journal and a ledger; wherein is to be entered, firſt, the particulars of the monthly account of advances to the military department, the amount of which is to be carried to the debit of the paymaſter-general; declaring, however, at the ſame time, that this entry ſhall in no ſhape be conſtrued to bring any new perſonal reſponſibility upon the paymaſter-general, either in making him anſwerable for retrenchment made from the diſburſements of other paymaſters, or in withholding from him credit, for all advances made to the accountable officers of Government in his department, agreeable to the regulations of the ſervice. Secondly, So ſoon as the whole accounts of diſburſements of all the paymaſters for a month, have been audited, the amount admitted upon each, is to be entered to the debit of charges military of that year to which it belongs, and the total of the whole brought to the credit of the paymaſter-general.—Thirdly, In like manner, all re-audits made in the courſe of the ſame month, to be carried to the debit of the accounts of charges military, and to the credit of the paymaſter-general.—Fourthly, When the paymaſter-general makes any advance to His Majeſty's paymaſter, on account of King's ſubſiſtence, payable by the Company, in terms of the act of parliament; an authenticated copy of the voucher received for ſuch advance, is to be tranſmitted to the auditor-general, who ſhall bring the ſame to the debit of account current, London, and to the credit of the paymaſter-general. Fifthly, That at the end of the year, the total amount of the off-reckonings of the army be brought to the debit of charges military, and to the credit of the off-reckoning funds: and, finally, when the auditor-general has completed the books to be thus kept by him, for one year, an authentic copy of them is to be furniſhed to the accountant-general, who ſhall bring to account the entries made for the adjuſtment of the military paymaſter-general's books, with the general books, in ſuch a manner, as to exhibit either correſpondence

pondence, or the component parts of the difference, between the books kept by the military auditor-general, and those kept by the military paymaster-general, pointing out the latter to both; that they may investigate the causes of those differences, and make such adjustments as may be required in either, or both of their books, to complete their accordance with each other.

40.—18th. The paymaster-general shall at all times have free access to inspect the books, thus to be kept by the auditor-general.

41.—19th. The accounts current with the paymaster-general, which the several paymasters keep in their own offices, to be continued to be kept as at present, except in so far as regards the credit to be given for bills of exchange, as soon as drawn, above-mentioned. But the paymasters are informed, that though these accounts will, upon a final adjustment, agree with their accounts upon the books of the paymaster-general, yet the component parts of them will frequently differ, because

42.—20th. It is ordered, that the paymaster-general carry no sum to the debit of charges military, and to the credit of a paymaster's account, but the actual amount admitted by the auditor-general, either upon the first audit of his accounts of disbursements, or afterwards upon re-audit;—and as by these regulations, every charge must be finally audited and passed, before it is brought upon the books, it is further ordered, that when the paymaster-general is directed by the Governor-general in Council, to make advances upon account of any service, which is performing, or may have been contracted for upon estimate or otherwise, he is to take receipts for these advances; the amount of which are to be charged upon the books of his office, to the debit of the persons who have contracted for, or undertaken such occasional services, until the service or work is performed; after which, those accounts are to receive credit by the paymaster of artillery and garrisons, to whom the amount of the advance for the particular service is to be charged; and the complete expence thereof be entered upon his disbursements, accompanied with it's proper voucher.

Nothing, however, in this clause is to be understood to extend to the advances to be made to the officers commanding detachments, employed upon foreign service.

43.—21st. The additions and calculations of batta, in the paymaster's disbursements, are to be checked by the auditor-general.

44.—22d. When the disbursements of a paymaster have been audited by the auditor-general, he shall pass the account for the just amount admitted thereon, and advise the paymaster-general thereof; acquainting him, that the same has been carried to his credit, and for which sum he will credit the paymaster accordingly. The like communication to be made when sums are admitted upon re-audit.

45.—23d. The auditor-general shall also advise the paymasters, when their accounts of disbursements are audited, or when sums are admitted upon re-audit; informing them, that the paymaster-general has been directed to give them credit for the amounts admitted.

46.—24th. When retrenchments happen to be made, the amount thereof is to be prepared, in detail, as at present, and transmitted

mitted both to the paymaſter-general and paymaſter, from whoſe diſburſements they are made; to the end, that the parties concerned therein may be informed of the particulars of ſuch retrenchments. But the retrenchment accounts will not appear upon the accounts current of the ſeveral paymaſters, as entered upon the books of the paymaſter-general; they will only appear upon the accounts current kept by the paymaſters, except when it may happen that ſums are retrenched upon re-audit; in which caſe the auditor-general ſhall tranſmit the account thereof to the paymaſter-general, who ſhall carry it to the debit of the pay-maſter, from whoſe diſburſements it is made, and to the credit of charges military; and the like communication ſhall be made to the paymaſter by the auditor-general.

25th. The accounts of re-audit are to be made up in detail, by the auditor-general, and tranſmitted as at preſent.

47.—26th. In conſideration of theſe regulations, and in order to render the paymaſter's accounts of diſburſements more plain and connected, the Governor-general in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the preſent form in which theſe accounts are made out, be altered, and that they be made to reſemble, as nearly as may be, the book of military ſtatements, prepared annually for Parliament: exhibiting in a plain detail, and under the ſame head, the pay and allowances iſſued to each corps, company, or eſtabliſhment.

48.—27th. For this purpoſe the paymaſter-general and auditor-general, ſhall prepare, jointly, ſuch forms for accounts of diſburſements, as may be neceſſary to guide the ſeveral paymaſters, alſo ſuch forms for the abſtracts of corps, as are neceſſary to make than accord with the paymaſter's accounts of diſburſements; and the paymaſters are ordered to communicate theſe forms of abſtracts to the officers who draw them, who are ordered to conform thereto.

Upon this regulation, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council, commits to the paymaſter-general, and auditor-general, to correct as occaſion may require, the form of the paymaſter's diſburſements, having it always in view, that theſe accounts will be expected to exhibit a clear ſtate of the actual ſtrength, and fixed allowances, iſſued to each corps, company, eſtabliſhment, or individual; and that where occaſional extra expence is incurred, over and above the fixed allowances of the ſtations, or from ſupernumeraries to the eſtabliſhments, ſuch extra charge ſhall appear detailed, after the fixed allowances, and eſtabliſhments of each corps; but not upon a ſeparate part of the diſburſement.

49.—28th. As by theſe regulations, a complete check is eſtabliſhed in the auditor-general, over all the military diſburſements of this eſtabliſhment; whether of the King's, or Company's troops; and as it is the principle of the ſyſtem laid down, that no officer of Government, ſhould be left to check the allowances drawn by himſelf, it is directed that the military auditor-general's perſonal allowances, as well as the ſums drawn by him, for the eſtabliſhment and contingent charges of his office, ſhall come under the immediate review and controul of the Board, to which end the detail, and amount of whatever may be drawn by him, is to be reported every month, to the Governor-general in Council, by the paymaſter who diſburſes them.

Paymaſters and deputies to ſtations and detachments.

50. (*M. C* 29th *November*, 1780.) 1ſt. Reſolved, that a paymaſter and deputy paymaſter, ſhall be allowed to each of the following ſtations; namely, the Preſidency, Berhampore, Dinapore, Chunar Ghur, Cawnpore, and Futty Ghur.

2d—Reſolved, that there be a paymaſter of garriſons and artillery, and that he be allowed a deputy as a neceſſary aſſiſtant, to attend to the duties of the office, in caſe of the paymaſter's ſickneſs or abſence.

51. (*ibid.*) That it ſhall be in the option of the paymaſter in the firſt inſtance, to reſide at which of the two ſtations he ſhall think fit, and that the duties of the other ſtation ſhall be conducted under the immediate ſuperintendance of the deputy, who of the two deputies may be the company's ſenior ſervant.

52. 1ſt.—The paymaſters, are immediately upon receipt of the commiſſary general's retrenchments, to furniſh copies of them to thoſe reſpectively concerned, requiring them to pay the amount.

53. 2d.—If this requiſition has not been complied with, when the next month's allowances are iſſued, the paymaſter is hereby authorized and ordered, to make ſtoppages from the bills or abſtracts, of that and the ſucceeding month's pay excepted, until the full amount of the retrenchments is liquidated.

54. 3d.—That in caſe of the death or removal of any paymaſter, before the retrenchments from his accounts have been completely recovered, his deputy, or the ſucceeding paymaſter to his office or ſtation, is hereby directed to proceed by the ſame means for the recovery thereof.

55. 4th.—If previous to the audit of the paymaſter's accounts, officers ſhall be removed to other ſtations, and retrenchments thereafter made againſt them, or before retrenchments againſt officers may have been recovered, ſuch officers ſhall have been removed to other ſtations, the paymaſter is, in that caſe, to make out bills againſt them, and tranſmit them to the paymaſter of the ſtation to which the officers have been removed, who is directed to proceed by the before-mentioned method, to complete the recovery thereof.

56. 5th.—But in every inſtance, the reſponſibility muſt reſt with the paymaſter, in whoſe diſburſement, the unauthorized charge has appeared.

57. As it is not intended, by the mode here preſcribed for recovering retrenchments, to deprive the officers againſt whom they are made, of the ſpeedieſt means of obtaining a re-audit thereof,

58. 6th.—Whenever an officer ſhall have further grounds to produce in ſupport of the charge which has been retrenched, he is to ſtate them upon the extract of the retrenchments with which he has been furniſhed, and return it to the commiſſary general, through the channel of his paymaſter, within one month, accompanied with copies of ſuch orders, certificates, or other authority, as he may have to urge.

59. 7th.—The paymaſters are directed to forward ſuch repreſentations to the commiſſary-general, within one week after they ſhall receive them, and the commiſſary-general is ſtrictly enjoined, to enter upon the conſideration of them without delay.

60. 8th.—If the commiſſary-general ſhall, notwithſtanding the reaſons that may be ſo offered, think himſelf obliged to confirm the

the retrenchments, he ſhall make immediate communication to the paymaſter for the information of the party concerned, of the grounds on which he adheres to his former opinion, to the end that if an appeal to the Board ſhall afterwards be demanded, the plea on which the charge is attempted to be eſtabliſhed, and the reaſons for it's rejection, may come together at one view before Government.

61. 9th.—Where appeals to the Board are afterwards demanded, they are to be made through the channel of the paymaſter and commiſſary-general, and the party concerned is, in this laſt reſort, to be aware of the neceſſity of ſtating clearly and fully, every additional argument which he may have ſtill to offer, as the deciſion of the Board will be final; but the parties muſt be careful not to trouble Government with appeals on inſufficient grounds.

62. 10th.—The commiſſary-general is directed, whenever he makes a re-audit of a charge formerly retrenched from any officer, to acquaint him therewith; the like communication is to be made by the commiſſary-general to officers who have drawn leſs than what they were entitled to, and which has been allowed to the paymaſter, as a ſhort drawing upon the firſt audit of his diſburſements.

63. The Board having thus found themſelves under the neceſſity of altering the preſent mode in uſe for effecting the recovery of retrenchments, think it neceſſary to explain to the army, that they have been impelled thereunto, to remedy the inconveniencies and hindrance of buſineſs, to which the delays ariſing from the former mode, ſubjected the adjuſtment of the public accounts.

64. If the retrenchment is found to be well grounded, no hardſhip is ſuffered by any party; and if there are reaſons to be aſſigned, and authorities to be produced, upon which the retrenchments may be taken off, the mode now preſcribed, will neceſſarily bring them ſpeedily forth; and the Board are pleaſed to aſſure the officers of the army, that they will interpoſe their authority, to prevent any improper delay in bringing retrenchments, which may be objected againſt, to an early deciſion.

65. *(ibid.)* Reſolved, that in conſideration of the diminution which has taken place in the allowance to paymaſters, ſince the period at which they were required to give ſecurity to the Company, in the ſum of two lacks of rupees, and becauſe ſuch ſecurity is not now neceſſary, the ſecurity for a paymaſter be reduced to one lack of ſicca rupees, and that of a deputy-paymaſter be fixed at fifty thouſand rupees, the paymaſters and deputies who have given ſecurity, are to execute new bonds in conſequence, and thoſe who have not given ſecurity, are to do ſo without delay; the terms and conditions of the bonds, to be executed by the paymaſters, are to be the ſame as preſcribed in the minutes of council, of the 11th of October, 1785, and thoſe by the deputies, the ſame as were required before that time.

66. *(ibid.)*—The bonds given by the paymaſters or deputies, as ſecurity to the Company, are not to be given up, until all their accounts are finally cloſed and ſettled.

(M. C. 10th March, 1790.) Reſolved and ordered, that the ſecurity bonds of paymaſters ſhall not be reſtorable in future, until the expiration of twelve months after they have left the offices to which ſuch bonds apply,

apply, and that the bonds be then given up, on a certificate being produced under the joint signatures of the military auditor-general, and military paymaster-general, specifying that there are not actually, or in expectancy, any claims whatever upon the paymaster, as far as the information procurable from their respective offices will admit of claims being ascertained.

67. *(29th Nov.* 1786.) All paymasters shall be responsible and give credit to the paymaster general, every three months, viz. in July, October, January, and April, for retrenchments made from their accounts by the commissary-general—and as they are only to pay before audit fixed and established charges, they can have no excuse for unwarrantable payments.

The paymasters are to debit the paymaster-general every three months, viz. in July, October, January, and April, for all re-audits made on their accounts.

68. *(ibid.)*—The plea of not having recovered the sums retrenched, will not be admitted as an excuse for not giving the paymaster-general credit.

69. *(ibid.)*—Every paymaster must adjust and close his retrenchment accounts, previous to his resignation of the Company's service.

70. 1st.—*(M. C. 11th October,* 1785.) All paymasters and deputy-paymasters, are to be appointed from the civil covenanted servants of the Company.

71. 4th.—*(ibid.)* All paymasters and deputy-paymasters, after their appointments, are to attend the paymaster-general for instructions.

72. 5th.—*(ibid.)* They are implicitly to obey all official orders from the military paymaster-general, respecting the accounts of receipts and disbursements of money.

73.—6th. *(ibid.)* The commanding-officers of brigades, garrisons, or detachments, are not, on any account, to counteract in any manner the official orders of the paymaster-general, to the paymasters or deputies.

74.—7th. *(ibid.)* The commanding-officers of brigades or detachments, have nevertheless the power, at any time, of requiring their paymasters to specify what balance of cash they hold, and to order the application of it to the payment of the established expense of any particular regiment, or detachment, as the exigencies of the service may require.

75.—8th. *(ibid.)* But, every requisition of this kind made to the paymasters, or deputies, must be subscribed by the commanding-officers, and transmitted by the paymaster to the paymaster-general's office.

76.—9th. *(ibid.)* When pay is to be issued, the commanding-officers of brigades and detachments, are to specify in orders, the days on which the several corps are to receive it; and it must then be punctually distributed to the troops.

77.—10th. *(ibid.)* When any detachment shall be sent on foreign service, the Board reserve to themselves the selection, from among the paymasters and deputies on the establishment, of those whose experience and character for regularity in their offices, shall, in the opinion of the Board, give them the fairest pretensions to such particular trusts.

78.—11th. *(ibid.)* Applications from paymasters and deputy paymasters for leave of absence, are, in the first instance, to be made to the commanding-officer of the brigade or detachment to which they belong, and likewise to the paymaster-general.

12th.

12th. And the paymaſter-general is to give notice thereof to the commiſſary-general.

79.—20th. (*ibid.*) Every paymaſter, and deputy, acting as ſuch, muſt keep a day-book of his caſh tranſactions, agreeable to the form in the appendix, No. 5, in order that he may be able at any time to inform the paymaſter-general, or the commanding-officer of his brigade, or corps, of the exact balance of caſh in hand.

80.—21ſt. (*ibid.*) He muſt enter in a book, copies of all certificates granted to officers, with an alphabetical index thereto.

81.—22d. (*ibid.*) He is to keep a regiſter of bills, or abſtracts, preſented to him for payment, in which ſhall be inſerted the numbers, according to the order of preſentment, the drawers name and rank, the date of preſentment and payment, and the amount, agreeable to the form in the appendix, No. 6.

82.—23d. (*ibid.*) He is to keep copies of his diſburſements, and accounts current, with the paymaſter-general, agreeable to the forms in the appendix, No. 7 and 8.

83.—24th. (*ibid.*) He is alſo to keep copies of all letters ſent, and the originals of all letters, or inſtructions, received, and their incloſures, reſpecting the duties of his office.

84.—25th. (*ibid.*) He is alſo to keep official copies of accounts current, with any other officers to whom he may have occaſion to make advances on account.

85.—27th. (*ibid.*) He is to keep a ledger for debiting the ſeveral officers for retrenchments made from their bills, and crediting them for ſums refunded or admitted on re-audit.

86.—28th. (*ibid.*) All officers on command are directed to ſend to their paymaſters, on the 1ſt day of every month, a ſtatement of the arrears due on that day to their reſpective corps.

87.—29th. (*ibid.*) The paymaſters are, in the beginning of every month, to prepare a report, to be tranſmitted to the paymaſter-general, for the information of the Board and Commander-in-chief, of all arrears due from their reſpective offices, on the laſt day of the preceding month, deducting therefrom, the balance of caſh which had remained in hand on that day.

88.—30th. (*ibid.*) This report muſt include the pay and allowances to the ſtaff, the batta to the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned, and private Europeans, alſo the pay and batta to native troops, laſcars, artificers, &c. for the preceding month, according to the form in the appendix, No. 10.

89.—31ſt. (*ibid.*) The paymaſters are alſo to form eſtimates of the ſums required for the payment of the current month's expenſes of every regiment, corps, &c. paid by them, according to the form in the appendix, No. 11.

90.—32d. (*ibid.*) Theſe eſtimates are to be tranſmitted to the paymaſter-general's office, on or before the 5th day of each month, to enable him to aſcertain the ſum that will be required at every ſtation of the army, for the payment of the troops.

91.—33d. (*ibid.*) All bills and abſtracts for eſtabliſhed charges, duly authenticated, are to be paid before audit, but liable to the commiſſary-general's ſubſequent checks and retrenchments.

92.—34th. (*ibid.*) No paymaſter, from whoſe accounts a charge has been retrenched, ſhall,

ſhall, after the receipt of the account of retrenchment from the commiſſary-general's office, on any pretence whatever, take upon him to diſburſe the like charge without expreſs authority; and the commiſſary-general is commanded to report to the Board, any deviation from this order.

93.—36th. (*ibid*) They are to make ſtoppages from all officers and ſurgeons who are ſubſcribers to the Orphan Fund, agreeable to the following rates:

Majors, —	9 St. Rs. per month,
Captains, ſurgeons, and commiſſaries of ordnance,	6 ditto, ditto,
Lieutenants, enſigns, aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, and deputy commiſſaries of ordnance,	3 ditto, ditto,
Conductors of ordnance.	1-8 ditto, ditto.

94. 37th. (*ibid.*) An account of the ſtoppages is to be ſent every three months, by each paymaſter, to the deputy governor of the Orphan Fund in Calcutta, together with a bill of exchange on the paymaſter-general, for the amount.

95. 38th. (*ibid.*) They are to collect the amount for ſecretary's fees for officers commiſſions, an account of which they are to tranſmit to the ſecretary every quarter, with a bill of exchange on the paymaſter-general, for the amount.

39th. The following is a table of fees for the commiſſions and warrants, of the reſpective ranks of the army:

A colonel's, — —	300
A lieutenant-colonel's, —	200
A major's, — —	100
A captain's, — —	70
A captain-lieutenant's —	60
A lieutenant's — —	30
A lieutenant-fireworker's or enſign's,	25
A ſurgeon-major's, —	100
A ſurgeon's, — —	70
An aſſiſtant-ſurgeon's, — —	30

(*The paymaſters are directed in a letter from the adjutant-general, dated* 11*th February*, 1789, *to tranſmit their accounts of ſtoppages for native officer's commiſſions, with bills on the paymaſter-general for the amount, to him, or the Commander-in-chief's military ſecretary, every quarter: viz.* 31*ſt May*, 31*ſt Auguſt*, 30*th November, and* 28*th of February—for ſecretary's fees or native officer's commiſſions. See Section* 24*th, art.* 4*th.*)

96. 40th. (*ibid.*) If circumſtances ſhould render it unavoidable for a paymaſter to hold a balance of caſh at the end of a month, it ſhould be his duty to tranſmit a particular account thereof, to the paymaſter-general, for the information of the Board.

97. 41ſt.—(*ibid.*) Every paymaſter muſt keep a public treaſure-cheſt, with the deſignation of his office, diſtinguiſhing it to be a cheſt containing the Company's caſh.

(*M. C. 8th May*, 1789.) The 41ſt article of the regulations, of the 11th October, 1785, having directed, "That every paymaſter muſt keep a treaſure-cheſt with the deſignation of his office, diſtinguiſhing it to be a cheſt containing the Company's caſh,"—the Governor-general in Council is pleaſed to deſire, that every paymaſter and detached deputy paymaſter, ſhall on the laſt day of every month, report to the reſpective commanding-officers of ſtations or detachments, to which they belong, the amount of any balances of public money that may then, contrary to the intention of Government

Government, remain in their hands, if there be any; and that the commanding-officers shall ascertain as they think proper, and certify to the Commander-in-chief, through the adjutant-general, when the monthly reports of arrears due to the troops are made, which reports, they are to countersign and transmit, that the balance so reported is actually in the public treasure-chest; in cash. The Governor-general in Council, thinks it proper to declare, that no imputation of blame whatever, on account of balances, is meant towards any of the gentlemen in the pay department, the present regulation being issued merely to give efficacy to the principle of the orders, passed on the 11th October, 1785.

98. 42d.—(*M. C. 11th October*, 1785) The pay of the army stationed within the provinces, shall be issued in gold or sicca rupees, agreeable to the table in the appendix, No. 12.

99. 43d.—(*ibid.*) The pay of the troops serving in the zemindary of Benares, to be issued in Benares sicca rupees equal to sonauts.

44th.—The pay of the army serving in the Vizier's dominions, is to be issued in Lucknow rupees of the 23, 24, 25, and 26 sun, equal to sonaut.

100. 45th and 46th.—(*ibid*) Any officer commanding a corps detached from the station where his paymaster resides, is to transmit to him, as soon after the expiration of the month as possible, the monthly abstracts of that corps, which the paymaster is to examine without delay, and return the officer, drafts in triplicate, in his favor, for the amount which may appear due on the same to the Board, abstracts drawn on the military-paymaster-general.

101. 47th.—(*ibid.*) The officer in whose favor the bills are drawn, is to present them to the resident at Benares, the chief of the province, or collector of revenue, according as he may be stationed.

102. 48th.—(*ibid.*) When the amount of these drafts has been paid, the officer must indorse the same to the person who has supplied him with money, expressing on the back of the bills when he received payment.

103. 50th.—(*ibid.*) All the revenue chiefs, residents, and collectors, are restricted from making advances to officers, unless they produce bills of exchange drawn by the paymasters or deputies, on the military-paymaster-general; it will therefore be the duty of every officer, to apply in time to his paymaster, for bills of exchange for the payment of his corps.

104. 51st.—(*ibid.*) The revenue chiefs, residents, and collectors, who have made advances to the military, are to transmit to the presidency, one bill of each set monthly, to the accomptant-general's office, together with the account in which the same may be charged; when the paymaster-general will duly credit for the same.

105.—52d. (*ibid.*) If any paymaster raises a new head in his accounts, without special authority from the paymaster-general, or enters charges under one head, which belongs to another, the paymaster-general is to return his accounts to be re-drawn; and, if this order be neglected or disobeyed a second time, the paymaster-general is to report the

106.—

106.—53d. (*ibid.*) The Board having resolved, that the expenses of every year shall be kept separate, the paymasters are therefore, from the 1st of May in each year, to keep two accounts of disbursements open; one containing arrears of former years, until all that was due to the 30th day of April, shall have been discharged; and the other, the payments that have been made for the current year.

107.—54th. (*ibid.*) But they are only to keep one account current with the paymaster-general for each month, distinguishing the arrears due prior to the 30th of April, from the disbursements, on account of the current year, by two columns in the credit side of the account; and so on annually hereafter.

108.—55th. (*ibid.*) The paymasters are not, on any pretence, to pay separate bills, drawn by officers attached to corps, who ought to be drawn for in the abstracts of their respective regiments or companies; nor to pay bills which are not a charge to the brigade, or corps, which he is expressly appointed to pay.

109.—56th. (*ibid.*) But, in order to accommodate officers who may be absent on account of sickness, or on duty; or who may be removed from one brigade to another, having arrears due to them, paymasters are permitted to receive such sums as may have been drawn on the abstracts, for officers in those predicaments, and to grant bills of exchange for the amount, on the paymaster-general, payable ten days after sight.

110.—57th. (*ibid.*) The amount of all bills of exchange drawn on the paymaster-general, is to be expressed in current rupees.

111.—58th. (*ibid.*) No bills of exchange are to be drawn by the paymaster of one corps on the paymaster of another, without special authority from the paymaster-general.

112.—60th. (*ibid.*) The paymasters are to make three copies of their disbursements; one for the paymaster-general's office, one for audit, and one to be kept as a record in the paymaster's office.

113.—61st. (*ibid.*) The account of disbursements made by the paymasters, and deputies, are to be countersigned by the commanding-officers of their respective brigades, or detachments, and not passed by the commissary-general until they are so attested.

114.—62d. (*ibid.*) The commanding-officers signatures are not to be considered merely as a matter of form, but it is required that they do carefully peruse their paymasters disbursements, and remark at the end of the account, such circumstances as may occur to them to be deserving notice.

115.—63d. (*ibid.*) The paymasters, and deputies, are required to lay their accounts of disbursements before their respective commanding-officer's for signature, on or before 30 days from the expiration of the month in which the disbursements were made.

116.—64th. (*ibid.*) The dates of delivery of the paymasters accounts to the commanding-officers, are to be noted by the commanding-officers in their remarks.

117.—65th. (*ibid.*) The commanding-officers are not to retain the paymasters accounts in their possession more than eight days, and are to mark the dates of the re-delivery of them to the paymasters.

118.—66th. (*ibid.*) They are to be forwarded to the paymaster-general's office within

within three days after they shall have been returned by the commanding-officer.

119.—67th. (*ibid*) The paymasters are to dispatch their monthly accounts current to the paymaster general's office, on or before the 25th day of the following month. —(*The date is altered to the 15th.*)

68th. The paymaster-general is directed to report to the Board, any instance of neglect or disobedience of this order.

120.—69th. (*ibid.*) The paymaster - general is to be the check on the paymaster's receipts,—the commissary-general is to controul their disbursements.

121.—83d. (*ibid.*) The brigade-major, or other staff-officer, is to inform the paymaster in writing, when any officer is appointed to, or removed from, the brigade or corps, in order that he may commence, or cease to pay such officers, from the first of the following month, as the case may require.

122.—84th. (*ibid.*) It shall be the duty of every officer, who is appointed to, or removed from, a brigade or corps, to obtain from his last paymaster, a certificate of what arrears are due to him, if any, or to what period he has been paid.

85th. This certificate is to be delivered to the paymaster of the brigade to which the officer is removed; but the arrears due to him, can only be discharged by his former paymaster; and his pay, &c. are to be drawn in the abstracts of his new corps, conformably to the certificate.

123.—86th. (*ibid.*) No officer shall be permitted to resign the Honourable Company's service, or retire on the full or half-pay list, until he shall have obtained a certificate from the paymaster of his corps, counterfigned by the paymaster-general, that there are no public demands against him, either on account of retrenchments, made by the commissary-general, or otherwise.

124. 87th. (*ibid.*) But if the paymaster's accounts shall not have been audited as far as the officer has been paid, in that case, he must give the paymaster an obligation, satisfying him of the certainty of recovering any retrenchments that may appear against him, after he shall have gone to Europe.

125. 88th.—(*ibid.*) The paymasters are directed to lodge with the paymaster-general, particular accounts of the demands against officers going to Europe, in order that he may settle such demands, previous to his counterfigning such certificates.

126. 89th.—(*ibid.*) The certificates after their being counterfigned by the paymaster-general, are to be transmitted to the Commander-in-chief, and by him laid before the Board.

127. 90th.—(*ibid.*) The paymasters are to act as commissaries, for the supply of stores, and materials for temporary buildings, under the same regulations to which the former commissaries were subject.

128. 91st.—(*ibid.*) No artificers or labourers to be drawn for in store-bills.

129. 92d.—(*ibid.*) Every paymaster must keep a book, containing the different establishments for brigades or corps, which he has been appointed to pay; he must correct them according to the additions or reductions which may from time to time be ordered by the Board, as will appear in the general orders furnished to him monthly from the paymaster-general's office.

130. 93d.—(*ibid.*) The paymasters are to take particular care, that all native troops, when

when within the provinces, and ſtationed at the ſame place, are paid equally; but regiments detached from the brigade ſtation, are to be paid, when money can be obtained from provincial treaſuries, or otherwiſe, for that purpoſe.

131. 94th.—*(ibid.)* All paymaſters or others, intruſted with the cuſtody and diſburſement of the public money, are to conſider it as their indiſpenſible duty, to aid and aſſiſt the officers of controul as much as poſſible; whenever therefore the military paymaſters ſhall tranſmit bills for audit, they are to ſtate in writing whether or not they think the charge objectionable, ſpecifying the grounds of their opinion.

132. 95th. —*(ibid.)* No paymaſter ſhall inſert in his diſburſement, any charge which he ſhall not actually have paid, or for which he ſhall have only granted receipts or obligations; and whereas paymaſters may be importuned to pay ſums not ſtrictly regular, under obligations from the parties, to refund in caſe of retrenchments, this irregularity is poſitively prohibited.

133. 96th.—*(ibid.)* Every paymaſter is to tranſmit with, or at the end of, each diſburſement, an alphabetical liſt of commiſſioned and warrant officers, to whom it imports payment to have been made, ſpecifying what month's pay, &c. to each officer, are included in each month's diſburſements.

134. 97th.—*(ibid.)* Every paymaſter ſhall keep an annual liſt of officers, &c. appointed to his brigade or detachment, entering oppoſite to each name, when the pay, &c. have been diſcharged, which will enable him to grant certificates to officers, of the arrears due to them, agreeable to the form in appendix, No. 13.

135. 98th.—*(ibid.)* Reſolved, that paymaſters who are entitled to ſhare in the commiſſion on military diſburſements, draw no commiſſion on the expence of the army, incurred at the preſidency, after the 30th of September, and at any other ſtation, after the 31ſt of October; but that when the arrears due, prior to theſe dates, ſhall have been diſcharged, their commiſſion accounts ſhall then be adjuſted, and finally cloſed by the paymaſter-general, and from the above period, they ſhall draw their ſalaries and office-charges, agreeable to the new eſtabliſhment.

136. *(M. C. 11th March, 1785.)* Reſolved, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining when bills ſhall have been preſented in any department, that all paymaſters do, from the 1ſt of May next, keep a regiſter, in which ſhall be inſerted the number of the bill or abſtract, according to the order of preſentment, the drawer's name and rank, the amount, the date of preſentment, and a blank column for writing off, when the bill ſhall have been diſcharged, after which the number and date of preſentment, ſhall be marked on the back of every bill, and be ſubſcribed by the paymaſter.

FORM OF THE REGISTER OF BILLS.

No.	Drawer's name and rank.	Date of preſentment.	Amount.	When diſcharged.
1.	A. B. Captain.	5th Jan. 1785.	450.	14th April, 1785.

137.

137. *(M. C. 31ſt Auguſt, 1785.)* Ordered, that it be publiſhed to the army, that a paymaſter's diſcharge for retrenchments, made by the commiſſary-general, will be a ſufficient voucher, to prevent ſuch a demand being made again; but original vouchers will not be given up on any account.

138. *(M. C. 17th May, 1787.)* Ordered, that the pay of the diviſion of native invalids ſtationed at Moraudbaug, which from ſome irregularity appears to have been iſſued from the revenue department, be in future diſcharged by the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons, who is the paymaſter of all diviſions of native invalids, that the Commander-in-chief be requeſted, to iſſue the neceſſary orders to the commanding officer, to tranſmit his abſtracts accordingly, to Mr. Cheap, who will furniſh him with drafts on the collector, for the amount, in order that the expence may become chargeable to the military department, and the abſtracts be placed under the check of the commiſſary-general.

139. *(G. O. 31ſt May, 1787.)* The paymaſters at the ſeveral ſtations of the army, are directed to tranſmit to the adjutant-general's office, preciſely on the 1ſt day of every month, an account of the arrears which ſhall appear to be due to the ſeveral corps, at the end of the preceding month, theſe reports to be made according to the following form, and to commence with the arrears due at the end of the preſent month.

An account of the number of months, for which pay is due to the ſeveral corps of the — brigade, on the laſt day of —, 1787.

Corps.	Dates to which they are paid.	Stations.	For what month in arrear.

140. *(M. C. 22d September, 1788.)* A doubt having ariſen, relative to the conſtruction of the 12th article of the regulations, paſſed in the ſecret and ſeparate department, on the 9th of April, 1788, it is to be underſtood, that every paymaſter drawing a bill of exchange, whether for any ſigned voucher, capable of becoming a charge upon his account of diſburſements, or for money, ſhall immediately debit himſelf with the amount thereof, noting at the foot of his abſtracts of receipts and diſburſements, if the amount of ſuch bill has not been received in the courſe of the month in which the abſtract was made out, and the bill of exchange drawn.

141. *(M. C. 15th May, 1788.)* The Governor-general in Council, underſtanding that it has been the uſual practice in the civil and military ſervice, for the different paymaſters and others, entruſted with the diſburſement of public money, to advance the ſalaries and allowances of individuals not on the ſpot, to perſons claiming the ſame on their account, without requiring that any regular power of attorney ſhould be produced, to warrant the receipt of ſuch allowances by any perſon except the principal; it is reſolved, that this practice be prohibited in future, and that all paymaſters be reſtricted from making any advances to the agents of thoſe entitled to receive them, with-

out requiring that the original powers of attorney, properly executed, be produced and registered in their respective offices.

142. (*M. C. 23d May*, 1788.) Ordered, that it be observed in future, as an invariable rule in every department of the service, that no payment shall be made to the attornies of absentees, unless sufficient proof be afforded of the existence of the party, at the time for which the payment is claimed.

143. (*M. C. 11th February*, 1788.) Ordered, that the several paymasters of the army, do account with the military paymaster general, for all deductions made from the pay of the officers who send their children to the Orphan School for education, in the same manner as they have been ordered by the Minutes of Council of the 13th of March, 1783, to make deductions for the monthly subscriptions to the orphan fund; and the business of the society is to be carried on with writers and servants allowed by Government, for conducting the duties of their office.

144.—30th. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Ordered, that the duties of the office of paymaster of garrisons and artillery at the presidency, be done at the office of the military paymaster-general; and that the paymaster to the garrisons and artillery, do pay all military charges which have heretofore been paid at the treasury, or by the civil paymaster, the paymaster to the works, the paymaster to the ordnance department, the agents for military stores, and manufactory of gun-powder, the general staff, officers retireing on full and half pay, and in general, all other military charges which are payable at the presidency, but not appertaining to any of the brigades or detachments, excepting the extraordinaries, which are to be paid by the deputy military paymaster-general.

145.—31st. (*ibid.*) That the several commanding officers of the garrison of Buxar, the invalids at Patna, the native supernumerary officers and invalids at Monghyr, shall, at the beginning of every month, forward their abstracts and vouchers, for the established monthly charges of their respective garrisons and corps, to the paymaster-general's office; and bills of exchange for the amount, will be immediately returned in payment of their abstracts.

146.—32d. (*ibid.*) Any errors which may be discovered in any one month, by the commissary-general, in the audit of those accounts, are to be deducted from the remittance for the next month's abstract.

147.—36th. (*ibid.*) The paymaster of extraordinaries is to communicate to the parties concerned, the resolutions which the Board may pass on such bills, leaving it to officers either to receive the amount from him, which the Board may have authorised; or if they prefer receiving the money at the stations to which they belong, he will remit to them, bills of exchange drawn by the paymaster-general on their own paymasters.

148.—37th. (*ibid.*) If the Commander-in-chief should think it necessary, on any emergency, for the good of the service, to authorise contingent charges to be incurred, without waiting to obtain the consent of the Board, the paymaster of extraordinaries is to pay the same, if the rates are agreeable to the establishment; and is to report, monthly, to the Board, all bills passed on this authority.

149.—38th. (*ibid.*) Resolved, that complete

plete copies of the disbursements made by the paymaster of extraordinaries, be prepared by him, and transmitted annually to the Honourable Court of Directors.

150. (*M. C. 17th February*, 1790.) General regulations applied to detachments of the Bengal army, serving beyond the line of the Honourable Company's or Vizier's provinces, copies of which are to be furnished by the secretary of the Government, to paymasters of foreign detachments, and to all commanding-officers so situated, when not serving under a superior officer of another establishment.

1st.—That it shall be the commanding-officer's particular duty, to enforce the regular monthly transmission of all accounts of disbursements and vouchers, from the paymaster's office to the proper officers of the presidency, when they are to undergo audit, and to require that duplicates of them should be kept with the detachment, lest any accident should happen to the originals.

2dly.—That whenever any discretionary power is vested by an express act of Government, in the commanding-officer of a detachment employed on foreign service, for authorizing contingent charges, the amount of all such disbursements, shall be carried to his debit by the paymaster of the detachment, to whom he is to give a receipt, in duplicate, at the end of every month, for the amount of all contingencies disbursed by his authority; and that he shall consider himself responsible for the disbursements, until they shall have received the sanction and approval of Government; but that the paymaster shall be answerable for discharging any bill of a contingent nature, to which the commanding-officer's signature shall not be affixed.

3dly.—That as the prices in the Bengal book of rates, cannot be expected to apply to a foreign service, it shall be the duty of the commanding-officer, to inspect the rates at which all bills for the supply of stores are charged, and to certify upon the bills themselves, that the rates charged, are to the best of his knowledge and belief, the current prices at the places where the supplies may happen to be made: the paymaster acting as commissary of supplies, to be apprized, that no bill will be attended to, to which such a certificate is not annexed.

4thly.—That no verbal order for incurring any extra expence, will ever be admitted as an authority, but that it will be required from any officer commanding a detachment, or army, to whom authority to warrant any contingent charges may have been confided, to transmit to the proper officer of controul, at the beginning of every month, a copy, signed by himself, of all orders creative of expence, that shall have been issued during the preceding month.

5thly.—That authenticated copies of bills for all charges on account of secret service, shall be sent monthly to the secret department of this Government, by the commanding officer, accompanied by the most particular information relative to the application of every sum charged for secret services of whatever nature; and unless such information be very full and satisfactory, the commanding officer may be assured, that the charges will not be admitted; and as disbursements of this nature, must necessarily be attended with a degree of confidence on the part of Government, which every officer should feel himself anxious to prove has not been misplaced, and which Government should

 have

have the means of satisfying themselves has not, in any instance been abused, every commanding-officer shall be held liable, at the end of a campaign, and on the conclusion of a war, to be questioned upon oath, relative to the fidelity of his accounts for secret services.

SECTION XXIX.

PASSAGES.

1. (*C. D. 4th February*, 1779.) We direct, in future, that you will take an obligation from a charter-party passenger, previous to his being received on board any of our homeward-bound ships, that no demand will be made for wages during his passage, nor on his arrival in England, nor at any time afterwards, according to the tenor of the Court's orders, contained in the 27th paragraph of their general letter, dated 23d of November, 1759; and for your further guidance in this respect, we herewith transmit you a copy of the obligation entered into by all charter-party passengers, who are permitted to proceed to Europe from Fort St. George.

FORM OF THE OBLIGATION.

We the undermentioned * charter-party, passengers on board the —— Indiaman, Captain —, commander, having been previously acquainted that we are not to expect any gratuity whatsoever from the Honourable Company, or the owners of the ship —, on our arrival in England,—Do hereby bind ourselves not to become in any respect troublesome to the said Honourable Company or owners, nor to make any demand on them under any pretence whatever.—And further, that we will not ask or demand from the aforesaid commander or owners, any money or wages for the time we shall be on board the said ship —, in witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands andseals,this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 17—.

* If the parties are soldiers, the following words must be introduced here:—"Discharged at our own request rom the Honourable Company's service, to be sent home as"

General-

2. (*G. O. 6th August*, 1786) The rate of paſſage money, as fixed by the Court of Directors, for the different ranks of the army, and is as follows:

	£ Sterling.	Ct. Rupees.	Annas.	Pie.	St. Rupees.	Annas.	Pie.
General-officer, - -	200	2266	—	—	2041	7	1
Colonel, - - -	150	1699	8	—	1531	1	4
Lieutenant-colonel, - -	20	1354	9	7	1224	13	10
Major, - - -	100	1133	—	—	1020	11	6
Captain, - - -	100	1133	—	—	1020	11	6
Subaltern, - - -	80	906	6	5	816	9	3
Cadet, - - - -	60	679	12	10	612	7	—

Exchange at 1133 Ct. Rs. per £ 100 ſterling, or s. 1 $9\frac{71}{100}$ per current rupee.

The paſſage money of officers returning to Europe, is to be drawn from the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons at the preſidency.

(*M. C. 29th July*, 1789.) Reſolved, that the grant of paſſage-money be continued (until the pleaſure of the Honourable Court of Directors ſhall be known) to all officers who may accompany their applications for leave to reſign, with an atteſtation upon oath, that their property does not exceed the undermentioned ſums ſpecified in the deed of agreement between the late Lord Clive, and the Honourable Eaſt India Company, to entitle them to the penſion of their reſpective ranks.

A Colonel, - - -	£ 4000.
Lieut. colonel, - -	3000.
Major, - - - - -	2500.
Captain, - - - -	2000.
Lieutenant, - - -	1000.
Enſign, - - - - -	750.

(*M. C. 24th July*, 1786.) Such of the officers who may wiſh to provide themſelves with the means of returning to Europe on foreign ſhips, will be pleaſed to expreſs the ſame in their applications.

3. (*C. D. 27th March*, 1787. *Par.* 338.) —*M. C. 4th September*, 1787) In our letter of the 11th of April, 1785, we ordered, that no larger ſum than the following ſhould be paid to the officers of His Majeſty's regiments, for the expenſe of their paſſage from India, viz.

Lieutenant-colonel and major,	£ 85
Captain, - - -	80
All other commiſſioned and ſtaff,	65

But we now think proper to direct that this allowance be augmented as follows:

A colonel, - -	£ 150
A lieutenant-colonel, -	120
A major and captain, -	100
A lieutenant and enſign, -	80

And ſhould any of the commanders of our ſhips refuſe to accommodate the King's officers with a paſſage to Europe, at the rates ſet againſt their reſpective ranks, which are preciſely the ſame as have been ſettled to be paid by the Company's officers, and which the commanders have bound themſelves under

der a penalty not to exceed, you are to insist on a compliance, under pain of dismission from the service.

4 (*M. C. 9th August*, 1779.) Whenever any troops are transported by sea, from one place to another, the captains of the Company's vessels shall be allowed two rupees per day for dieting each of the officers, and half a rupee for each man so transported; and that the masters of country vessels be paid the same allowance, with the addition of one rupee per day, in consideration of freight for their baggage, except when they are transported in any of His Majesty's ships, when, exclusive of the allowance of one rupee per day, which is always paid to the purser for the King's provisions, the officers be allowed two rupees per day, to enable them to lay in fresh provisions; and the surgeons of all ships, transporting of European troops from place to place by sea, shall have an allowance of — rupees per month for each man, for attendance and medicines.

The rate allowed for the passage of soldiers from China, is fixed at 50 rupees each; and from Fort St. George to Bengal, 8 annas per day each.

SECTION XXX.

POST OFFICE.

1. (*G. O. 2d April*, 1774.) The Hon. the President and Council, having thought proper to establish a general post office, for the more safe and regular conveyance of letters through the provinces, to commence from the 31st of March, 1774.

Notice is hereby given, that no letters or packets from that period, will be received into the office, without postage being first paid, according to the following rates and rules:

Tables of the Rates of Postage from Calcutta, to the following Places, viz.

TO	Lets. weighing exactly 1 and ½ or, under 1 ½ sicca wt. to pay,		Do. weighing more than 1 ½ to 2 ½ sicca wt. to pay,		Do. weighing more than 2 ½ to 3 ½ sicca wt. to pay,		Do. weighing more than 3 ½ to 4 ½ sicca wt. to pay.		Do. weighing more than 4 ½ to 5 ½ sicca wt. to pay,		Do. weighing more than 5 ½ to 6 ½ sicca wt. to pay,		Do. weighing more than 6 ½ to 7 ½ sicca wt. to pay,	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Fughly, - - -	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	4	—	5	—	6	—	7
Burdwan, - - -	—	2	—	4	—	6	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	14
Moorshadabad, -	—	2	—	4	—	6	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	14
Rajamaul, - - -	—	3	—	6	—	9	—	12	—	15	1	2	1	5
Dinapore, - -	—	4	—	8	—	12	1	—	1	4	1	8	1	12
Monghier, - -	—	4	—	8	—	12	1	—	1	4	1	8	1	12
Patna, - - -	—	5	—	10	—	15	1	4	1	9	1	14	2	3
Buxar, - - -	—	6	—	12	1	2	1	8	1	14	2	4	2	10
Benares, - - -	—	7	—	14	1	5	1	12	2	3	2	10	3	1
Dacca, - - -	—	3	—	6	—	9	—	12	—	15	1	2	1	5
Midnapore, - -	—	2	—	4	—	6	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	14
Ballasore, - - -	—	2	—	4	—	6	—	8	—	10	—	12	—	14
Cuttac, - - -	—	3	—	6	—	9	—	12	—	15	1	2	1	5
Ganjam, - - -	—	5	—	10	—	15	1	4	1	9	1	14	2	3

N. B. All letters exceeding the weight above specified, shall pay in proportion.

(To

(To render the conveyance of letters as regularly punctual and expeditious as possible, chokies are established at the distance of about 5 cos each, between the following stations, being the principal places of mercantile residence; Benares, Patna, Monghyr, Moorshadabad, Dacca, Calcutta, and Ganjam, (the northermost station under the presidency of Madras) and each Choky has an establishment of 3 hircarahs, 1 mussaulchee, and 1 tom-tom.

GENERAL RULES.

That all letters addressed to, or from any public officer or officers, whether military or civil, superscribed with the words, On the Service, and sealed with the official seals of the office, or persons by whom they are written, (counterparts of which shall remain with the post-master) shall pass free of postage.

All letters inclosed with the words, On the Service, will be liable to the inspection of the superiors in the office of the persons to whom they shall be directed, with the exception of such letters only as shall bear the seal of the Company, the Governor, or Commander-in-chief.

The postage of all letters shall be paid in sicca rupees.

The postage of all inland letters, shall be paid on their delivery into the post-office.

For all foreign letters, that is to say all letters coming from on ship board, and circulating in Calcutta, one anna each, if weighing less than 1 sicca weight; if equal or exceeding that weight, 2 annas; and if weighing 3 sicca weight, 4 annas; and so on in proportion.

As it will be impossible to receive the postage of all letters coming over land from Madras, and from any part of the country situated above Benares, where they are first delivered to the post, all such letters shall be paid for on the receipt of them, by the persons to whom they shall be delivered.

The amount of postage of every such letter, as mentioned in the two foregoing articles, shall be written in Persian and English characters, upon the back of the letter.

2. (*M. C. 5th October*, 1778.) The following plan is established, of a post for the conveyance of letters to and from the armies in the field beyond the provinces.

That a post-office be established, without the provinces, under the direction of a post-master, who is to be accountable to the post-master-general, for all postage collected; but in every other respect subject to the authority of the Commander-in-chief, by whom he is to be appointed.

Postage to be collected at the same rates as within the provinces.

The following are to be fixed stations for this dawk:

From Benares to Allahabad,
Cawnpore,
Futty Ghur,
Moradbad,
Daranagur,

and a cross dawk from Cawnpore to Lucknow.

That the servants to be employed at each stage, or choky, of this dawk, shall consist of three hircarahs, one mussaulchee, and one drum: viz.

That the following servants be allowed:

	Cofs.	Hircarahs.	Tom-toms.	Muffaulchees.	Moonshees.	Gurrah-wallahs.	Jemadars.	Peons.
From Benares to Allahabad,	38	27	9	9	—	—	—	—
From Allahabad to Cawnpore,	65	39	13	13	—	—	—	—
From Cawnpore to Lucknow,	24	21	7	7	—	—	—	—
From Cawnpore to Futty Ghur,	40	24	8	8	—	—	—	—
From Futty Ghur to Moradbad,	66	42	14	14	—	—	—	—
From Moradbad to Daranagur,	32	21	7	7	—	—	—	—
At Allahabad,	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
At Cawnpore,	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
At Futty Ghur,	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
At Moradbad,	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
At Daranagur,	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
	265	174	58	58	5	10	2	14

The whole establishment will then be as follows:

				S. RS.
1 Postmaster,			per month,	150
2 Deputies,		at 100 each	ditto,	200
Hircarahs,	58 stages 174,	7 each	ditto,	1218
Tom-toms,	58	3 each	ditto,	174
Muffaulchees,	58	3 each	ditto,	174
Gurrah-wallahs,	10	4 each	ditto,	40
Jemadars,	2	20 each	ditto,	40
Peons,	14	4 each	ditto,	56
Surbarays,	2	10 each	ditto,	20
Moonshees,	5	30 each	ditto,	150
House rent, oil, massauls, drums, for 58 stages,				348
Contingent expences, viz. peons, paper, ink, sealing-wax, &c. for 5 offices, at 16 rupees each,				80
Boat hire computed,				100
		Total,		2750

(*G. O. 4th November*, 1778.) The establishment of the post, the plan of which was published in the orders of Government of the 5th of October, is to commence from the 1st of December next; and the conveyance of all letters from that date, to be subject to the following rates of postage:

From Benares,	For letters weighing under 2 and ½ ficca weight.		Letters weighing 2 and ½ and under 3 and ½.		Letters weighing 3 and ½ and under 4 and ½	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As	Rs.	As
To Allahabad,	—	2	—	4	—	6
Cawnpore,	—	4	—	8	—	12
Futty Ghur,	—	5	—	10	—	15
Moradbad,	—	7	—	14	1	5
Daranagur,	—	8	1	—	1	8
From Cawnpore to Lucknow,	—	1	—	2	—	3

All

All letters exceeding the weight above specified, to pay in proportion.—The postage of all letters to be paid in Furruckabad rupees.

All letters coming from Benares to Lucknow, are to be paid for from these places on the receipt of them, by the persons to whom they are directed.

The offices at the fixed stations, shall be open from the hour of 6 'till 9 in the evening, for the receipt of letters.

All the general rules published for the post-office within the provinces, to be observed in this office, excepting such as are only applicable to Calcutta, or such as may be contradictory to the above regulations.

(M. C. 25th June, 1781.) All private letters dispatched from detachments of the army, beyond the Jumna or Furruckabad, are to be paid for upon delivery, by the persons to whom they are addressed; charged with postage from the first established dawk station that they arrive at, viz. Futty Ghur and Cawnpore; and all letters dispatched to such detachments, shall be paid for by the persons from whom they are sent, charged with postage to the furthest established dawk station.

For instance, letters dispatched to Colonel Muir's detachment from the presidency, shall bear postage to Cawnpore, and those to Daranagur, or other detachments on service to the westward, to Futty Ghur.

3. *(ibid.)* Whenever the army in the field, move from their present stations, the postage of all letters is to be collected at the rate of 2 annas for single letters, for every hundred miles exceeding the nearest fixed station.

4. *(M. C. 5th October, 1778.)* That in the occasional correspondence with the army, the Commander-in-chief shall be authorised to employ coffibs, or expresses, and charge them as a contingent expence.

SECTION XXXI.

PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS, AND VACANCIES.

1. *(M. C. 9th August, 1779. — C. D. 29th March, 1774.)* If any of the Company's military servants shall at any time be suspended by you from the execution of his office; or any vacancies shall happen by resignation or death, it is our order and directions, that the person next in rank, office, or rotation, be appointed to supply such vacancy in our military service, until our pleasure shall be known.

(M. C. 5th August, 1779.) Vacancies in the several corps of the army, as well Hindostan as European, shall be filled up, and commissions dated, from the periods on which they occur.

(G. O. 19th August, 1786.) Vacancies occasioned

occasioned by officers resigning the service, or retiring to Europe on half pay, will not be filled up from the supernumerary list, until the period of embarkation of such officer.

(*M. C. 20th November*, 1786.—*C. D. 14th March*, 1786.) A misconstruction having been put upon the orders contained in the 11th paragraph of our letter to your presidency, of the 14th April, 1779, we think it necessary to declare, that they extend no further than is implied by the words of the paragraph itself:—Thus, if any officer or officers, of any description (not absolutely become supernumerary in consequence of the newly adopted military establishment) shall be gone to Europe, the same shall be considered pro tempore, as an actual vacancy or vacancies, and filled up accordingly, as far as respects pay and batta only, by the next in standing, until the return of the officers who were the occasion of such temporary vacancies; according to this explanation, the eldest captain would receive the pay and emolument of a major, in the absence of an officer of that rank.

The Board are of opinion, that much inconvenience may arise, if the above orders from the Honourable Court of Directors are allowed to operate, with respect to officers who may resign the service to proceed to Europe, as well as those who proceed to Europe on leave of absence.—In regard to those of the last description,—as such leave cannot be granted to them, unless there are others of the same rank to supply their places, the regulation may have its full force. But, with respect to officers resigning the service, if those to supply their vacancies are not promoted to the vacant ranks, years may elapse before the return of the resigning officers, and high commands may devolve, in the interim, to those who hold junior ranks in the army.

It is therefore agreed, that on an officer's resignation of the service, who shall not be supernumerary to the prescribed establishment, the officer next for promotion, shall be promoted to fill the vacancy.

(*M. C. 14th April*, 1783.) Resolved, that all vacancies in the several ranks of the army, in which there are no supernumerary officers on the spot, be immediately filled up by promotion, unless the early arrival of any particular officers should be expected, in consequence of official notification from the Court of Directors.

(*M. C. 21st August*, 1783—*C. D. 15th January*, 1783.) The promoting officers to a superior rank on their departure from India, with reservation of the rights of their superiors, being not only irregular and improper, but contrary to our orders of the 10th December, we cannot approve the same, and positively direct, that no such promotions be made in future.

2. (*M. C. 11th August*, 1783.) Frequent representations having been made to the Board, by officers of the several corps of the army, concerning the rank which those of the one casually obtain over those of the other,—The Board now think it proper to publish, for the information of the whole army, the sentiments which they have uniformly declared, upon memorials of this sort, that the officers of the artillery, infantry, and engineers, shall rise in their own corps, independent of each other, and without any reference to their first entrance into the service; which rule cannot be injurious to officers in either of these lines, since their promotion entirely depends upon chance, and

is

is regulated by the accidental vacancies, which happen in their respective corps.

3. (*M. C.* 14*th March*, 1787.) Resolved, that the resolution of the Board of the 15th January last, which delegated to the Right Honourable the Governor-general, the power of appointing officers to the full pay of stations, and to the command of native infantry as vacancies occur, be considered also to extend to military promotions; and that lists of such promotions as may take place, in consequence of this resolution, be laid before the Board at the first meeting subsequent to the publication of them.

(*M. C.* 15*th January*, 1787.) In order to facilitate the succession of officers to the full pay of stations, and to commands of native infantry as vacancies occur, by promotion, or the retirement of supernumeraries to half pay,

Resolved, that the Right Honourable Lord Cornwallis, be requested to make these arrangements, in the order in which the vacancies may happen.

4. (*C. of D.* 19th. *Feb.* 1766.) No foreign officer is to be promoted to a higher rank than a Major.

5th.—(*M. C.* 9*th August*, 1779.) *C. of D.* 29 *h March*, 1774. Leave to resign the Company's service, or for officers to repair to England for the recovery of health, is to be granted by the Governor-general and Council only.

6th.—(*M. C.* 1st *May*, 1783.) Resolved, that it be made a standing regulation, that no officer shall be permitted to resign the Honourable Company's service, until he shall have produced a certificate from the paymaster of the corps to which he belongs, of his having settled all public accounts with him, which certificate, the paymaster, after the settlement of accounts is directed to give, and the Commander-in-chief is requested to inspect such certificate, previous to the transmission of any letter of resignation to the Board; this regulation being necessary, to obviate any loss or differences from unadjusted accounts, with officers who shall have quitted the service and returned to Europe.

(*M. C.* 23*d Feb.* 1787.) Resolved, that in future, all officers who served with the Bombay detachment, or who are executors or administrators to the estate of those who served with it, do, prior to their obtaining leave of absence, on furlough, or leave to resign the service, produce a certificate from the military paymaster-general, or commissary-general, with whom the proceedings of the late committee, for re-auditing the accounts of that detachment are deposited, that no balance stands against them in the accounts of the paymaster.

7th.—(*M. C.* 21*st August*, 1783.—*C. of D.* 23*d Jan.* 1783. We direct, that when any of our servants, civil or military, shall resign the service, or obtain your permission to return to Europe, on account of health, you shall state to us in the most impartial manner, the merits or demerits of such servants, that upon their application here to be re-admitted into our service, we may be enabled to judge of the propriety of complying with such requests, and this you are to consider as a standing order.

8th.—(*C. of D.* 30*th June*, 1778.) In the 46th paragraph of the general letter to the Governor and Council of Fort William, dated 23d December 1761, the Court of Directors ordered public notice to be given

ven from time to time, that as great troubles and difficulties were occaſioned by officers reſigning their commiſſions, and returning to England, in order to ſolicit redreſs of grievances, real or imaginary, and with a view to be admitted again into the Company's ſervice, theſe practices ſhould, therefore, as much as poſſible be prevented, and that the Court ſhould conſider ſuch reſignation, as an effectual bar to any officer being again employed in the ſervice of the Company.

And by our letter dated the 10th April, 1771, the Court confirm the ſaid order, and require ſtrict obedience to be paid thereto: finding, however their former orders ineffectual, the Court by letter dated 25th March, 1772, tranſmitted the following ſolemn reſolution, to the Preſident and Council in Bengal, and directed that it ſhould be a ſtanding order invariably to be obſerved in all times to come, viz. "That if "any commiſſioned officer in the Company's "ſervice, in the Eaſt Indies, ſhall repair to "England under pretence of obtaining re-"lief of any injury he is apprehenſive of "labouring under, without firſt having ap-"plied through the Governor-general and "Council of the preſidency under which "he acts, to the Court of Directors for "redreſs, and who having made ſuch ap-"plication, does not continue in his em-"ploy, and wait the determination of the "Court of Directors, but ſhall return to Eu-"rope before an anſwer is given from them "on the ſubject of his complaint, he ſhall "abſolutely and entirely to all intents and "purpoſes, ſtand and be held to be diſmiſ-"ſed from the Honourable Company's ſer-"vice."

And having reconſidered the above mentioned regulations, we not only confirm the ſame as it reſpects our military officers in Bengal; but we alſo think proper, and hereby direct, that it be forthwith extended to our civil ſervants of all denominations, and ſhall iſſue the like order to all our ſettlements in India; and if any perſon or perſons, civil or military, ſhall offend againſt the ſaid orders, we further declare, that he or they ſo offending, ſhall be conſidered by us, as diſmiſſed from the Company's ſervice, and not be reſtored except by the order of three-fourths of the Court of Directors, and Court of Proprietors, according to the terms preſcribed by the late act of Parliament, of which you are to give the moſt public notice as ſoon as poſſible.

(*C. of D. 4th March*, 1778.) Since writing our letter of the 30th January, 1778, reſpecting the return of perſons from India, to ſolicit redreſs of real or ſuppoſed grievances; we have reſolved, that every civil ſervant or military officer, who ſhall hereafter return from India, on account of his private affairs, or on any other account, except the recovery of health, in caſes wherein it ſhall have been duly certified, that the meaſure is neceſſary for the preſervation of life, or to enable the party to diſcharge the duty of his ſtation: every civil ſervant or military officer ſo returning from India, ſhall be conſidered as totally out of the ſervice; and we direct, that our ſaid reſolution, be forthwith publiſhed at Fort William, and at all our ſubordinate factories, and likewiſe given out in general and brigade orders to the army.

9. (*M. C. 29th July*, 1789.) The Honorable the Court of Directors, having

conſidered

considered, that the indulgence of half-pay granted by their orders of the 21st of September, 1785, to supernumerary officers returning to Europe on furlough, has in some instances been construed in a different manner, from that which was originally intended, they have determined to revoke the same, and have directed from the receipt of these orders, such officers as may be permitted to go home, be not allowed any pay during their absence: it is accordingly to be notified to the army, that the indulgence of furlough and half-pay is withdrawn, and that all officers proceeding to Europe, must accompany their application for leave, with their resignation of the service, agreeably to the practice which formerly existed before the indulgence of full or half-pay on furlough was established.

10. *(M C. 20th September, 1786, C. of D. 12th April, 1786, Par. 27th.)* Having reconsidered our resolutions as communicated to you in our letter of the 10th September, 1783, respecting the return from abroad of our civil and military servants for the recovery of their health, or for the purpose of settling their private affairs: we have agreed to dispense therewith, as far as may respect their temporary return to Europe, in consequence of any reduction made, or to be made, in the several branches of our civil and military establishments; and as it has been represented to us, that it would be in general, if not wholly impracticable, to attain the attestation of three surgeons to the case of a single individual, we shall content ourselves with the testimony of only one medical gentleman, as to the fact of his patient being really in an ill state of health, and you are to make it as generally known as possible, that upon a discovery of any collusion herein, the parties concerned in such collusion, will be most assuredly dismissed the Company's service; but we must at the same time observe to you, the great facility with which the dissipated and indolent obtain leave of absence from India, was the only motive which induced us to establish the mode, contained in our beforementioned letter of the 10th September, 1783.

(C. of D. 10th September, 1783.) The certificate is to be in the hand writing of a surgeon, and attested upon oath by him before a magistrate: viz.

I, A. B. surgeon of — do hereby declare on oath, that I am of opinion it is absolutely necessary that Mr. D— should leave this country, and go to Europe for the recovery of his health, occasioned by wounds, billious, or any other disorder.

11. *(M. C. 26th January, 1789.)* Every officer who after resignation, shall obtain permission to return to India, and even those who shall return from leave of absence, shall remain supernumerary until vacancies shall fall in their respective ranks, and every vacancy, however occasioned, shall be supplied by actual promotion.

(M. C. 24th July, 1786.) Resolved, that officers who shall succeed to their full allowances, shall not suffer any future decrease of them, by officers returning to the service from Europe, who on their return are to be on the half-pay situation, until vacancies occur, which they will have a claim to, by seniority of rank.

Section

SECTION XXXII.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

1. (*G. O. 12th December*, 1773.) The president and council have judged it proper, to issue the following orders, for the direction of the quartermaster-general, and the information of the army.

2. (*ibid.*) When the army is in the field, the quartermaster-general shall be allowed assistants when necessary, and persons to act as guides.

3. (*ibid.*) The quartermaster-general shall therefore provide guides to conduct the lines, artillery, and baggage, when the army marches, and to all detachments and outposts that may require them.

4. (*ibid.*) The quartermaster-general shall have a guard in the field.

5. (*ibid.*) The quartermaster-general will receive the parole from head quarters in the field, and in garrison from the town-major.

6. (*ibid.*) The quartermaster-general will receive his orders from the commander in chief, and execute whatever regards the marches of the army.

7. (*ibid.*) He will give to each officer commanding a division or column, a copy of such orders as relate to him.

8. (*ibid.*) He will march to the new encampment, and distribute the ground according to the instructions he has received from the general or commanding officer, and mark it out to be occupied by the army, delivering it over to the respective quartermasters.

9. (*ibid.*) He will visit the avenues to the camp, reconnoitre the ground and country round about it, and get from the inhabitants an exact information; and on the report he makes to the general or commanding officer, he receives his orders for the march of the army, in the manner the general intends they should be executed.

10. (*ibid.*) He will make himself thoroughly acquainted with the roads leading to the enemy's encampment, that he may be able to report the same when called upon.

11. (*ibid.*) The condition of the camp-equipage of the army, shall be regularly reported to him.

12. (*ibid.*) The quartermaster-general will inform himself of the different stations of the troops, that he may be enabled to make out and issue the proper march-routes, to occasional detachments from one post to another.

13. (*ibid.*) When troops are out of the Company's provinces, the quartermaster-general will make himself acquainted with the

the moſt eligible ſituations for forming magazines, that he may be able to report it to the commanding officer, when called upon.

14. (*Ibid.*) Whenever temporary cantonments are to be conſtructed, the quartermaſter-general, ſhall have the inſpection of thoſe works. The buildings at Berhampore and Dinapore, being eſtabliſhed barracks, do not come under the controul of the quartermaſter-general.

15. (*ibid.*) The proviſion of elephants, camels, draft and carriage cattle, being contracted for, the quartermaſter-general has therefore no further controul over theſe departments, than adjuſting the neceſſary proportions, on occaſions of ſervice, and judging of their ſufficiency or otherwiſe; of which he ſhall report to the commanding officer.

16. (*M. C. 30th June*, 1786.) Ordered, that the charge of the two pinnaces at Budge. Budge, do revert to the quartermaſter-general, in conſequence of the re-eſtabliſhment of his office.

17. (*M. C. 27th June*, 1788.) Ordered, that the care of the Budge Budge road, be made over to the quartermaſter-general.

18. (*M. C. 24th June*, 1784.) Reſolved, that it be made a ſtanding regulation, that when any temporary buildings are required for military purpoſes, the materials for erecting them are not to be furniſhed by the commiſſaries of ſupplies, but by the quartermaſter-general, deputy quartermaſter-general, or quartermaſters of the corps, when neither of the two former, or their agents, are preſent.

19. (*M. C. 16th July*, 1788.) The period for which Lieutenant-colonel Allan M'Pherſon engaged to keep the cantonments of Barrackpore in repair, being to expire on the laſt day of the preſent month, this duty will then devolve on the quartermaſter-general.

20. (*M. C. 5th Auguſt*, 1789.) The Governor-general in Council, is clearly of opinion, from the nature of the duties of repairing the Barrackpore cantonments, embanking the river within the cantonment limits, and keeping in repair the road between thoſe cantonments and Calcutta, to which has alſo been annexed, the repair of the roads from Calcutta to the works at Budge Budge, and to the powder-works at Mannacolly, that they will be better executed upon truſt by an officer, in whom confidence can be ſo juſtly placed, as it may in lieutenant-colonel Cockerell, and more advantageouſly to the Company than by contract; it is therefore agreed, that theſe duties ſhould devolve to the quartermaſter-general, under the general regulations lately adopted, and that the eſtabliſhment of people propoſed by him, ſhould be ſubſtituted in lieu of the former mode, by annual allowance for the ſervice of the Cantonments at Barrackpore.

The reaſons which more particularly influence the deciſion of the Governor-general in Council on this occaſion are, that a diſtinct and ſeparate account may be kept of the repairs of the cantonments for the two firſt years, and that the expenſe, when aſcertained, may ſerve as a ſtandard for the judgment of the Board, in deciding upon terms of contract for future repairs; and in reſpect to the roads, particularly thoſe towards Budge Budge and Mannacolly, as it is not intended to make them pucka, or to do more to them than to keep them paſſable during

during the rains, the object would not only be too inconsiderable for a contract, but the condition must be too indefinite, to make it clearly understood what the contractor should perform.

Ordered, that in conformity to the principles, upon which an alteration in the mode settled for the repairs of the roads, in the department of the quartermaster-general, has been made, that it extend also to the road between Calcutta and Barrassett, under the controul of a staff officer of artillery, who at present receives a fixed annual allowance for the repair.

List of public servants, lascars, and artificers, recommended to be allowed at established monthly pay, for the service of the Barrackpore cantonments:

DESCRIPTION OF PEOPLE.

1 jemadar, head native overseer,	st. rs. 40
1 sircar, - - - -	15
1 store-keeper, - -	8
1 native writer to keep accounts, -	20
1 mistry-mason, - - -	11
1 ditto carpenter, - -	12
1 ditto blacksmith, - -	12
1 ditto grammie, - - -	6
1 tindal, - - -	8
10 lascars, 6 each, - - -	60
1 head coolie, - - -	5
1 mate ditto, - - -	4
1 mate hurryman. - - -	4

Agreed, that the 1st of September be the period fixed for the commencement of the repair of the roads under charge of the quartermaster-general, and also that between Calcutta and Barressett, under the direction of a staff officer of artillery.

21. *(G. O. 25th October, 1787.)* The Commander-in-chief issues the following regulations, for the duties in the department of quartermasters, where neither the quartermaster-general, nor deputy quartermaster-general, shall be present to officiate:

22. *(ibid.)* The general duties of this department, either at stations, or with divisions, or detachments of the army, which occur in the course of the service, and have not been provided for by the quartermaster-general, or deputy quartermaster-general, are to be vested in that quartermaster present, who shall happen to be the senior officer in the list of the army.

23. *(ibid.)* Internal duties of European battalions, or detachments of artillery, or of infantry, or of brigades of native infantry, are vested in the quartermasters of the respective corps; but, should the nature of these duties be subject to doubt, reference is to be made to the commanding-officer on the spot, whose decision is to be final.

24. *(M. C. 5th August, 1779.)* When elephants are employed in carrying the field equipage train, the contractor, or his agents, shall have the sole direction in loading the elephants and bullocks; the quartermaster and his people shall only give every possible assistance. The contractor to regulate the number of tents to be carried by each elephant, provided the full quantity of camp equipage is transported by the number of elephants, or bullocks, contracted for; any deviation from which, shall be daily reported, by the quartermaster, to the commanding-officer of artillery, and commanding-officer of the brigade, (to whom the inspection of the train is committed) for the information of the Board, and Commander-in-chief.

25.

25. (*ibid.*) Any quartermaſter, or officer, loading the contractor's elephants with private baggage or effects, or neglecting to report all inſufficiencies in the contractor's elephants, or cattle, on conviction thereof, ſhall be diſmiſſed from his office.

SECTION XXXIII.

RECRUITS.

EUROPEAN.

1. (*M. C. 16th June, 1786.*) A Board compoſed of the ſenior officer of artillery, (ſufficiently near at hand for duty,) the ſenior officer of infantry in garriſon at Fort William, and one or more members of the Hoſpital Board, and the ſenior ſurgeon in garriſon, ſhall aſſemble by order of the Governor-general, and examine the recruits on their arrival from Europe—a copy of their report ſhall be tranſmitted to the Court of Directors.

2. (*ibid.*) The Company has forbidden that recruits be entertained for them in Europe, under 5 feet 4 inches high, or above 35 years of age.

(*M. C. 29th July*, 1789, *C. of D. 11th March*, 1789, *Par. 2d.*) "It being obſerved in the reports from your committee of officers, that ſome men who were before private, were returned as non-commiſſioned-officers, we think it neceſſary to acquaint you, we have ſome time ſince given directions, that not any non-commiſſioned-officer or private ſoldier, who may come to England at the expiration of the time for which he enliſted, be permitted to return in a higher ſtation than that in which he acted when he obtained his diſcharge, or to proceed to any other preſidency than that to which he formerly belonged.

"3d.—And that we might be fully informed on this ſubject, we have not conſidered any petition, unleſs accompanied with the diſcharge or other certificate of the perſon's rank and behaviour except in ſome few inſtances, where the required documents have been by accident loſt; in which caſe, we have permitted the petitioner to return and to be reinſtated in the ſame rank, which it ſhall appear on his arrival in India he held when he received his diſcharge. We have likewiſe ordered, that not any perſon ſhould be appointed a non-commiſſioned-officer, who has not ſerved the Company in that ſtation in India."

3. (*M. C. 16th June*, 1786.) The recruits found incapable of bearing arms, are to be invalided, and returned to Europe by the earlieſt opportunity.

4. (*ibid.*) The ſenior officer of artillery ſhall

ſhall report to the Commander-in-chief, the number of men fit for that corps, when the Commander-in-chief will make ſuch diſtribution of them as he judges proper; and when they ſhall have been allotted by the Commander-in-chief, the town-major is to tranſmit to the officers commanding the corps, among which they ſhall have been ſo diſtributed, rolls of theſe men, ſpecifying their names, age, ſtation, country, profeſſion, when and where enliſted, the ſhip on which they came over, and the time of their arrival at Fort William; from which period their contracted ſervice commences; that of men who entertain in the country, is to commence from the date of enliſting.

5. (*ibid.*) One month's pay is to be drawn for recruits who arrive before the 15th of the month, and half a month's pay for thoſe who arrive on or after the 15th, to be audited before payment. Their batta is to commence from the date of their landing at Fort William, and to be the ſame as that of the Europeans in the garriſon.

6 (*ibid.*) When the recruits ſhall be ſent to join their battalions, the officer, under whoſe immediate command they ſhall have been at the preſidency, muſt obtain from the paymaſter of the garriſon, certificates how far they have been paid up.

Theſe certificates are to be delivered to the paymaſter from whom the next month's pay is to be drawn for the recruits, and muſt accompany the accounts for audit.

7. (*ibid.*) They are to be put upon the rolls of companies the day after they join their corps.

8. (*ibid.*) European recruits who are occaſionally enliſted in India, ſhall firſt be examined by the ſurgeon of the battalion, whoſe certificates of their fitneſs for the ſervice, together with the approval of the commanding-officer of the corps, ſhall accompany the bill for their bounty.

Europeans when firſt entertained in the country, will be entitled to receive their firſt clothing at the expence of the Company, conformably to the rules reſpecting recruits arriving from Europe.

But for the men whoſe contracted times of ſervice are expired, and who re-enliſt in the ſervice, the Company are not to be put to any other expence, than the cuſtomary ſtoppages for off-reckonings.

9. (*ibid.*) The bounty of Europeans who entertain or re-inliſt in the Honorable Company's ſervice in India, ſhall be fixed at forty rupees for a contracted ſervice of three years, and fifty rupees for a contracted ſervice of five years.

10. (*ibid.*) The European non-commiſſioned-officers, whoſe times of contract are expired, and who declining to renew ſhall have been ſtruck off the ſtrength of the corps and transferred to the ſupernumeraries, ſhall not afterwards be re-enliſted for the Company's ſervice with the rank they formerly held, but ſhall be entertained as privates.

11. (*G. O. 8th February, 1787.*) Earl Cornwallis having reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the frequent deſertions from the European corps of this army, are in a great meaſure owing to the indiſcriminate admiſſion of perſons of all nations into it; this practice is poſitively forbidden in future: and it is directed, that none but Britiſh ſubjects be entertained as ſoldiers, and theſe only with the previous ſanction of the Commander-in-chief, for which application is to be made through the adjutant-general or deputy-

puty-adjutant-general, accompanied with the usual descriptive form.

12. (*G. O. 7th April*, 1788.) When drummers or fifers are wanted in any of the European or native corps of the army, application is to be made to the managers of the Orphan Society, who will furnish the number required, from those who appear best calculated for the profession, amongst the sons of the soldiers under their charge; and no other children are to be received into the service, either from the barracks or from any of the classes of the natives.

As the admission of children into the service at an early age, is of itself an indulgence, no bounty-money is to be given to boys thus entertained for drummers or fifers, nor at any future period for re-inlisting is any to be granted to the children of soldiers born of native women. Children of soldiers, both parents being European, having served as drummers or fifers, and arrived at the age of 15, may be allowed to enter into contract, either as soldiers if fit to bear arms, or drummers or fifers, on the same terms as Europeans re-inlisting.

SEPOY.

13. (*G. O. 29th June*, 1790.) The Commander-in-chief has observed, that by far the greatest number of men who have deserted from Lieutenant-colonel Cockerell's detachment, are natives of Oude and the countries beyond Benares; an experience so unquestionable must satisfy any person, that whatever advantages such men may possess, in point of height and appearance, they are by no means so fit for soldiers in the Company's service, as the natives of our own provinces; it is therefore directed, that commanding-officers of battalions of sepoys, do receive as few men as possible from the countries to the west of Benares; but fill up all vacancies in their battalions, as far as may be practicable, with natives of the Company's provinces; and that battalion which is composed of the greatest number of men of the latter description, will, in the estimation of the Commander-in-chief, be the most useful corps, and the most to be relied on.

14. (*M. C. 16th June*, 1786.) Commanding-officers of battalions, are to be responsible, that good and sufficient men only are to be entertained for recruits; and no man that has served as a sepoy is to be enlisted, but on producing a discharge from the regiment or battalion he last served in.

15. (*ibid.*) When sepoys desert from a battalion, a description of them, and an account of the periods of their desertion, are to be sent to the commanding-officers of the troops nearest the spot, which shall be conjectured as most likely for the deserter to have resorted to.

16. (*ibid.*) No sepoy shall be entertained who is not 5 feet 6½ inches high, or who is under 18, or above 30 years of age, unless they should have served before.

17. Every sepoy recruit shall be informed, that after having served 3 years, on his making application for his discharge to the commanding-officer of the battalion he served in, it shall be granted to him in two months from the date of his application, provided it would not cause the vacancies in the company he served in, to exceed ten; in which case he must remain 'till that objection is removed; but if actual service, or the expectation of service, makes it necessary to retain the disciplined soldier, there is no claim for discharges, and every soldier must do his duty, 'till the necessity of retaining him in the service shall cease.

(*G. O. 3d August*, 1790) No native officer or sepoy, is to be discharged the service on the sole authority of the commanding officer of the battalion.—Whenever a native commissioned-officer shall apply for his discharge, his application together with the occasion of it, is to be laid before the commanding-officer

cer of the brigade, and if his ſanction is obtained thereto, it is to be forwarded up to the commanding officer of the ſtation on which the battalion is dependant, who will cauſe the reſignation to be publiſhed in orders.

Whenever non-commiſſioned officers or ſepoys apply for their diſcharges, or whenever commanding officers of battalions ſhall ſee occaſion to diſcharge men of thoſe ranks, a liſt of them, ſpecifying oppoſite to each man's name the cauſe of application, or the commanding officer's reaſon for deſiring his diſcharge, is to be ſent to the commanding officer of the brigade, and when his approbation ſhall be obtained, which is to be declared by his ſignature upon the liſt, it is to be forwarded to the commanding officer of the ſtation, on which the battalion is dependant; and if his confirmation is given, it is to be ſignified in the ſame manner, and the men are afterwards to receive their diſcharges from the commanding-officer of the battalion.

18. (*M. C. 16th June*, 1786.) The recruit ſhall be enrolled on the ſtrength of a company, the day after he joins the battalion or corps for which he was enliſted; an abſtract of the articles of war againſt mutiny and deſertion ſhall then be read and explained to him, in Hindoſtan language.

19. (*ibid.*) An oath ſhall afterwards be adminiſtered to him, in the front of the colours of the battalion or corps, according to the tenets of his belief, to the following effect:

I, A— B— do ſwear, that I never will forſake or abandon my colours; that I will march wherever I am directed, whether within or beyond the Company's territories; that I will implicitly obey all the orders of my commanders, and in every thing behave myſelf as becomes a good ſoldier and faithful ſervant of the Company; and failing in any part of my duty as ſuch, I will ſubmit to the penalties deſcribed in the articles of war, which have been read to me.

An exact tranſlation of this oath, in the Hindoſtan dialect, ſhall be made, and depoſited either with the commanding-officer of the battalion, or in the adjutant's office, according to the terms in which the recruit ſhall be ſworn.

All officers entertaining recruits, are ſtrictly enjoined to pay invariable attention to the forms here preſcribed on ſuch occaſions.

20. (*ibid.*) The full pay and half batta of recruits are not to commence to be drawn for, but from the 1ſt day of the month ſucceeding that in which they are enliſted; and for the broken period of the month in which a recruit is entertained, he ſhall be drawn for and receive at the rate of 2 annas per day only.

The recruits are to be under a ſtoppage of two rupees per month, for the three months immediately following that in which they are enliſted; out of which the commanding-officer of the battalion, is to furniſh the recruits with 1 turban, 1 cumerbund and croſs, 1 linen jacket, 1 pair of jingheers, 1 coxcomb or turrah, and ſilver device for ditto.

The commanding officers of battalions are to be reſponſible, that the ſaid articles are good of their kind, and made up according to the patterns approved of by the commanding-officers of brigades.

21. (*ibid.*) The coats of the ſepoys who have been diſcharged, or of ſepoys who deſerting leave their coats, are to be given to recruits.

And if there are not ſuch coats, the commanding-officer of the battalion is to furniſh the recruits with a jacket made of red curwah, lined with white linen, for which a further ſtoppage of one rupee ſhall be made for one month only.

But no other ſtoppages, beſides thoſe mentioned in this ſection, and the eſtabliſhed off-reckonings, are to be made on any pretence.

SECTION

SECTION XXXIV.

ROUTES.

1. Barrackpore to Berhampore.

February, 1789.

Names of places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Ghiretty, - - -	2	4	Houghly,	—	Ferry	Encampment on good level ground;—no want of supplies.
Houghley, - -	6	—	—	—	—	Road good—ground of encampment much confined.
Banfberiah, - - - -	6	—	—	1	Ferry	Road very bad and narrow.
Inchurah, - - -	11	—	—	1	Ferry	Road bad—water and provifions of all kinds very plentiful.
Mirzapore, - -	14	—	—	1	Ferry	The four firft miles of this road very indifferent; the remaining part extremely good —plenty of water from wells.
Stewart Gunge, - -	11	—	—	—	—	Road very narrow and much broken; the ground of encampment good.
Augerdeep, - -	12	—	Coffimbuzar,	—	Ford	Road good, ground of encampment fpacious—water and provifions plentiful.
Plaffey, - - -	14	—	—	—	—	Road very good—extenfive encamping ground.
Burruah, - - - -	12	—	—	—	—	A good road, encamping ground to the fouthward of a village—water bad.
Burhampore. - -	11	2	—	—	—	A very good road.
	69	6				

2. Barrackpore to Chittagong.

November and part of December, 1788,

Neil Gunge, - - -	4	—	—	—	—	Road very dirty; encamping ground good.
Baraffett, - - -	7	—	—	—	—	The new road very good; encamping ground damp from the late rains.
Mannicktallow, or Tawberyah, - - - -	15	—	—	—	—	Road through paddy fields—much water—good encamping ground near a fmall tope.
Rampour, - - -	12	—	—	1	Ferry	Road, part good, part through paddy fields, with a great deal of water; encamping ground good.
Jowpore, - - -	10	—	Iffamot,	—	Ferry	Road very good over a fine plain; the encamping ground good near a large tope and tank.
Jadoopore, - - - -	10	—	—	3	Ferry	Road good—encamping ground good near the ghaut.
Jingurgutchy, - - -	10	—	Cobbaduck,	1	Ferry	Level road and good encamping ground.
Carried over,—	68					

Brought

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over,	68	—				
Neil Gunge, or Jessore,	9	—	—	2	Ferry	Road very even; the encamping ground extremely good.
Dacoola,	12	—	—	1	Ferry	Road very bad—much water;—encampment on the banks of the Sittarah Nullah—good ground.
Gunagotta,	10	—	Mossaw,	1	Ferry	Road very bad—water and mire;—encampment in a grass jungle—ground damp and uneven.
Pultyah,	6	—	—	1	Ferry	A very difficult road through rice fields, and over a jeel three miles in boats, and great part of the road above the knee, in mud and water;—very good encamping ground on the banks of the Nowgongah.
Mahmudpore,	10	—	Nowgongah,	—	Ferry	Road, part through a thick jungle, part through rice fields;—encamping ground very good beyond the town.
Banks of the Burrashee,	6	—	—	1	Ferry	Level road and good encamping ground.
Gopaulpore,	10	—	Burrashee & Comer,	—	Ferry	Road pretty good—good encamping ground.
Hagygunge,	16	—	—	—	—	Road very uneven—a great deal of water and grass jungle—latter part good;—good encamping ground for one battalion, on the banks of the Ganges.
Minehaut,	14	—	Ganges,	—	Ferry	Road very bad;—went near two coss round a jeel, a grass jungle, and difficult quicksand, after leaving the banks of the river;—good ground.
Covergunge,	14	—	Issamutty,	—	Ferry	Road very uneven;—encamping ground good on the banks of the river.
Cajesal,	16	—	—	2	Ferry	Road very bad through paddy fields, with a great deal of water;—encamping ground good.
Dacca,	14	—	Dulaserry,	—	Ferry	Road bad;—very good encamping ground opposite Dacca.
Sampour,	3	—	Boorygongah,	1	Ferry	Encamping ground uneven.
Sunaconda Kelia,	13	—	Luckiah,	1	Ferry	Road bad;—encamping ground good near the Kella.
Bobbachor,	15	—	Barrampootre, Nowgongah and Fulda,	1	Ferry	Road very uneven;—good encamping ground near the ghaut.—Note. The Nowgongah, and Fulda, which appear only as small nullahs, in Rennel's Map, are now, from the shifting of the currents, become rivers.
Doud Conda,	4	—	Megna,	—	Ferry	Good encamping ground. The river Megna has gained much on the Doud Conda side, being at present four miles across.
Gopaulnagur,	14	—	—	—	—	Exceeding bad road through paddy fields, high grass, jungles, and quagmires; encamping ground very damp.
Berkumpta,	10	—	—	—	—	Road rather better, high grass and paddy fields; good encamping ground for one battalion on the banks of a tank; Tipperah hills in sight.
Commillah,	10	—	—	—	—	A very good road, mostly over a broad high bank, through rice fields; crossed over some wooden bridges; good encamping ground.
Choudagong,	18	—	—	—	—	Road, a bank all the way thrown up through rice fields, with breaks in many places to let the water through, over which are wooden bridges (about thirty) in bad repair; encamping ground near a tank and bungalow.
Carried over, —	293	—				

Brought

Names of places.	Distance. Miles.	Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, -	292	—				
Kundal, - - -	14	—	—	—	—	Road excessive bad, through a pass eight miles long; encamping ground good.
Duncanseeh, - -	15	—	Fenny.	—	Ferry.	Road on a bank through paddy fields, with continual interruption of broken wooden bridges; good encamping ground on the banks of the nullah.
Meercaserai, - -	14	—	—	—	—	Road, the first part bad, last six miles a high broad bank, through paddy fields; country so highly cultivated, as to leave but a small space for an encampment.
Setacoon, - - -	12	—	—	—	—	Road very good except the broken bridges, which are numberless; good encamping ground, but confined: the country a perfect garden.
Cuddum Resool, - -	13	—	—	—	—	An excellent road; good encamping ground, with the sea in view.
Islamabad, - -	12	—	—	—	—	Road exceeding good; pucka bridges.
	372					N. B. The fords are not noticed in the latter part of this route, as they are so numerous; from the season, many of the nullahs, which now appear like rivers, will be fordable in a month or two hence.

3. Barrackpore to Midnapore. November, 1788.

Ghyretty, - - -	2	4	Houghly.	—	Ferry.	
Bansberrya, - -	12	—	—	—	—	Good road.
Purruah, - - -	11	—	—	2	Ferry.	Road very bad, and mostly under water; distance between the nullahs 2 miles.
Mamooree, - -	13	—	—	—	—	Road under water, and very heavy.
Near Burdwan, - -	15	—	—	1	Ford.	Road rather better; good encamping ground.
Mogulmaree, - -	12	—	—	1	Ford.	Road excessive bad, over ridges and through paddy fields; country under water.
Coowar Gunge, - -	9	—	Dalkessen.	—	Ford.	A tolerable road; good encamping ground.
Ramjuvanpore, - -	15	—	—	2	Fords.	Road, first part over ridges of cornfield, latter part very good; encampment near a large tope and tank.
Coowarpore, - -	12	—	Selai.	2	Fords.	Road very good.
Annanpore, - - -	12	—	—	3	Fords.	Road, first part mostly over ridges of paddy fields, latter part through a thick and gloomy jungle.
Midnapore, - -	12	—	—	—	—	The road, after the first three miles, very wet; two deep water-courses in the way. N. B. This road affords plenty of provisions and good water.
	125	4				

4. Barrackpore to Dacca. November, 1788.

Cuttahah, - - - -	4	7	—	—	—	Good encamping ground, rather confined, the country being highly cultivated; tank water.
Barraset, - - - -	8	2	—	—	—	Road good, encampment near the indigo manufactory with a tope on the left, and large tank on the right; high ground.
Carried over, —	13	1				

Brough

Names of Places.	Diſtance. Miles.	Diſtance. Full.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, —	13	1				
Seerpore, - - - -	12	6	—	3	1 Bridge and 2 Fords.	Road in general bad, encamping ground very high, an excellent ſpot for one battalion at any ſeaſon.
Rampore, - - - -	12	4	—	1	Ferry.	Road much better, ground for encampment on a plain, in a fine open country, a large tank of excellent water on the right.
Hurdraſpore, - - -	11	—	Iſſamott.	2	1 Fer. & 2 Fords.	A good road, encampment on a ſpot cloſe to the village of Hurdraſpore, the Nabunga Nulla running under the village ground, rather confined, ſurrounded by topes and jungles.
Nabaroon, - - - -	11	7	—	2	Ferry.	Road very good, encampment on a pleaſant high ſpot, having the village of Nabaroon in front, a jeel in the rear.
Meigla, - - - - -	10	3	Cobbaduck.	2	1 Fer. 2 Fords.	Road firſt part but indifferent, latter part very good; encampment on a plain near the village of Meigla; a large tank in front.
Neil Gunge, - - -	7	1	Bairub.	1	2 Ferries.	Road in general good. and country well cultivated; encampment on an extenſive plain near the river.
Docally, - - - -	10	3	Sittareah.	2	Bridge, Ford, and Ferry.	A good road; country in high cultivation; encampment on a ſpot ſurrounded by graſs jungle; and a ſmall tope in front.
Gunagotta, - - - -	10	1	—	—	—	Road very indifferent, being chiefly under water: ground of encampment on the banks of the Moſſaw river.
Near Nowhutta, - -	6	5	Moſſaw.	1	Ferry.	Road very deep, and heavy encampment, on a plain at the junction of the Pretteah creek, and the Nowgonga river.
Mamudpore, - - -	10	6	Nowgonga.	1	1 Fer. 1 Ford.	Encampment on a very extenſive plain.
Currimpore, - - -	14	4	Burrakhee.	2	Ferry.	This road in general very good, country well cultivated; encampment near the village.
Hajygunge, - - -	16	—	—	—	—	Road very good along the banks of the Comer and Hangonga rivers; encampment on a plain ſurrounded by jungles.
Nurilapore, - - -	6	6	Pudda.	—	Ferry.	Good road, country open and well cultivated; encampment in front of the village; a creek in front of the camp.
Nabob Gunge, - - -	14	7	Iſſamutty.	—	Ferry.	Road cut through a graſs jungle; tolerable good ground for an encampment; the dawke chouker, and tank on the left, trees on the right.
Mohurgunge, - - -	15	5	—	4	3 Fer. 1 Ford.	Road, firſt part very good, latter part but indifferent, owing to the low ſituation of the country: ground of encampment one mile E. S. E. of the village.
Banks of the Dullaferry,	5	2	Dullaferry.	—	Ferry.	Road through a graſs jungle; encampment two furlongs from the ghaut.
Banks of the Burragonga,	5	1	—	1	Ferry.	Ground for an encampment on the banks of the river.
Tazegong, - - - -	4	5	Burragonga.	1	Ferry.	Road tolerable, but it is to be obſerved, that the road from Barrackpore to Dacca is little better than a foot path the whole way; and where good road is mentioned, it means dry and without interruption.
	109	3				

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Great tree, - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	
Gubrie nullah, - - -	14	—	—	1	Bridge.	A good road; ground for encamping on the banks of the nullah.
Comerah, - - - -	17	—	—	—	—	Encampment on the banks of the Ganges.
Auringabad, - - -	12	—	—	1	Ford.	
Furrookabad, - - -	16	—	—	—	—	Encampment close to the village.
Rag maul, - - - -	14	—	—	1	Bridge.	Ground of encampment on the banks of the river.
Muffaw, - - - -	11	—	—	1	Bridge.	
Gongaparsaud, - - -	17	2	—	—	—	Road good; the ascent and descent of the Sekry Gully pass, easy and gradual; good ground for encampment, near the village.
Pialapore, - - - -	14	6	—	—	—	The ascent and descent of the Tereguily pass, extremely difficult; a nullah, within 400 yards of the camp ground, which affords a plentiful supply of water; not laid down in Rennel's Map.
Colgong, - - - -	11	—	—	1	Bridge.	Ground of encampment, half a mile beyond the village of Colgong.
Boglepore, - - - -	18	6	—	3	Bridges.	Road good; encampment a small distance from the town.
Sultangunge, - - -	13	2	—	—	—	
Near Coddracutta, - -	14	—	—	1	Bridge.	Ground of encampment, a mile short of Coddracutta; plenty of grain and good water.
Dackra nullah, - -	9	—	—	1	Tem. Bridge.	Encampment on the banks of the nullah.
Near Suragegurah, - -	14	6	—	1	Bridge.	Ground, 1 mile short of the village.
Bhurree, - - - -	16	—	—	1	Ferry.	Road, along the banks of the Ganges; the straight road impassable at this time, from a number of heavy sloughs; ground for encampment close to the nullah.
Muckyah, - - - -	12	—	—	—	—	Road very; good encampment a mile beyond the village.
Barr, - - - - -	16	4	—	—	—	Road good.
Biddipore, - - -	15	5	—	—	—	Encampment on the banks of the Ganges.
Jaffier Khan's garden, -	12	—	—	1	Ford.	Good road.
Bankypore, - - -	11	—	—	—	—	Camp ground, on Bankypore plain.
Seerpore, - - - -	8	—	—	—	—	
Cheram, - - - -	12	—	Ganges.	—	—	Road three miles of heavy sands; the rest good.
Choprah, - - - -	6	—	—	—	—	Good road; encamping ground in a tope, near the resident's house.
Seryah, - - - -	16	—	—	—	—	Level road; good encamping ground; topes, tanks, and wells, in abundance.
Beckabund, - - -	10	—	—	—	—	Good road; encampment on the banks of the Dar.
Sewan, 3 - - - -	14	—	Gt. Dar.	—	Ford.	Encampment in a fine tope, near the river.
Burragong, - - -	14	—	—	—	—	Good road; several tanks without water; owing to the uncommon dryness of the season; supposed distance, allowing a battalion to march rather better than 3 miles an hour.
	364	7				

6. Burhampore to Tajepore.

November, 1785.

Names of places,	Diſtance. Miles.	Diſtance. Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Chunahcolly, - - -	3	—	—	—	—	Road heavy;—good encamping ground near to a tank of excellent water.
Soonderpore, - - -	14	—	—	1	Pucka bridge,	Road very good, excepting that part which leads through the city of Moorſhedabad;—high pleaſant ground for encampment, cloſe to the village.
Comrah, - - - - -	15	—	—	—	—	The road in general very good;—ground of encampment on the banks of the Ganges, with the village in front.
Sampore, - - - -	14	—	Sooty,	—	Ferry,	Road, a dry narrow path, over a bund or dyke, to the village of Gareeah; after which, a fine level road to Sooty Ghaut;—ground of encampment oppoſite the village, flanked by a jeel of good water.
Furruckabad, - - -	16	—	—	3	Tem. bridges,	Road very good;—encampment on the left of the village, near a piece of good water.
Fulwerriah, - - -	15	—	—	4	Bridges,	Road in general very good; ground of encampment to the right of the village, with an arm of the Ganges in front;—good water.
Paunchgutchie, - -	14	—	—	4	Tem. bridges,	Road extremely good;—encamping ground on the banks of the Ganges, which has gained near a mile, within theſe two or three years, having carried away part of the road.
Gungaperſaud, - - -	15	—	—	4	Fds. & bridges,	Road rather rough, but perfectly dry;—ground of encampment on the left of the village, with the river in front.
Pialapore, - - - -	15	—	—	8	Bridges,	Road as before;—good ground for encamping cloſe to the Patna high road.
Cargolah, - - - -	13	—	Ganges,	1	Ferry,	A very good road;—ground of encampment on a fine turf, with a branch of the Cooſey river in front—a clear ſtream of excellent water.
Buſſyah, - - - -	15	—	—	—	—	An exceeding good road; encamping ground in a tope near the village;—a tank of good water on the left.
Purneah, - - - -	15	—	Cooſey,	—	Ford,	A good level road; encampment on the left of the Saurah nullah;—good water.
Bolegotchee, - - -	13	—	Ballakoma,	1	Bridge & ford,	A good road; encampment in a tope;—tolerable ground for one battalion.
Near Nabob Gunge, -	9	—	Mahanudda,	1	Ford & ferry,	Road, a ſmooth narrow path, through high graſs;—ground of encampment on the banks of the river Mahanudâ.
Near Tajepore. - -	15	—	Sudanny.	—	Ford.	Good road;—encampment on a high ſpot of ground, half a mile to the eaſtward of the Tajepore lines, between which runs a rivulet of clear water.
	201	—	Computed.	—		Computed diſtance,—at two miles to a coſs.

Cawnpore to Lucknow.

February, 1789.

Names of Places.	Diſtance. Miles.	Diſtance. Full.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords. and Ferries.	Remarks.
Muſſuſſe, - - - -	7	—	Ganges,	—	Ferry,	
Ran unge, - - -	13	—	—	—	—	
Mohaun, - - - -	12	—	—	—	—	
Bamtamow, - - -	12	—	—	—	—	
Lucknow. - - - -	6	—	—	—	—	N. B. There were not any remarks made on this route.
	50	—	Computed diſtance.			

8. Cawnpore to Futty Ghur.

November, 1788.

Names of Places.	Miles.	Full.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords. and Ferries.	Remarks.
Cookaloo, - -	4	—	—	—	—	A good road; country well cultivated; encamping ground ſufficient for ſix or ſeven battalions; good water to be had from the village.
Chobypore, - - -	10	—	—	—	—	Good road; country in high cultivation; ground for encampment 300 yards eaſtward of the town, which is 3 coſs from Bitoor, on the banks of the Ganges; well water in plenty.
Utery, - - -	15	—	—	—	—	Road tolerably good; a fertile country; ground for encampment extenſive; plenty of good water.
Arrowell, - -	14	—	—	—	—	Road pretty good; the country in general ill cultivated; plenty of water, and good encamping ground.
Luckanagur, - -	14	—	—	—	—	Road in general very good; country in a bad ſtate of cultivation; plenty of good open ground for encampment.
Lalamabad, - -	14	4	—	—	—	Good road; country in a better ſtate of cultivation than heretofore; ground for encampment rather confined.
Cummal Gunge, - -	13	—	—	1	Ford.	Road in general good; level encamping ground; plenty of water, but little firewood.
Futty Ghur, - -	6	—	—	—	—	
	90	4				

9. Chitterpore to Dinapore.

November and December, 1788.

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Poonce, - - -	10	—	Dummodah.	4	Fords.	A very stoney road; much broken ground for encamping to the eastward of the village; water from a tank adjacent.
Goomeah Chutty, - -	13	—	Bookerah.	6	Fords.	The new road very stoney; uneven and equally as bad as the former ground of encampment, on a fine elevated spot, well supplied with water.
Chitrah, - - -	16	4	—	8	Fords.	Road much better: numberless ascents and descents, but perfectly smooth; encampment in a very fine tope, supplied with water from a small tank.
Deigwar, - - -	13	6	—	8	Fords.	Road in good repair; encamping ground near the village on the left of the road; tank water.
Uazaree, - - -	12	6	—	3	Fords.	Road very good; an open level country, well cultivated; ground for encamping in a large tope on the left of the road; water from a small jeel.
Kulkumsandee, - -	12	6	—	8	Fords.	Road in good repair; an open country, but little cultivated; encamping ground on the right of the road near a nullah, from which water is supplied.
Kana Chittee, - -	17	—	Mchana.	11	Fords.	Road good, and tolerably level country, over-run with jungles; encamping ground on the banks of the nullah, from which the supplies of water are received.
Amaroot, - - -	20	—	Fulgo.	3	Fords.	A good road; Kyder pass, about 6 miles from the last encamping ground, is nearly 3 miles long, and very steep; ground for encamping in a tope, on the banks of the Fulgo.
Koollah, - - -	12	—	Fulgo.	1	Fords.	Road over bunds and uneven heavy ground for three miles, the remainder tolerably good; encampment to the N. E. of the village; water from the river.
Gya, - - - -	14	—	—	2	Fords.	Road in general very good; country open, flat, and well cultivated; encamping ground in a tope; water from the river.
Kyderserai, - -	14	—	Fulgo.	3	Fords.	Good road; encamping ground a little to northward of the village; water from wells.
Illampore, - - -	15	—	Fulgo.	3	Fords.	Road sandy and irregular; encampment in a tope upon the banks of the river; water from wells.
Uilsa, - - -	14	—	—	3	Fords.	Road very indifferent: encamping ground on the left of the road; water from wells.
Futwah, - - -	16	—	Pompoon.	2	Fords.	Road extremely bad; the country low and in a high state of cultivation; good ground for encamping; well water.
Bankypore, - -	14	—	Chuta Pompoon.	—	Bridge.	The road good; the country in a fine state of cultivation; encamping ground to the N. W. of the village.
Dinapore, - - -	7	—	—	—	—	A good road; the country well cultivated.
	221	6				

10.

10. Chunar to Cawnpore.

November, 1788.

Names of places.	Distance. Miles.	Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and ferries.	Remarks.
Seeker, - - - - -	1	5	Ganges.	—	Ferry,	
Cutchwa, - - - -	1	3	—	—	—	Encampment in a tope West of the village;—a good bazar.
Auwrie, - - - -	1	7	—	—	—	A deep ravine, within half a mile of Carouny—ground of encampment, near the village.
Orid, - - - - -	10	—	—	—	—	Encamping ground in a tope;—water from a tank half a mile distant.
Sydabad, - - - -	12	5	—	—	—	Road but indifferent;—ground for encampment in a tope, 3 furlongs N. N. W. of the town.
Toofay, - - - -	14	1	—	—	—	Road much infested by robbers;—encamping ground on a bad spot, close to the village.
Burdwar, - - -	7	4	Ganges.	1	Ferry ford,	Road crossed by a ravine; high conker ground—from thence a kind of heath, covered with long grass and furze;—encampment near the village.
Koilha, - - - -	14	4	—	—	—	A difficult unlevel road;—bad encamping ground,—the water to be had at this town.
Conkerabad, - - -	14	—	—	—	—	Very bad road;—encampment in a tope close to the village.
Sherriffabad, - - -	13	—	—	—	—	A disagreeable rugged road;—encamping ground near the village, which is old and in ruins.
Chobykasarai, - - -	12	2	—	—	—	A good road; camp ground in an extensive tope of mowa trees, very level;—good water.
Nobustee, - - -	12	5	—	—	—	Good road; encamping ground two furlongs beyond the town;—water rather scarce.
Futtypore, - - - -	11	7	—	1	Ford.	A level good road;—encamping ground on a plain, near a tank of good water.
Binakee, - - - -	17	1	—	—	—	Road good;—encamping ground East of the town.
Mussaffie, - - -	11	6	—	—	—	Level road;—encamping ground in a tope, close to a pucka tank, East of the town.
Near Ramnypour, - -	16	3	—	—	—	Encamping ground one mile, four furlongs, beyond the village.
Cawnpore, - - - -	8	3	—	—	—	
	204					

11 From Chunar to Lucknow.

Ouddalpore, - - -	3	3	Ganges.	—	Ferry,	
Mahonkasarai, - -	7	1½	—	—	—	
Gongahpore, - - -	1	2½	—	—	—	Country highly cultivated; good encamping ground near the village of Kenouna, adjacent to which, is an excellent pucka tank;—good road.
Kerrounah, - - -	1	6½	—	—	—	
Ruffulepore, - - -	6	—	—	1	Dry,	A large village;—no encamping ground.
Carried over, —	19	5½				

Brought

Names of places.	Diſtance. Miles.	Diſtance. Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, -	19	5½	—	—	—	
Burragong, - - -	3	7¾	—	—	—	Good encamping ground;—a large tope and pucka well.
Buſnie, - - - -	1	¾	—	—	—	A large village;—no encamping ground
Purneah Fort, - - -	1	5	—	—	—	Mud fort, ſurrounded with a broad deep ditch, full of water.
Phoolpore, - - -	2	7	—	1	Ford,	A ſmall village, with a good tope and pucka well.
Jelolpore. - - - -	8	7½	—	1	Bridge,	Tope and pucka wells.
Jaunpore, - - - -	9	7½	—	—	—	Very bad ground for encampment.
Sidamon, - - - -	8	—	—	—	—	
Dunnieamon, - - -	5	3¼	—	—	—	Country highly cultivated;—no other encamping ground, except a ſmall green field near the village, adjacent to which is a pucka tank.
Buddulepore, - - -	5	5½	—	—	—	A large village and ſmall cutcha tank.
Tommanah Nullah, -	3	2½	—	1	Ford,	
Singramon, - - -	2	4	—	—	—	A large village;—good encamping ground, ſupplied with water from a pucka well.
Pertabpore. - - -	10	5	—	—	—	A large village.
Koutrah. - - - -	2	3	—	—	—	A ſmall village.
Baduphare, - - -	4	3¼	—	—	—	Ditto ditto.
Buddeah, - - - -	6	—	—	—	—	A large village;—no encamping ground near the three laſt mentioned villages.
Tickeahree, - - -	1	1¾	—	—	—	A large village.
Lorahamow, - - -	4	7	—	—	—	Ditto ditto;—bad encamping ground.
Huſſainpore, - - -	6	6½	—	—	—	A large populous village.
Bundwah, - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	A large village—oppoſite a pucka well.
Shaw Gunge, - - -	—	5	—	—	—	A ditto ditto.
Doudpore, - - - -	6	5	—	—	—	A ſmall village ſurrounded with mud walls.
Pulleah, - - - -	8	½	—	—	—	Encampment in a ploughed field;—oppoſite this village, water from three or four cutcha wells.
Khundue Nullah, - -	2	5½	—	1	Ford,	
Kinowah, - - - -	5	6	—	1	Dry.	
Jugdiſpore, - - -	3	6½	—	—	—	A populous village; country round about highly cultivated;—in the centre of the village are two fine pucka wells.
Rettorrah, - - - -	5	3	—	—	—	No water or encamping ground.
Ennownah, - - -	4	½	—	—	—	Oppoſite a fine tiled ſerrai.
Hyder Ghur, - - -	9	4	—	—	—	A large village near a mile long.
Lunickakuttrah, - -	6	3¼	—	1	Dry.	
Niah Gunge, - - -	4	½	—	—	—	A good tope and kutcha well near the encamping ground;—a new pucka well oppoſite the village.
Carried over, —	167	2				

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, -	167	2				
Amitty, - - - -	6	4	——	2	Fords,	A large town.
Gosain Gunge Fort, -	2	5½	——	——	——	A small fort, surrounded with a dry ditch.
Sircar Nagar, - - -	4	5½	——	——	——	Opposite, a pucka well,
Ammermow, - - -	2	7	——	——	——	A large village,—good tope, and pucka well.
Lucknow. - - - -	5	4½		——	——	N. B. Road in general tolerably good;—parts of the country in high cultivation, and well watered.
	180	4½				

12. Dacca to Dinapore. November, and part of December, 1788.

Collie Gunge, - -	6	——	Boodah Gongah,	——	Ferry,	
Buffile, - - -	8	——	Delasarrey,	1	Ferry,	Country uncultivated and full of jungles.
Barra Collie, - - -	10	——	——	1	Ferry,	Road very indifferent; country in want of cultivation;—encampment on the banks of the river Isamoty.
Near Purling Gunge, -	17	——	Issamoty,	2	Ferry 2 fords,	Road, part good, part but indifferent;—encampment on the banks of the river, opposite the gunge.
Near Hazie Gunge, -	10	——	Cang	——	Ferry,	Road pretty good;—encampment on the banks of the Ganges.
Near Angordia, - -	15	4	——	1	Ferry,	Road very good;—country in tolerable cultivation.
Radda Gunge, - - -	12	——	——	1	Ferry,	Road very bad; greater part broken ground and jungles;—encampment near the gunge.
Bail Cutchy, - -	10	——	——	——	——	Road, first part swampy and quite a jungle; no cultivation to be seen; the latter part something better;—encampment on the banks of the jeel.
Near Cenna Colly, -	12	——	——	1	Ferry,	Road, first part bad, much jungle; latter part tolerably good; cultivated fields and paun gardens.
Near Commur Colly, -	12	——	——	——	——	Road very wet and swampy, intersected by several small fordable nullahs.
Cusstie, - - -	11	——	——	1	Ferry,	An indifferent road;—encampment on the banks of the Ganges, near the village.
Ram Kissenpore, - -	14	——	——	——	——	A very good road; country open and well cultivated;—encampment on a fine plain, a large jeel on the left, from which supplies of water are received.
Bugwan, - - -	17	——	——	——	——	Road very good; country in high cultivation;—encamping ground near the village, with a jeel in front.
Bunerampore, - - -	18	——	Jellingy,	——	Ford,	An exceeding good road;—encampment on the banks of the river..
Ackra Gunge, - -	17	——	Salmara,	——	Ford,	Road very good; country open and in high cultivation;—encampment near the village, with a nullah in front.
Dewanserrai. - - -	10	——	——	——	——	Road, first part heavy sands; latter part very good;—encampment near the village.
Sooty, - - -	18	4	Boggratta,	——	Ford,	A fine level road.
Furruckabad, - - -	19	——	——	——	——	Road very good; country overrun with jungles; little cultivation;—encampment near the village.
Futkypore, - -	10	——	——	3	Bridges,	A sandy heavy road;—encampment close to the village.
Carried over, —	253	——				

Brought

Names of places.	Distance. Miles.	Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, - - -	253	—	—	—	—	
Peer Parry, - - - -	13	—	—	1	Bridge.	Road very good, encampment near the village,
Sickle Gully, - - -	16	—	—	2	Bridges.	Road tolerably good, country a grass jungle, and little cultivation,
Gongerperlaud, - - -	8	—	—	1	Bridge.	A good road, encampment on the banks of the Ganges near to the village.
Pialapore, - - - - -	15	—	—	1	Bridge.	Road very good, Terria Gully pass excepted; encampment on a confined spot of ground near the village.
Tier Mahony, - - -	15	—	—	2	Bridges.	An exceeding good road, through an open country, but little cultivation, encampment on the banks of the Ganges.
Boglepore, - - - -	17	—	—	1	Bridge.	A level good road, encampment near the town.
Sultangunge, - - -	15	—	—	1	Bridge.	A good road, country open, little cultivation.
Cadet Cutta, - - -	13	—	—	2	Bridges.	A very good road, encampment on a fine plain near the Monghier hills.
Dackra, - - - - -	10	—	—	1	Bridge.	A fine level road, encampment on the banks of the Ganges.
Surrage Gurrey, - - -	17	—	—	1	Bridge.	An excellent road, a fine open country partially cultivated, encampment on the banks of Ganges.
Bull Goodar, - - - -	13	—	—	1	Ford.	Road tolerably good, country poorly cultivated, encampment half a mile from the Richar Nullah.
Mookiah, - - - -	17	—	—	—	—	A very good road, encampment on the banks of the Ganges.
Barr, - - - - - -	15	—	—	—	—	Road very good, the country in a tolerable state of cultivation, encampment near the village.
Buddepore, - - - -	16	—	—	—	—	Road extremely good, a fine cultivated country, encampment on the banks of the Ganges.
Jaffier Kawn's Gardens, -	13	—	—	1	Ford.	A very good road, country highly cultivated, encampment at the gardens.
Bankipore, - - - -	12	—	—	—	—	Road through Patna, encampment on the plain at the extremity of Bankipore.
Dinapore, - - - -	7	—	—	—	—	A good road, country highly cultivated.
	448	Computed distance, (by Rennel's book of roads,—greatest distance 448 miles, 7 furlongs.				

13. Dinapore to Benares. November ——, 1789.

Gurrathance, - - -	6	2¼	—	—	—	Road in good order; encampment on the banks of the Ganges.
Quilure, - - - - -	11	3½	Sone.	—	Ferry.	Road—first part very good, latter part a deep heavy sand; encampment in a pleasant tope, half a mile N. W. of the village.
Puckree, - - - - -	9	3¼	—	1	Dry.	Road in excellent order; encampment in a thin tope; water from a tank and wells.
Shawpore, - - - -	16	2½	Tunnas.	2	Tem. Bridges.	Road out of repair, and very narrow; encampment in a large tope; very bad water from a tank adjacent.
Budgepore, - - - -	17	2	—	1	Tem. Bridges	Road very bad, and narrow; encampment on an extensive plain, near a jeel of good water.
Banks of the Torrah Nullah,	14	7¼	—	1	Ford	Road in bad order; encampment on a large plain, half a mile from the river Ganges.
Bannie, - - - - -	7	7¼	Caramnasa.	—	Ferry.	Road tolerably good; encampment one mile N. W. of Barrie.
Dildarnagur, - - -	12	3	—	—	—	Road in very good order, except the first three miles; encampment in a pleasant tope, east of the town; tank water.
Carried over, - - - -	85	7	—	—	—	

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, - -	95	7				
Sefowraw, - - - -	13	6½	—	1	Dry.	A very good road; encampment in a tope; near a tank of bad water.
Sereckildar, - - - -	15	3	—	—	—	A good road; encampment in a large plantant tope; a tank and jeel convenient.
Bahaderpore, - - - -	14	7	—	1	Dry.	An uneven bad road; encampment on the sands close to Raji Ghaut.
Secrole. - - - - -	3	3	Ganges.	—	Ferry.	Cantonments.
	142	2½				

14. Dinapore to Juanpore. November, 1788.

Monier, - - -	10	—	—	—	—	
Arrah, - - -	17	—	Soane.	1	1 Fer. 1 Ford	A jungly bad road; country open, and well cultivated.
Shawabad, - -	16	—	—	1	Ford.	A very bad road; country uncultivated.
Bougepore, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	Road indifferent the first 12 miles, latter part good.
Narrainpore, - -	15	—	Ganges.	—	Ferry.	
Mahomedabad, - -	13	—	—	—	—	The first 4 miles bad road, the rest very good: country well cultivated.
Maharage Gunge, - -	16	—	—	1	Ford.	A good road; country well cultivated
Near Dowcalla, - -	12	—	—	1	Ford.	Road in good order; country in want of rain.
Beharrey, - -	14	—	—	—	—	Good road; country in general well cultivated.
Khrakut, - - -	14	—	—	1	Ford.	Road very bad; country interfected by ravines and nullahs, and badly cultivated.
Juanpor, - - -	18	—	—	—	—	Road very indifferent; country, part jungly, and part cultivated.
	162	—				

15. Dinapore to Chunar. January, 1789.

Moneah, - - -	11	4	—	—	—	A good road; country highly cultivated, encampment to the westward of the town; water from a large pucka tank.
Khemnagur, - -	13	—	Soane.	—	Ferry.	Road in good order; encampment in a tope to the N. W. of the village; water from a small nullah and wells.
Sawpore, - - -	21	—	—	2	Fords.	A rough irregular road; country uncultivated; encampment to the westward of the village.
Budgepore, - -	15	—	—	—	—	An indifferent road; encampment near a pucka well of excellent water.
Kerpoorah, - - -	13	4	—	2	Fords.	Road rough and unlevel; encampment near the village; supplied with water from the Ganges.
Curreah, - - -	11	—	Caramnassa.	—	Ferry.	Road good; country well cultivated; encampment near the village; water from wells.
Zemaneah, - -	15	—	—	—	—	Road very indifferent; encampment about a mile to the westward of the village; the river Ganges a small distance in front.
Carried over, - -	100	—				

Brought

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought Forward,	10	—				
Kumalpore, - - -	11	—	—	—	—	A good road; country in want of rain; encampment to the eastward of the village; water from tank.
Khylee, - - -	14	—	—	—	—	An excellent good road; encampment to the eastward of the village; well water; country well cultivated; but parched for want of rain.
Ramnagur, - -	10	—	—	—	—	Road good; country well cultivated; encampment to the northward of the town; water from a large pucka tank.
Banks of the Jugah Nullah,	15	—	—	—	—	A good road; country well cultivated; encampment to the eastward of the Jugah nullah; water from a pucka well.
Chunar, - - -	5	—	—	—	—	A good road.
	155					

16. Futty Ghur to Anopshire.

Araira, - - - - - -	6	—	—	—	—	A good road; water from wells.
Shumshabad, - - - -	13	—	—	—	—	Road, broken ground intermixed with a deep heavy sand; water from wells.
Near Soordugpoor, -	15	—	Ganges.	—	Ferry.	An excellent good road; encampment on the banks of the Ganges.
Offeit, - - - - - -	10	—	Yaur Waffadar.	—	Ford.	Road in good order; encampment on the N. W. side of the village.
Cockralla, - -	9	—	—	—	—	Road, a deep sand; country desolate.
Buddaum, - - -	11	—	—	—	—	Road good; country desolate; water from wells.
Kootta, - -	10	—	—	—	—	A good road; country depopulated, and in great want of cultivation.
Beloowlly Fort, - -	14	—	—	—	—	Road good; water from wells.
Chundoussy, - -	15	—	—	—	—	Road excellent; water from wells.
Budjay, - -	11	—	—	1	Ford.	A good road; tank-water.
Rhajpoora, - -	14	—	Yaur Waffadar.	2	Fords.	Road, mostly a deep sand; well-water.
Anopshire, - - - -	10	—	Ganges.	—	Ferry.	N. B. These are the best stages for supplies of provision and water.
	138	—	Computed distance.			

17. Futty Ghur to Calcutta.

The new road.—From 1st of November, 1788, to the 2d of June, 1789.

Yacootgunge, - - -	4	—	—	—	—	
Cally Nuddy, - - -	11	—	—	1	Ford.	Encampment, 1 mile south of the Sengrampore ghaut; several wells of good water.
Jellalabad, - - - -	10	—	—	—	—	Encampment in a tope, east of the town, near to which are several wells of good water.
Meran Sarai, - - -	10	—	—	—	—	A spacious encamping ground, S. E. of the Serai, in which are wells of excellent good water.
Carried over, -	35	—				

Names of places,	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, - -	35	—				
Bellore, - - -	18	—	—	—	—	Ground for encampment to the northward of the town.
Chobeepore, - - -	20	—	—	—	—	Encampment east of the village.
Cockadoo, - -	10	—	—	—	—	Encampment on a plain, with the village and some topes in front; near which is plenty of good water.
Ramnypore, - - -	12	—	—	—	—	Ground of encampment on south east side of the village, rather confined; several wells of good water.
Musapha, - - -	16	—	—	—	—	Encampment on an extensive plain east of the town, near several large tanks of good water.
Bindki, - - -	12	6	—	—	—	A considerable town, with a large caravanserai; encampment east of the town, upon an extensive plain; a jeel in front; small topes at some distance.
Futtypore, - -	18	—	—	—	—	A considerable town, with a good bazar and cloth market; encampment on an extensive plain to the eastward, with a tank of good water on the right.
Nobusta, - - -	11	1	—	—	—	Ground of encampment in a mango tope, west of the village; water from wells.
Cosseah or Gosf, - -	17	5	—	—	—	Encampment on a plain, with the road leading along the front.
Shazadabad, - -	17	7	—	—	—	Road extremely bad, very narrow, and almost impassable in the rainy season; encampment close to the town.
Allumchund, - -	13	5	—	1	Dry.	Encamping ground on a rise, much confined by grass jungle; well water.
Mooteram ka Tallaw, -	15	3	—	—	—	A very good road; encampment on a plain near some mango topes.
Joosey, - - -	8	4	Ganges.	—	Ferry.	Encampment near the village of Joosey; a small nullah on the left.
Seidabad, - - -	15	6	—	—	—	Encampment a mile and a half east of the town, on a beautiful plain; plenty of good water from tanks.
Jugdis-serai, - -	18	3	—	—	—	Road, during the first 6 miles, very bad; latter part much better; encampment to the northwest of the town: good tank water.
Maharage Gunge, - -	12	1	—	—	—	A good road; country in high cultivation; ground of encampment good, but rather confined.
Near Mahon ka serai, -	15	—	—	—	—	Encampment on a plain; several jeels in the rear, which supply the camp with water.
Benares, - - -	9	—	—	—	—	Encampment on a plain one mile six furlongs from Moduddin's gardens; water from a jeel and large pucka well.
Rajeghaut, - -	4	—	Ganges.	—	Ferry.	Encampment on the banks of the river.
Near Kesopore, - -	15	3	—	—	—	Road tolerably good; enter on the new road at Mogul ka serai, which, at this season, is in good order; encampment on a plain, with the high road leading along the front; tank water.
Charee and Sairee, -	11	2	Caramnassa.	—	Ford.	Road in some places very bad, and in general exceedingly low; country in want of cultivation; encampment in a ploughed field near the village.
Moneer, - - -	15	—	—	—	—	Road extremely bad, much broken and out of repair; country partially cultivated: encampment on paddy fields.
Carried over, - -	249	6				

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, —	349	0				
Jahanabad, - - - -	12	4	—	—	—	Road in many places much broken;—encampment near the town, with a tank on the right.
Safferam, - - -	17	—	—	1	Ford,	Encampment in a jungle under the hill, half a mile from the town.
Barroon, - - - -	14	—	Soon,	1	Ford & Ferry,	Encampment on a very extensive plain, situated on the banks of the river.
Norunga, - - - -	14	4	Great Pampoon,	1	Ford,	A very good road; country partially cultivated;—encampment on an extensive plain, east of the town.
Madinpore, - - -	12	6	—	2	Fords,	Road in general pretty good;—encampment on a pleasant spot of ground, close under a hill, with a large tank in the rear.
Shergotty, - - - -	11	2	Moorhur,	1	Ford,	Encampment on a plain, with a small tope in the rear, and a tank in front.
Amaroot, - - -	8	2	Leelajun,	—	Ford,	Road tolerably good;—encampment in a jungle, close to the road.
Khana Chittee, - -	18	—	—	2	Fords,	A good road; country jungly, interspersed with small patches of cultivation;—encampment in a tope.
Kutcumsandie, - -	19	3	Mohannah,	12	Fords,	Road extremely good;—encampment on a plain, east of a village.
Hazarybaug, - - -	12	1	—	2	Fords.	An exceeding good road; country well cultivated;—encampment in a mangoe tope, in the rear of which, is a jeel of fine water.
Deigwar, - - - -	13	1	—	4	Fords,	Road in good order;—encampment near the village, with a nullah in the rear.
Chitroo, - - - -	12	—	—	2	Fords,	A good road; encamping ground in a tope, with the village on the right, the road leading along the front;—water from a tank in the rear of the bazar.
Comeah, - - - -	13	5	—	3	Fords,	Road good, leading through a thick wood;—encampment near the village, with a large tank in front.
Angwallie, - - -	14	—	—	8	Fords,	Road very good; the country mostly jungle;—encampment on an uneven confined spot, with a nullah on the right.
Chass, - - - - -	15	—	—	6	Fords,	A good level road;—ground of encampment rather confined, near a tank of good water.
Chundunkery, - -	14	—	—	1	Ford,	Road in good order; a jungle country, partly cultivated;—encampment on a high extensive ground S. E. of the village—tank water.
Rahuddah, - - -	11	3	—	2	Fords,	A very good road; country better cultivated;—encampment near the village, upon an eminence.
Ragonautpore, - - -	11	5	—	2	Fords,	Road under repair; country well cultivated;—encampment near the town, which is well stocked with provisions:—tank water in great plenty.
Arrarah, - - - - -	18	—	—	4	2 fords 2 dry,	Road in bad repair; country mostly jungle, and very little cultivated;—encampment near the village.
Bancoorah, - - -	16	3	—	5	4 dry 1 ford,	Road indifferent;—encampment on a plain, supplied with water from several tanks, in the neighbourhood of the village.
Ramshagur, - - -	18	4	Dalkisor,	4	Fords,	Road in general bad; the last twelve miles, the country appears open and well cultivated;—encampment on a plain, near a mile from the village
Badgehaut, - - -	12	3	—	3	1 ford 2 dry,	Road very good;—encampment on some paddy fields, near the village.
Cattool, - - - -	14	6	—	1	Ford,	Road in good order; country in high cultivation;—encampment on a plain, one mile east of the village.
Carried over, —	681	1				

Brought

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, - -	68	1				
Near Myapore, - - -	16	3	Dalkisor.	—	Ford.	Encamping ground; plentifully supplied with water from a large tank; the village small, and incapable of affording supplies for troops.
Doorhaut, - - - -	13	4	Dummodah.	7	1 Fer. 6 Fords.	Road very good; country well cultivated; encampment on a plain, formerly paddy fields, with the high road in front.
Booragong, - - - -	11	4	—	—	—	Road very indifferent, after leaving the new road; country highly cultivated; encampment on a plain, near to a large tank.
Ghyretty, - - - -	9	6	—	—	—	A very bad road; encampment on the banks of the Ganges.
Barrackpore. - - -	2	—	Ganges.	—	Ferry.	Cantonments.
	734	2				N. B. The villages in general are small, and by no means well peopled—an evident want of root, gram, wheat, ghee, and oil.

The following abstract will shew to whom applications should be made, in order to get the troops supplied with provisions, &c. in this Route.

SUPPLIES BY WHOM TO BE PLACED.	AT WHAT PLACES.
The collector of Serris Catumbo and Shergotty; at the villages of	Barron, Narunga, Madinpour, Shergotty, and Amaroot.
The collector of Chitra, Ramghur, and Pachete; at the villages of	Khana Chitta, Kutcumsandie, Ocunhazary, Deigwar, Chitroo, Gomeah, Angwailie, Chass, Chundunkeiry, and Rahuddah.
The collector of Midnapore; at the village of	Ariarah.
The collector of Bissunpour; at the village of	Bancoorah.
The collector of Burdwan; at the villages of	Cattool and Myapore.

18. Fort William to Burhampore, by the way of Kishenaghur. April, 1789.

Names of places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Barrasett, - - - -	14	—	—	—	—	Encamping ground on an extensive plain, near a large tank.
Aum Dunga, - - -	7	—	—	—	—	A small tope and tank East of the town.
Burree, on the Jeboona,	13	—	—	1	Bridge,	Encamping ground in a small tope, opposite the village, and close to the nullah.
Buddypore, - - -	10	—	—	—	—	Ground for encamping under some trees, on the borders of an extensive plain;—a large tank adjacent.
Owley, - - - - -	8	—	—	1	Bridge,	Encamping ground in topes, near a large tank, west of the nullah.
Mullaka Tallace, - -	12	—	Chourna,	—	Bg. of boats,	Encamping ground in a small tope, opposite to a large tank, within a mile and a half of Kish nagur.
Belleah Jill, - - -	10	—	Jellingy,	1	Ford & ferry,	Ground for encampment near the jeel, topes and jungles.—Breadth of the Jellingy at the crossing place, 150 yards.
Bickerampore, - -	10	—	—	—	—	A large tank; several small topes; good encamping ground on either side of the village.
Plassey, - - - -	12	—	—	—	—	Encamping ground in the tope.
Burwa plain, - -	10	—	—	—	—	Encamping ground near a large tank, east of the village.
Burhampore, - - -	10	—	—	—	—	
	116	—	Computed distance.			Through the Kishenaghur district, in general, the route is through ploughed fields.

19. Jaunpore to Cawnpore. November, 1783.

Poolguzzah, - - -	10	—	—	—	—	A good road;—encamping ground on the banks of the river Soye.
Muchley Shar. - -	12	—	Soye,	—	Bridge,	A good road, with a grass jungle on each side.
Badshawpore, - - -	14	—	—	—	—	A very good road.
Foolpore, - - -	12	—	—	—	—	A good road.
Burdass, - - -	18	—	Ganges,	—	Ferry,	A good road.
Quilah, - - -	14	—	—	—	—	
Conkerabad, - - -	14	—	—	—	—	Road between a grass jungle, intermixed with bushes.
Surreffeabad, - -	11	—	—	1	Dry,	Road very bad; most part broken ground and grass jungles.
Choubisary, - - -	12	—	—	—	—	A good road.
Moundahzeray, - -	12	—	—	—	—	Most part of the road betwen a wood jungle.
Futtahpore, - - -	14	—	—	1	Ford.	Road tolerably good, through a short grass jungle, intermixed with bushes.
Bindkey. - - -	16	—	—	—	—	A good road.
Mosoffer, - - - -	12	—	—	—	—	Road very good.
Bindgour, - - -	16	—	—	—	—	A good road.
Cawnpore, - - -	6	—	—	—	—	A good road.
	193	—				Computed miles, two to a cos.

20.

Islamabad to Dinapore.

Part of December, 1788, January, and part of February, 1789.

Names of places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and ferries.	Remarks.
Cudumrosool, - - -	12	—	—	8	Fords,	Wooden bridges in good repair; bad encamping ground; tank water.
Sitta Coon, - - - -	12	—	—	18	Fords.	Wooden bridges out of repair; a good road; encampment in a pleasant tope; country well cultivated; tank water.
Meercasarai, - - -	12	—	—	11	Fords.	A bad road; bridges out of repair; luxuriant crops of rice, and sugar plantations; indifferent ground to encamp on.
Duckinseek, - - -	13	—	Great Fenny.	8	8 Fords. 1 Fer.	Road very narrow, and rugged; country well cultivated; bad encamping ground.
Kundal, - - - -	15	—	—	11	Fords.	A jungly bad road.
Chondagong, - - -	15	—	Little Fenny.	9	Ford.	Road very narrow and indifferent; good water, and good ground to encamp on.
Juer Puckareah, - -	10	—	—	10	Fords.	Road bad; country rough and jungly; indifferent ground to encamp on.
Comillah, - - - -	12	—	—	7	Ford.	Encampment on the banks of the Goomty.
Berkumta, - - - -	14	—	—	2	Fords.	Road pretty good; country well cultivated; indifferent encamping ground.
Gouzypore, - - - -	18	—	—	—	—	Road exceeding bad; country very swampy and jungly; good encamping ground on the banks of the Goomty.
Douconda, - - - -	9	—	Magna.	—	Ferry.	Encampment on the banks of the river.
Narrangunge, - - -	14	—	Camerah, Gugarea, Levandia, Perampoola, and Lucker.	2	5 Fords. 2 Fer.	Road narrow and intricate; tolerable good ground on the banks of the Luckia for an encampment.
Dacca, - - - - -	13	—	—	2	Ferry.	Swampy road.
Banks of the Burra Gonga,	—	—	Burra Gonga.	—	—	
Puttergatta, - - - -	7	—	Delaserry.	1	1 Ford. 1 Fer.	A bad road; grass jungle for an encampment.
Churan, - - - - -	12	—	—	2	Fords.	Road very bad; indifferent ground for an encampment; on the banks of the Sura Mutty river.
Minehaut, - - - -	15	—	Isamutty.	—	Ferry.	A bad narrow road; country wild and uncultivated.
Dea Gunge, - - -	14	—	—	—	—	A good road; encampment on the banks of the Puddah.
Jaffier Gunge, - - -	20	—	—	—	—	Good road; pleasant villages; country well cultivated.
N. W. side of the Ganges,	4	—	Boodasay and Dullaserry.	—	Ferries.	The navigation of these rivers extremely difficult, through the inundation and encroachment of the river Ganges, last rainy season.
Cossinautpore, - - -	12	—	—	1	Ford.	An indifferent road; good encamping ground.
Pulbariah, - - - -	16	—	Madani.	—	Ferry.	Road first part tolerably good, latter part rugged and jungly.
Malanchy, - - - -	16	—	—	—	—	Road through a grass jungle; country depopulated; good encamping ground.
Marmee, - - - -	14	—	—	—	—	Road in general good; a pleasant encamping ground, on the banks of the Ganges; country well cultivated.
Bolderiah - - - -	15	—	—	—	—	A good road.
Hazaryhutty, - - -	14	—	—	—	—	A very pleasant good road; country in high cultivation.
Bauleah, - - - - -	15	—	—	—	—	Pleasant road; good encamping ground.
Cottyl Burya, - - -	14	—	—	—	—	A very good road; country well cultivated; encampment on the banks of the Ganges.
Carried over, -	357	—				

Brought

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, -	357	—				
Godagany, - - -	8	—	—	—	—	A pleasant good road.
Comrah, - - -	7	—	Ganges,	—	Ferry.	Road good; country well cultivated,
Sooty, - - -	13	—	Baugeretty,	—	Ford.	Good encamping ground.
Downapore, - - -	11	—	—	—	—	Good road; pleasant spot for encampment near the river.
Fuakipore, - - -	18	—	—	2	Fords.	A good road.
Rajamaul, - - -	13	—	—	—	—	A level good road; indifferent encamping ground.
Engles Gunge, - - -	14	—	—	1	Ford.	Road good; encampment on the banks of the river.
Gungarpersaud, - -	10	—	—	1	Tem. bridge.	A good carriage road through the Sacre Gully pass; country thinly inhabited, and little cultivated.
Pialapore, - - - -	14	—	—	—	—	A carriage road through the Teriagurry pass; country in great want of cultivation.
Sowlah Gunge, - -	18	—	—	—	—	A level road and good encamping ground.
Boglepore, - - - -	13	—	—	1	Tem. bridge.	Country tolerably cultivated; fields of grain interspersed with topes;—ground for encamping rather indifferent.
Sultangunge, - - -	16	—	—	1	Tem. bridge.	Road good; country well cultivated.
Lol Baug, - - -	13	—	—	1	Tem. bridge	A good road through a pleasant country.
Near the Dackerah Nullah,	11	—	—	—	—	A pleasant good road; good encamping ground for one battalion.
Surrage Gurrah, - -	16	—	—	2	Tem. bridge.	Road level; country well cultivated; indifferent encamping ground.
Indapore, - - - -	15	—	—	1	Tem. bridge.	Road rough and unlevel;—encampment in a tope;—water from the Ruy Nullah.
Shunar, - - - -	14	—	—	—	—	A good road; encampment in a tope;—the country in a high state of cultivation.
Barr, - - - -	16	—	—	—	—	A pleasant good road;—good encamping ground near the river.
Bucktiarpore, - - -	12	—	—	—	—	A good road; encampment near the banks of the river.
Foolwarreeah, - - -	11	—	—	—	—	A fine level road.
Jaffier Khan's Gardens,	10	—	—	—	—	A good road; indifferent ground for an encampment near the banks of the river.
Bankipore, - - -	10	—	—	—	—	A good road through Patna.
Dinapore, - - - -	8	—	—	—	—	A pleasant good road.
	648	—	Supposed distance.			

21. Lucknow to Futty Ghur. November, 1788.

Almaramkebaug, - -	8	—	—	—	—	Road uneven; great part a heavy sand.
Near Mohaun, - -	12	—	—	—	—	A dusty road; country indifferently cultivated;—encampment on the banks of the Sye nullah, opposite the village.
Affwyne, - - -	14	—	—	—	—	A rough unlevel road; country covered with grass jungle.
Mustaffabad, - -	13	—	—	—	—	Road, first part rough and dusty; latter part a heavy sand;—encampment in a tope:—water from a pucka well adjacent.
Carried over, —	47	—				

Brought

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords. and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, —	47	—				
Nanamaw, - - - -	12	—	—	—	—	Road, a difficult heavy sand; country well cultivated;—encampment on the banks of the Ganges.
Arivaor, - - -	7	—	Ganges,	—	Ferry.	A heavy sandy road;—ground of encampment very indifferent;—plenty of water from wells.
Murankaserai, - -	12	—	—	—	—	Road broken and very dusty;—good encamping ground and plenty of water.
Jelalabad, - - - -	12	—	—	—	—	Encampment in a fine tope;—good ground and plenty of water.
Singrampore, - -	14	—	—	1	Ford.	Ground of encampment, one cos to the southward of the village, sufficient for one battalion.
Futty Ghur, - - -	12	—	—	1	Ford.	A sandy disagreeable road;—country indifferently cultivated.
	116	—	Computed distance.			

22. Midnapore to Burhampore. December, 1788.

Alligunge, - - - -	3	—	—	1	Ford.	Road extremely bad; deep holes and sloughs; country finely cultivated.
Amliah, - - - -	9	—	—	1	Ford.	An indifferent road; country tolerably cultivated.
Poulag Chopperah, -	21	—	—	5	Fords.	Road, tolerably good, through a fine cultivated country.
Comalpoka, - - -	13	—	—	3	Fords.	The first two miles of this road very indifferent, the remainder excellent; encamping ground close to a very fine tank;—country highly cultivated.
Ochalow, - - - -	14	—	Dalkisor,	2	Fords.	The first two miles of this road very good, the remainder over paddy fields;—country well cultivated.
Burdawan, - - -	16	—	Durmooda,	1	Fords.	Road, first part very good, latter part under water;—country indifferently cultivated.
Boisson, - - - -	15	—	—	—	—	An extreme bad road; country finely cultivated;—bad encamping ground.
Jagasitta, - - - -	13	—	—	—	—	Road, first part very bad, latter part much better;—no ground for encampment except the road.
Opposite Cutwa, - -	12	—	Cossim Buzar,	—	Ford.	Road tolerably good;—country indifferently cultivated.
Manganpurrah, - -	15	—	—	1	Bridge.	Road very good;—encampment on the banks of the river.
Burhampore, - - -	19	4	—	—	—	Road indifferent, being in many places full of holes, and under water.
	150	4	Computed distance.			

23. Midnapore to Chitterpore. November, 1788.

Ely Gunge, - - -	4	—	—	—	—	An exceeding bad road.
Amleah, - - - -	10	—	—	3	Bridges,	Road very bad;—good ground for encampment.
Ranneeka Haut, - -	11	—	—	—	—	Road rather better through paddy fields and jungle, stubble ground for encampment;—good water.
Carried over, —	25	—				

Brought

Names of places.	Distance. Miles.	Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, - -	25	—				
Banks of the Selai River, -	13	—	Selai.	—	Ford.	Road, first four miles excessive bad, the latter part tolerably good, a fine encamping ground and good water.
Ramg vanpore, - - -	11	—	—	2	Fords.	Road very bad for near two cofs, the remainder tolerable; encampment on a fine extensive plain.
Sultan Liggey, - - -	11	—	—	2	Fords.	Road very heavy through paddy fields, and in many places under water; encampment on the new road.
Joypore, - - - - -	18	—	—	1	Ford.	Road in excellent order, encamping ground much confined.
Ramagur, - - - -	16	—	—	1	Ford.	An exceeding good road, encamping ground very good; plenty of water.
Teepobund, - - - -	16	—	—	3	Fords.	Encampment a cofs distant from the village.
Chatra, - - - -	16	—	Dallafore.	3	Fords.	Road very good.
Ramnagur, - - -	18	—	—	5	Fords.	Road in excellent order.
Rogonautpore, - - -	10	—	—	—	—	Road rough and unlevel through the hills.
Doublah, - - -	10	—	—	2	Fords.	Good roads
Chanducary, - - -	12	—	—	2	Fords.	
Chafs, - - - -	13	—	—	2	Fords.	
Aungwally, - - -	11	—	—	—	—	
Gomea Chattee, - -	12	—	Domoodah.	4	Fords.	
Chandoo, - - - -	12	—	—	—	—	Road through a jungly and rocky country.
Bobeah, - - - - -	14	—	—	4	Fords.	A very rough road, though a forest.
Chitterpore, - -	7	—	—	3	Fords.	Road tolerably good.
	252		Computed Distance.			

24. Tajepore to Chunar.

Nemgur, - - - - -	11	—	Suddany.	—	Ford.	A very good road; country well cultivated; good ground for encamping, to the west of the village.
Nabobgunge, - - -	6	—	Mahanada.	—	Ferry.	A good road; good encamping ground; on the banks of the river.
Belgaurchy, - - -	10	—	Tennah & Ballacoar.	—	Ford.	A good road; encampment on the west bank of the Ballacoor river.
Chicknean, - - - -	6	—	Concor.	—	Ford.	Road in good order; high ground for encampment.
Purneah, - - - -	7	—	—	1	Ford.	A very good road; encampment on a large plain, supplied with plenty of good water.
Hurdah Ghaut, - -	7	—	Old Coosah.	—	Ford.	Road good, over a fine plain; good ground for an encampment, and plenty of water.
Gondewarrah, - - -	9	—	—	—	—	A good road, through an avenue of trees; encamping ground; near a tank of good water.
Carried over, - -	56	—				

Brought

Names of places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, - -	56	—				
Caragolah, - - - - -	15	—	—	—	—	An excellent road; good ground for encamping a mile to the eastward of the town, near a branch of the Ganges.
Pointy, - - - - - -	8	—	Ganges.	—	Ferry.	A very good road; indifferent encamping ground, half a mile to the eastward of the village.
Colgong, - - - - -	17	—	—	—	—	Road tolerably good; encampment on good ground, near the village.
Burraddy, - - - - -	16	—	—	2	Tem. Bridges.	Road in good order; encampment in a tope, on the right of which is a tank of indifferent water.
Sultangunge, - - -	19	—	—	—	—	A good road, through a populous and well cultivated country; very bad encamping ground, near the banks of the Ganges.
Coodracutta, - - -	15	—	—	2	Bridges.	Road good; country highly cultivated; good ground for encamping.
Monghier, - - - - -	8	—	—	—	—	A very good road.
Suragegurrah, - - -	17	—	—	2	Tem. Bridges.	The good road; encamping ground very indifferent.
Balgudda, - - - - -	12	—	Kuli and Dunneah.	1	1 Ferr. 2 Fords	An excellent road; encamping ground near the ferry; the Ruynullah is reckoned impassable for cattle at this season of the year, owing to its number of quicksands.
Mockyah, - - - - -	17	—	—	—	—	A very good road; encampment in a tope, upon very indifferent ground, owing to the high state of cultivation the country is in.
Acharpore, - - - - -	17	—	—	—	—	Road good; country well cultivated.
Biddepore, - - - - -	15	—	—	—	—	A good road; country well cultivated; good encamping ground, on the banks of the Ganges.
Jaffier Khan's Gardens,	16	—	Poompoon.	1	Ford & Bridge.	An excellent road; country highly cultivated; encamping ground indifferent, and much confined.
Bankipore, - - - - -	8	—	—	—	—	Good road.
Maharadjeporah, - -	18	—	—	—	—	Road in good order; country in a fine state of cultivation; encamping ground, near the village; good well water.
Mawbellipore, - - -	15	—	—	—	—	Road through a jungle, but level and in good order; encamping ground to the southward of the village.
Palligow, - - - - -	16	—	—	—	—	A very good road; encamping ground to the south-west of the village; plenty of good water from a tank and wells.
Hariergunge, - - -	16	—	Soane.	—	Ferry.	A good road; ground for encamping, half a mile to the north-west of the village.
Rampore, - - - - -	16	—	—	—	—	Road good; encamping ground close to a pucka well of good water.
Khurrumabad, - - -	19	—	—	—	—	Road, the first four miles very indifferent, the remainder tolerably good; encamping ground close to the Goureiah Nullah.
Monees, - - - - -	17	—	—	—	—	An excellent good road, through a populous and well cultivated country; encamping ground, near a tank of good water.
Nubutpore, - - - - -	14	—	Durgotty and Carramnassa.	—	Fords.	The road good, ground for encamping on the banks of the Caramnassa river.
Carried over, -	387	—				

Brought

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, -	387	—	—	—	—	
Allynaghur, - - - -	16	—	—	—	—	Road in good order, country highly cultivated, ground for encamping to the eastward of the fort near a tank of good water.
Nacarah, - - - -	15	—	—	—	—	Road very good, country populous, and well cultivated, ground for encamping to the S. E. of the village.
Chunar Ghur. - - -	4	—	—	—	—	A good road.
	422	—	Computed Dist.			

25. Of the Bengal Detachment, commanded by Colonel T. D. PEARSE, from Bengal to Madras; distance measured by a Perambulator, from Sulky Ghaut opposite to Calcutta to Fort St. George: copied from the Route, taken by Lieutenant R. H. Colebrooke, surveyor to that detachment.—The places marked thus*, denote the encampments of the Bengal Army, on it's return from the Carnatic.

Calcutta, - - - -						
Gopaulpour, - - -	12	4	Houghly.	2	Fords.	From Sulky Ghaut to the last nullah is by Rankin's road.
Hautpore, - - - -	8	7	—	2	Fords.	
Rajebulhaut, - - -	3	—	—	1	Fords.	
Chunderbund, - - -	7	—	Roopnarrain.	1	Fords.	
				1	Ferry.	
Dewangunge, - - -	11	1	Dalkisor.	1	Causeway.	
Sownla, - - - - -	3	2	—	—	—	
* Madderpour, - - -	7	4	—	2	Fords.	These two nullahs are deep and muddy.
* Narraindewell, - -	14	3	—	4	Fords & 1 Brid.	
* Bawnpore, - - -	1[illegible]	2	—	3	Fords & Brids.	
* Midnapore, - - -	6	1	—	1	Bridge.	Road through a jungle.
Churruckpore, - - -	6	7	Kaffee.	—	Ford.	
* Mokurrumpore, - -	10	2	—	—	—	
Nurrunghur, - - -	3	1	—	—	—	
Baakerabad, - - -	3	2	—	1	Bridge.	A bamboo jungle.
* Kautnaghur, - - -	4	1	—	1	Ford.	Two Ravines.
Ranny Serray, - - -	3	4	—	—	—	
Mogulmarry, - - -	3	1	—	—	—	
* Dantoon, - - -	3	7	—	—	—	
Tuckinaghur, - - -	1	2	—	—	—	
Jellafore, - - -	10	1	—	—	—	
* Jellafore fort, - -	1	6	—	—	—	
Carried over, -	147	2				

Brought

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, —	147	2	—	—	—	
Choorpara, - - -	8	1	Soobunreka,	—	Ford,	
Burdar, - - -	3	5	—	—	—	
Gurpudda, - - -	4	3	Jumray,	2	Fords.	
* Daumderpour, - -	2	[illegible]	—	1	Fords.	
Ramchunderpour, - -	4	1	—	—	—	
Ballasore Gaut, - -	6	2	—	1	Ford,	Thick jungle.
Ballasore, - - -	3	6	Soane,	—	Ford,	This river is only fordable at low water.
Bungarooah, - - -	5	7	—	—	—	
* Aumnullah, - -	6	3	—	2	Fords.	
Bigoneah, - - -	2	5	—	—	—	
Surong, - - - -	8	7	—	—	—	
* Kaunsebanse, - -	4	1	—	1	Bridge,	
* Ranny-ka-tallow, -	10	1	—	1	Bridge,	
Budruck, - - -	6	5	—	—	—	
* Choorakooty, - -	7	3	Karwa,	2	Fds. & 1 bdg.	
Daumnaghur, - - -	3	3	—	—	—	
* Jehaujepour, - -	7	5	Byturney,	1	Fords,	
Burwa, - - -	7	7	Kurson,	2	Fords,	
Kumerah river, N. bank,	5	7	Bommeny,	1	Bridge,	Extensive plains.
Arri kpour, - - -	7	4	Kumeraah & Bupa,	3	Fds. & 1 bdg.	
* Jupour, - - -	4	2	—	—	—	
* Leckinpour, - - -	5	4	A branch of the Bupa,	—	Ford,	Jungle,
Puddumpour, - - -	7	2	—	—	—	
* Sowl gunda, near Cuttack, - - -	6	7	Mahanuddee,	—	Ford,	This is the only ford of the Mahanuddee near Cuttack.
Jellingapeat, - - -	7	7	Kiljoory,	—	Ford,	
* Balluntee, - -	6	1	—	1	Ford,	Jungle.
* Peeply, - - -	13	1	Kowaky,	—	Ford,	Jungle.
Dundumkundapour. -	3	2	—	1	Dry,	
* Ahmedpour, - - -	9	2	—	—	—	Jungle.
Birgovinpour, - - -	2	1	—	—	—	
Dundibungar, - -	2	2	—	—	—	
Ranny Talow, - -	3	4	Dumriah, (twice)	—	Ford & bdg.	
Chundra, - - - -	1	2	—	—	—	
* Jaggernaut, - -	2	3	Autawrah,	1	Bridge,	
* Narringapatam, - -	9	5	River,	—	Ford.	Sandy road along the sea coast.
* Manickpatam, - -	11	4	—	—	—	Ditto ditto.
Carried over, —	360	6				

Brought

Names of places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, —	360	6				
* Metakooah, - -	11	—	Chilca lake,	—	Ferry,	The road leads along a narrow peninsula, between the Chilca and the sea, as far as Peaghy; good water is procured by digging in the sand.
* Malood, - - -	12	3	—	—	—	
* Piaghy, - - - -	8	1	—	—	—	
* Ganjam, - - -	11	—	—	—	—	
* Munsoorcottah, - -	11	4	River,	2	Ferries & fds.	
* Montreaddy, - -	14	—	River,	—	Ford,	Several small nullahs.
* Ichapour, - - -	8	—	—	1	Ford,	
Sevirduput, - - -	3	1	River,	—	Ford,	
* Kotwal Tallow, - -	2	2	—	1	Ford,	Deep and muddy.
Burgum, - - -	10	5	—	—	—	Jungle.
* Aumgoum, - - -	7	1	River,	3	Fords,	
* Cossibogum, - - -	11	—	—	1	Ford,	Jungle.
Bindi, - - - -	4	4	—	2	Fords,	
* Tekally, - - -	6	6	—	—	—	
Nauparra, - - -	7	1	A creek,	—	Ford,	
* Kullipasoo, - -	7	—	A creek,	—	Ford,	
Lechimpour, - - -	9	4	—	—	—	Jungle.
* Kalingapatam, - -	5	7	Paddairi,	—	Ford,	
* Sicacole, - - -	17	—	Pennaire, or Huldale	—	Ford,	
* Timurgudda, - -	10	3	—	—	—	
* Kundawilsa, - -	14	6	2 rivers,	3	Fords,	
* Vizinagram, - -	14	2	1 river,	—	Ford,	
Dainkamurry, - -	9	—	—	—	—	
Tartoor, - - -	4	1	—	—	—	
* Beemulwilsa, - -	3	2	River,	—	Ford,	
* Juttara, - -	11	7	—	1	Ford,	
* Sabauram, - -	8	2	—	2	Fords,	
* Ankapilly, - -	12	4	—	—	—	
Coffimcottah, - -	4	6	Wattarara,	—	Ford,	
Narsingpilly, - -	7	6	—	—	—	
* Pllumchilly, - -	4	4	—	—	—	
* Yetkopauk, - -	9	2	—	—	—	
Dudgulloo, - -	2	3	Pundair,	—	Ford,	
Gorterla, - - -	8	7	—	—	—	
* Sateavauram, - -	5	6	—	—	—	
Sirampour, - - -	1	1	Gulcunda,	—	Ford,	
* Tondinga-martoor, -	11	3	—	—	—	
Carried over, —	672	6				

Bright

Names of Places.	Diſtance. Miles.	Diſtance. Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, —	672	6				
* Gullopullour, - -	13	3	—	1	Ford,	
Pettapour, - -	4	5	—	—	—	
* Pedd pour, - -	9	3	Small river,	—	Ford,	
* Rajanaghur, - -	16	7	—	—	—	
* Rajamandry, - -	12	—	—	—	—	Thick jungle.
Arungabad Ghaut, -	3	2	Godavery,	—	Fd & part'y Fer.	The ſtraight line diſtance, acroſs the river, is only 2450 yards.
Domair, - - -	5	3	—	—	—	
Dorgatoor, - -	7	1	—	—	—	
* Yertnagoodum, - -	6	7	—	—	—	
Anetpilly, - -	4	5	Small river,	—	Ford,	
* Soolaram, - -	2	4	—	—	—	
Gunumpilly, - -	11	3	—	—	—	Thick jungle.
* Gund gul, - -	8	2	—	—	—	Ditto.
Dundelour, - - -	5	2	—	—	—	
* Ell re, - - - -	7	—	—	—	—	
* Krumbole, - -	12	—	—	—	—	
Orgole, - - - -	4	—	—	—	—	
Yantepugra, - -	7	4	—	—	—	
* Moodenour, - -	3	—	—	—	—	
Kholaſpour, - - -	6	2	—	—	—	
Meindoar, - - - -	3	4	—	—	—	
Lankapilly, - - -	4	—	—	—	—	
* Siccacolum, - - -	1	6	—	—	—	The ſtraight diſtance, from Siccacollum to Potalanka, is only 2 and ½ miles; but it is neceſſary to go a round about way in fording the river.
Potalanka, - - - -	4	7	Kiſh a,	—	Ford,	
Soonepour, - - - -	1	—	South branch of the Kiſhna,	—	Ford,	
Ellitor, - - - - -	2	2	—	—	—	
Tepole and Addapoly, -	2	—	—	—	—	
Kungall, - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	
Chircumally, - - -	6	6	—	—	—	Jungle.
* Chundole or Sandole, -	4	5	—	—	—	
* Baupetla, - - -	13	4	Small river,	—	Ford,	
* Vant pollam, - -	14	4	—	—	—	
* Kapperlaw, - - -	14	—	Oppercolwa,	—	Ford,	This river is narrow; but exceſſively muddy, and difficult of paſſage.
* Ongole, - - - -	12	6	Gundlakumma,	—	Ford,	
Pilloor, - - - - -	4	1	—	—	—	
Carried over, —	916	—				

Brought

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, —	916	—				
Woallor, - - - -	2	3	—	—	—	
* Tengatoor, - - -	5	7	Yelgellaire,	—	Ford,	
Shengrekunda, - -	7	7	Palaire,	—	Ford,	
* Manaire river, - -	2	1	Manaire,	—	Ford,	
* Rameapatam, - -	12	4	—	—	—	
* Moauthilodooro, - -	11	6	—	—	—	
* Ilo r, - - - -	13	6	Chipalaire,	1	Ford,	
Bopou., - - - -	3	6	—	—	—	
Colonoor, - - - -	6	7	—	—	—	
* Nellore, - - - -	8	2	Pinna,	—	Ford,	
* Vincatte Chellum, -	10	6	—	—	—	
* Mumbole, - - -	9	7	—	—	—	
Gundoor, - - - -	5	3	Sellacolwa, and one small river,	—	Fords,	
* Karaware Fort, - -	6	4	—	—	—	Jungle,
* Nyapet, - - -	1	3	Momercolwa, and Choornomooky,	1	Fd. & bridge,	Jungle,
* Akarumpauk, - -	11	3	—	—	—	Jungle,
* Akamaveit, - - -	12	—	Collungymungo, & one small river,	—	Fords,	
* Arambauk, - - -	10	4	River.	—	Ford,	These two rivers are very brackish.
* Goomropoody, - -	9	2	River,	—	Ford,	
Poorooah, - - - -	5	—	Small river,	—	Ford,	
* Nearbank of the Cortilairi,	6	5	—	1	Ford,	
* Red Hills, - - -	6	4	Cortilaire	—	Ford,	
* Curringher plain, -	4	4	—	—	—	
Madras, - - -	5	6	—	—	—	
Total distance, —	1127	4				Measured by a perambulator.

26. Of the march of the Bengal detachment, from the fort of Culpee, on the South banks of the Jumnah, to Surat.

Mungaun, v. - -	14	—	—	—	—	Road, first part broken, latter part good;—several wells of good water.
Jellapore, - - - -	8	4	Betowa,	1	Ford,	A good road; the nullah dry.
Bundkairy, v. - - -	3	—	—	2	—	A mud fort.
Puranneah, v. - -	6	—	—	—	—	
Beigong, v. - - -	3	—	Beerwah,	—	Ford,	A good road; several wells adjacent.
Carried over, —	34	4				

Brought

Names of places.	Distance Miles.	Distance Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, —	34	4				
Murkurrah, v. - -	5	2	—	—	—	Road much broken.
Chounie, v. - - -	6	2	—	—	—	
Curruilah v. - -	3	—	—	—	—	Deserted.
Eckonah, v. - - -	2	—	—	—	—	Good wells.
Domah, v. - - -	2	1	—	—	—	A cultivated country.
Raar, t. b. - - -	2	1	—	—	—	Road good;—several wells, and good encamping ground.
Dobie. - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	A well.
Mowie, - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	Road uneven.
Kowrah, - - -	1	—	Beerwah,	—	Ford,	Road very indifferent; crofs the nullah thrice.
Curru lah, - - - -	2	4	—	1	Ford,	
Bujypor, v - - -	6	—	—	1	Dry,	Two wells and a tank.
Coolpah r, t. - -	6	—	—	1	Dry,	Good encamping ground near a large tank.
So ah v - -	6	—	—	—	—	A bad road.
Powiah, v. - -	5	2	—	—	—	Road jungly but level.
Bhillkey, v. - - -	5	3	—	—	—	A ftoney road;—three wells and a tank.
Sereenagur, f. - -	5	3	—	—	—	Road tolerably good; feveral fmall wells.
Ser wnev, v. - -	5	6	—	1	Ford,	A good road.
Mulparrah, - - -	5	2	—	—	—	Road very good;—encamping ground in the rear of the village, and a large bund.
Newarie, v. - -	4	4	—	—	—	Road ftoney and jungly.
Chatterpore, t. - -	5	2	—	—	—	Several wells; good encamping ground.
Guttourah, v. - -	4	—	—	—	—	Near a hill.
Budgepore, v. - - -	1	4	—	—	—	A good road.
Biffavie, v. - - -	3	6	—	—	—	An open country; road in general good;—water from wells.
Amur Gunge, v. - -	3	—	—	—	—	A bad road.
Cu dorah Gunge, - -	2	6	—	—	—	Ditto,
Diog ngy, v. - -	—	6	—	—	—	Something better.
Roftum Gunge, v. -	3	—	—	—	—	Road tolerably good.
Kiffore Gunge, - -	1	6	—	—	—	Good ground for encampment, but low.
Raag Ghur, t. - -	8	—	—	—	—	Road pretty good; fine encamping ground near the Kaine river.
Kiffore Gunge, v. -	8	—	—	—	—	A tolerable good road.
Biffaree, v. - -	11	2	—	—	—	Ditto.
Chatterpore, t. - -	9	—	—	—	—	Road good.
Altar, v. - -	3	—	—	1	Ford,	Ditto.
Chouka, v. - -	3	4	—	—	—	Ditto;— feveral wells adjacent.
Khaia, v. - -	6	4	—	—	—	A pretty good road.
Coolgunge, - -	6	4	—	—	—	A jungly ftoney road, interfected by feveral water courfes;—good encamping ground.
Khurkee, v. - -	5	2	—	1	Ford,	Road woody, but, in general, good.
Carried over, —	199	—				

Brought

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords. and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, -	1 9	—				
Murhulla, v. - -	5	4	—	—	—	A tolerable good road; good encamping ground; a large bund of water, and fort [illegible]
Sunwa, v. - -	5	6	—	1	Ford.	A good road.
Durgong, v. - -	2	6	—	—	—	Road ſtoney and indifferent.
Culnee Nuddee, - -	2	4	Culnee.	—	Ford.	The Paſs of Aumeenbar, 1 mile ſouthward.
Heeiapore, v. - -	5	—	—	—	—	Road through the Paſs; good encamping ground, and water
Madourah, v. - -	2	4	—	—	—	Road ſtoney.
Ameermou, v. - -	2	4	—	1	Ford.	Road tolerable good.
Sayghur, v. - - -	2	6	—	—	—	Road jungly and ſtoney, leading through a paſs called Dutchepore.
The Balla ee Nuddee, -	5	—	Ballanee.	—	Ford.	The [illegible] very rocky, and difficult to croſs; road pretty good.
Semrah, v. - -	2	4	—	2	Ford.	A [illegible]
Dutteah, v. - -	1	2	—	—	—	Ditto.
Duſſaun Nuddee, - -	2	2	—	—	—	Good encamping ground on the banks of the river.
Gerar, v. - -	2	4	Duſſaun.	—	Ford.	
Bummore, v. - -	2	6	—	—	—	An open country; range of hills to S. and W.
Hanſerah, v. - - -	1	3	—	—	—	Good encamping ground.
Seroon, v. - -	1	3	—	1	Ford.	Ditto.
Sowrie, v. - - -	3	4	—	—	—	
Bahadrapore, v. - -	3	2	Juminar.	—	Ford.	
Patna, v. - - -	7	2	—	—	—	Fine encamping ground.
Mahaitoon, t. - -	8	4	—	—	—	A ſtone fort; road through the Gotty Paſs; rockey and ſteep.
Birſa, v. - - -	3	4	—	3	Fords.	
Khureah, v. - -	3	4	—	1	Ford.	Good road; fine encamping ground.
Narrainee Nuddee, - -	3	4	Narrainee.	—	Ford.	Banks of the river very ſteep.
Kaimlaſſa, t. - -	2	4	—	—	—	The town enclaſed by a ſtone wall, 20 feet high.
Beſſaree, v. - - -	4	4	—	—	—	Country open and well cultivated; good encamping ground.
Dunneura, v. - -	3	2	—	—	—	Good road.
Etaan, - - -	3	4	—	—	—	A ſmall fort.
Seihar Nuddee, - -	3	2	Seiha.	—	Ford.	Good encamping ground on the banks.
Lahors, v. - -	3	—	—	—	—	A ſmall fort in the village.
Koorwy, t. - - -	4	6	[illegible]	1	Ford.	The river very rockey, ſteep banks, and about 100 yards over.
Paperey Ghaut, - -	2	2	—	—	—	
Kharia, v. - - -	3	6	Betowa.	—	Ford.	Banks of the river ſteep; good road from thence to Kharia.
Peeprea, v. - -	1	6	—	—	—	Good road.
Kurrairder, v. - -	3	—	—	1	Ford.	Ditto.
Surhouda, v. - -	1	4	—	1	Ford.	Ditto.
Subderpore, v. - -	3	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
Ournaſſie, v. - -	3	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
Carried over, —	323	2				

Brought.

Names of places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, -	323	2				
Shauzadepoor, - -	5	4	Nunainea.	—	Ford.	Fine encamping ground.
Surparruh, v. - -	8	—	—	2	Fords.	Road stoney; good encamping ground.
Kerahpore, v. - -	—	—	—	—	—	
Jurahpore, v. - -	3	4	Sugah.	—	Ford.	A stoney road.
Saugoon, v. - - -	2	6	—	1	Ford	
Burdah, v. - -	2	6	Purnah.	—	Ford.	
Mohie, v. - - -	3	4	—	—	—	
Bechera, v. - - -	3	—	—	—	—	Road jungly and stoney.
Baw Nuddee, - -	1	4	Baw.	1	Fords.	Stoney bottom, and steep banks; an indifferent road.
Sowhava, v. - - -	1	6	—	—	—	
Doubaya, v. - -	1	6	—	—	—	Open fine encamping ground.
Hunfratteah, v. - -	2	2	—	—	—	Road through jungles.
Mohampore, v. - -	3	4	—	—	—	
Burfeah, t - - -	3	—	—	—	—	A large tank, and good encamping ground.
Sonek tch, v. - -	4	—	—	1	Ford.	
Seemlie, v. - - -	2	6	—	1	Ford.	
Hur ah, v. - -	2	—	Bogr w.	—	Ford.	Country well cultivated.
Buttova, v. - - -	3	—	—	1	Ford.	
The Bankea Nuddee, -	3	—	—	—	—	
Roypore, v. - -	1	2	—	—	—	
Khamkairat, - -	2	6	—	—	—	
Eadkira, - - -	2	—	—	—	—	
Roykaira, - -	3	—	Hullalleah.	1	Fords.	The ghaut very rocky.
Molleakira, - - -	2	—	—	1	Ford.	
Damkira, v. - -	3	—	—	—	—	Encamping ground on the banks of the Pultroua Nuddee.
Govindpoor, v. - -	1	4	—	2	Dry.	
Bouleah, v. - -	6	—	—	1	Ford.	
Mulkerah, v. - -	2	6	—	—	—	
Curuow Soot Nuddee, -	3	—	—	—	—	Encampment on the banks.
Etaon, v. - - -	5	—	Betowa.	1	Fords.	
Jugaikira, v. - -	—	4	—	1	Dry.	
Bithunkari, v. - -	2	6	Annas.	—	A dam.	Steep banks.
Omeriah, v. - -	4	4	—	—	—	Fine encamping ground.
Aukhedpore, v. - -	3	4	Jammo.	1	Ford.	
Bankah, v. - -	3	4	—	2	Ford.	Stoney bottoms.
Chokah, v. - - -	1	4	—	—	—	A small run of water, and an open encamping ground.
Carried over, -	429	2				

Brought

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, —	429	2				
Gomdry Ghaut, - - -	11	—	—	3	Fords,	Road, part stoney, part tolerable good;—encamping ground much confined.
Housingabad, - - -	1	6	Narbuddah,	—	Ford,	
Pepertaut, v. - -	1	6	—	—	—	
Kairlah, v. - - - -	1	6	—	1	Ford,	
Frausdeo, v. - -	1	—	—	—	—	
Rohairah, v. - - -	1	—	—	—	—	
Kandulkaira, v. - -	4	6	—	—	—	
Huttoor nuddee, - -	1	—	—	—	—	The nuddee eighty feet wide, running to the westward;—good encamping ground.
Mohanie, v. - - -	—	4	—	—	—	Road through the village.
Dutwarrah, v. - -	4	—	—	—	—	A nullah and good encamping ground.
Bugwarrao, v. - - -	2	—	—	—	—	A well.
Durrum Conda, - -	2	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
Seonie, t. - - - -	6	—	—	3	2 dry 1 ford,	A fort.
Chokee Byronpore, -	3	2	—	—	—	
Jeroobar, v. - - -	3	4	—	—	—	
Cotelah, v. - - -	2	6	Zungall,	—	Ford,	A jungly indifferent encamping ground.
Roypore, v. - - -	2	—	—	—	—	
Chaurkair h, v. - -	6	—	—	—	—	Road upon the banks of the Sukerny nuddee;—country well cultivated.
Kurker, v. - - - -						
Palla v. - - - -	2	4	—	—	—	Good encamping ground between the two last mentioned villages.
Orah. v. - - - -	1	6	—	—	—	
Kurdah, t. - - -	1	6	—	—	—	A mud fort.
Bhur nuddee, - - -	1	2	—	—	—	Fine encamping ground.
Roelpore, v, - - -	2	4	—	—	—	
Beerh, v. - - -	1	5	—	—	—	A large well on the road.
Sultanpour, v. - - -	1	5	—	—	—	Good encamping gound.
Murdawnpore, v. - -	2	—	—	—	—	
Behlerrah, v. - - -	2	—	—	—	—	
Paint, v. - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	On the banks of the Sianie nuddee.
Chau vah, v. - - -	3	4	—	—	—	A new fort;—good encamping ground.
Timlah, v. - - -	5	—	Machuck,	1	Ford,	
Jymulpore, v. - - -	2	2	—	—	—	
Boonree ferai, - - -	2	2	—	—	—	Good encamping ground.
Gorahpalchar, - -	2	2	—	1	Ford,	Banks steep, bottom rocky.
Chunpore, v. - - -	7	2	—	—	—	A jungly indifferent road;—good encamping ground.
Bourannee, v. - -	2	4	—	2	Fords,	A jungly road.
Jummunea, v. - -	10	—	—	1	Ford,	A stoney uneven road;—little cultivation.
Carried over, —	539	2				

Brought

Names of Places.	Distance. Miles.	Furl.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, —	537	2				
Rajegur, v. - -	6	4	—	1	Ford,	Road more open.
Peepl'oude, v. - -	3	4	Bhaum,	—	Ford,	Stoney road;—fine encamping ground.
Sewol, t. - -	15	—	—	1	Ford,	Road through the Shaat Poot pass;—ground for encampment on the banks of the Tocliey nuddee.
Nouree Douree, v. -	9	4	Taptee,	1	Ford,	A rocky road, interfected by deep ravines.
Surrowlah, v. - -	4	4	—	1	Ford,	Good encamping ground; water from wells.
Ishamabad, t. - -	4	4	—	—	—	Country highly cultivated.
City of Boorhanpore, -	1	—	—	—	—	The capitol of Khandush; of large extent, and exceedingly well peopled.
Bahaderpore, t. - -	4	—	Taptee,	—	Ford,	
Bookrie. v. - - -	7	—	—	—	—	Good road;—fine encamping ground.
Rawmair, t. - -	2	—	—	—	—	A brick wall and round towers.
Beyourah, t. - - -	6	—	—	—	—	A large enclofed town.
Burrahgaon, v. - -	2	—	—	—	—	Road broken.
Bughoudah, t. - -	2	—	—	—	—	
Savedah, t. - -	2	—	—	—	—	A large walled town.
Amhouda, v. - - -	3	—	—	—	—	
Bulwadduh, v. - -	4	—	—	—	—	
Etraoull, t. - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	Walled; feveral wells.
Beaoull, t. - -	2	—	—	—	—	Ditto, of large extent.
Surfur, v. - - -	5	4	—	—	—	Good encamping ground;—feveral wells of good water.
Chickley, v. - - -	3	—	—	—	—	Several wells.
Kingaonj, v. - -	3	—	—	—	—	Ditto
Chickowley, t. - -	2	—	—	—	—	A large town; feveral wells.
Autgaonj, t. - - -	6	—	—	—	—	Ditto ditto.
Choperah, t. - -	10	—	—	—	—	A large town; wells and a winding nullah.
Chaevshully, v. - -	6	—	—	—	—	Several wells.
Coffumber, v. - - -	7	—	—	—	—	Good encamping ground on the banks of Aunais nuddee.
Neem Talow, - -	5	4	—	—	—	Wells.
Bulpoorah, v. - -	2	—	—	—	—	A well on the left of the road.
Jamah, t. - - -	4	—	—	—	—	Road interfected by two deep ravines;—a very ftrong ftone fort in the town.
Burree, v. - - - -	1	7	—	—	—	
Bull hey, t. - - -	6	6	—	—	—	High walls; feveral wells.
Seindkarah, v. - -	4	7	—	—	—	Plenty of wells and good encamping ground.
Bhundull, t. - - -	5	—	—	—	—	A large town walled.
Chillanah, v. - - -	1	—	—	—	—	
Koorkwarah, v. - -	2	—	—	2	Dry,	
Carried over, —	695	2				

Brought

Names of places.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Fur.	Rivers.	Nullahs.	Fords and Ferries.	Remarks.
Brought over, —	695	2				
Doondarcha, t. - -	5	2	—	—	—	Good encamping ground.
Dawhar, v. - - -	5	—	—	—	—	
Newhaley, v. - - -	1	4	—	1	Ford,	
Arnullah, t. . - -	5	—	—	—	—	A very large town;—good encamping ground.
Noondabar, t. - - -	10	—	—	4	Fords,	A bridge over the last nullah, upon an arch of masonry; the town surrounded by a wall; a large tank adjacent.
Tokerlaul, v. - - -	2	2	—	—	—	
Deekhow, v. - - -	2	2	—	—	—	Road swampy.
Khawdon, v. - - -	6	—	—	1	Dry,	Road stoney.
Doungur nuddee, - -	4	4	—	—	—	Good encamping ground.
Chi telie, v. - - -	4	—	—	1	Ford,	
Isserwarah, v. - - -	5	4	—	1	Ford,	Surrounded with a deep trench.
Raopoorah, t. - - -	10	—	Rangan,	—	Ford,	
Anandpoorah, - -	6	4	—	—	—	Good encamping ground, but little water.
Sonegur fort, - - -	4	—	—	—	—	About three miles in circumference.
Biarra, t. and f. - -	12	—	—	—	—	A large tank to the westward.
Bajypoor, - - - -	8	6	—	1	Ford,	
Kurkivarah, v. - -	7	—	—	—	—	
Ba dooly, t. - - -	5	—	Muddow,	—	Ford,	
Currodah Chokey, -	5	—	—	—	—	A well.
Alirowley, v. - - -	2	—	—	—	—	A well.
Sunnarah, v. - -	4	—	Kurnal,	—	Ford,	
Poolparah, - - - -	3	4	—	—	—	Encamping ground on the banks of the Taptee.
Surat, t. - - -	2	—	—	—	—	
Total, —	823	2	Computed miles.			N. B. The letter b stands for bunar,—f, for fort,—t, for town,— and v, for village.

SECTION XXXV.

RELIEFS AND MARCHES.

1. *(G. O. 8th October, 1786.)* Officers commanding corps or detachments, are to consider themselves responsible for any irregularities committed by them; they must be careful on a march, that the soldiers, or the followers of the army, do not straggle from the line; and on their approach to any town or village, they must make such an arrangement of their troops as will effectually prevent the followers of the army (to whom such excesses are generally to be attributed) from ravaging a country, which it is so much their duty to protect. Lord Cornwallis will feel himself under the necessity of bringing any officer who may disregard this order, to a severe account.

(G. O. 22d October, 1787.) The Commander-in-chief expects, that officers of every description, both European and native, will exert their best endeavours to maintain strict discipline and good order in the several corps under their command, or to which they are attached; and he lays his particular injunction upon officers charged with conducting the march of detachments or single corps, to use every possible means in their power, to prevent oppressions, or any just grounds of complaint, from the inhabitants of the districts through which the troops may pass to stations.

2. *(ibid.)* All officers commanding detachments, who march by the new road, are desired to report the state and condition of it in writing to the Commander-in chief, with such observations as they may judge material for his information, in order to enable him to transmit the intelligence required by the Honourable Court of Directors in their general letter, of the 22d December, 1786.

3. *(G. O. 9th September, 1788.)* The officers commanding divisions of the army or single battalions proceeding to field stations, will cause early intimation to be sent to the military-auditor-general, of the dates when they commence their march, when they pass the line that entitles them to draw double full-batta, and when they reach their respective destinations: similar information to be conveyed to the military-auditor-general, by officers in command of detachments or battalions, marching from the field to stations in the Company's provinces; also officers commanding corps moving from one station to another within the provinces, are desired to send information of the dates when they commence their march, and when they arrive at their respective destinations.

This order not having been sufficiently observed in the last relief, the Commander-in-chief enjoins particular attention to be given to it in the course of the general relief of the troops, now ordered; and it is to be a standing regulation in all marches of troops.

4. *(M. C. 1st February, 1788.)* Resolved, that a general order be issued, directing all officers

officers commanding detachments of troops within the Company's provinces, to give previous notice to the collectors, through whose districts the troops are to march, of the probable time of arrival in those districts, and of the supplies they may require, that the same may be furnished. An order has been sent to the collectors of revenue, to issue immediate directions for providing the requisite supplies for the troops during their march, on receiving the notification abovementioned from the commanding-officer. The commanding-officers are to report to the commander-in-chief, in what manner they have been supplied in passing through the several districts, and the collectors will report to the Board of Revenue, any complaint that may be made of the behaviour of the troops.

(*G. O. 6th February*, 1788.) Officers in command of detachments of troops, marching within the Company's provinces, are directed to observe the foregoing orders of the Board, and to transmit the prescribed information to the adjutant-general, to be laid before the Commander-in-chief.

5. (*G. O. 20th February*, 1789.) The Commander-in-chief having been given to understand, that in some instances, detachments of troops have marched through foreign settlements, without any previous notice having been sent to the governor or chief, thinks it fit to apprise the army, that the observance of such a form is in point of military propriety absolutely necessary; and therefore directs, that whenever officers may have occasion to pass through foreign settlements at the head of troops, intimation of their intention, if time will permit, be given to the governor or chief the night before, but at all events two or three hours before the approach of the troops at the barrier gate.

6. (*M. C. 23rd August*, 1781.) Resolved, that the commanding-officer shall cause official written notice to be made to the respective paymasters, of the date of issuing the orders of march, of any corps or detachments, and the period at which the troops may return to garrison or cantonments; which written notification, must accompany the paymaster's accounts for audit.

7. (*G. O. 29th September*, 1788.) It is to be a standing regulation, that all officers commanding detachments of the army or single corps on a march, do keep an account of their daily movements, remarking their computed distances, the towns, villages, and rivers, in their routes, the nature of the roads, and places of encampment, or any other observations which they may deem material; copies of which are to be transmitted to the quarter-master-general, after the troops have arrived at their destinations.

8. (*G. O. 22d October*, 1787.) Field officers of native corps will march with such detachments of their respective brigades, as commanding-officers of stations may deem expedient, if not expressly stationed by general orders.

(*G. O. 1st December*, 1789.) It is to be considered as a standing order in future, that the field officers of native brigades shall always, at the general relief of the troops, proceed by land with parts of their respective brigades that are to be stationed at the head quarters, where they are to command or to reside when the relief is accomplished; and the colonels commanding at stations of the army, are previous to their own departure for

for other ſtations, to name the diviſions or corps with which thoſe field officers are to march.

9. (*ibid.*) All ordnance, ordnance ſtores, and ammunition, at ſtations of the army, commands, &c. are to remain for the ſervice of relieving corps.

10. (*ibid.*) The whole of the troops to move with one bundle of ball-ammunition and one flint per man, to be kept in bundle, unleſs occaſion requires it to be opened.

11. (*ibid.*) Indents for camp equipage, are to be made out conformable to the ſtrength of the corps to march, for officers as well as men, in the proportion of eight private Europeans to each tent, and two tents for the non-commiſſioned-officers of each company.

12. (*M. C. 6th October*, 1788.) Reſolved, that the general orders, iſſued on the 27th November, 1787, and afterwards ſuſpended on the 2d of December, in that year, directing that the doolies in the ſepoy battalions on a march, ſhould be provided by the ſurgeon or aſſiſtant-ſurgeon with the detachment, be revoked; and that in future the doolies be ſupplied by the commanding-officers of corps, as was the cuſtom before the order of the 27th of November was paſſed.

13. (*G. O. 24th October*, 1788.) The Commander-in-chief thinks fit to declare, that no charge will be admitted for boat-hire for the tranſportation of the native ſick, on the occaſion of the general relief of the troops, the eſtabliſhed monthly allowance granted for that purpoſe being deemed quite ſufficient.

14. (*G. O. 6th November*, 1787.) The Commander-in-chief having obſerved, that ſome doubts ſeem to have been entertained in reſpect to the rule for keeping the brigade roſter for detaching battalions on command, thinks it proper to direct, that it ſhall be conſidered as a ſtanding order in the army, that each regiment ſhall continue to take it's regular turn of command, without regard to the general relief of any occaſional changes of ſtation.

(*G. O. 3d October*, 1789.) Some doubts having ariſen reſpecting the particular deſtinations of the two battalions of the 3d brigade, which were directed in the general orders of the 29th Auguſt to march on the 1ſt of November next, from Dinapore, to relieve the poſt of Benares and Jaunpore, the Commander-in-chief determines that the battalion ſtanding firſt on the roſter for detachment, ſhall proceed to the ſtation firſt mentioned in the ſaid general orders, viz. to Benares; and that the battalion ſtanding ſecond on the roſter ſhall proceed to the ſtation ſecond mentioned in the ſaid general orders, viz. to Juanpore: and this is to be the principle for regulating the deſtinations of battalions in ſimilar caſes in future.

15. (*G. O. 6th November*, 1787.) He likewiſe directs, that the regiment at Lucknow ſhall be relieved every two months; thoſe at Juanpore and Benares every four months; and that the detachment at Bedzy Ghur, ſhall conſiſt of two companies only, to be relieved monthly, unleſs a greater number ſhall be required by the reſident at Benares.

16. (*G. O. 1ſt November*, 1787.) When the commanding officers at ſtations may think proper to order their majors of brigade to proceed to their new ſtations, they will at the ſame time direct them to leave their

their books and all papers of general detail behind them, for the relieving brigade-major.

17. (*G. O. 4th September*, 1788.) The field officers of the brigade of artillery, are to do all public duties by a general brigade roster, to be formed of a lieutenant-colonel and major alternately, as far as the majors will go, beginning again after all the majors have been upon duty.

(*G. O. 29th August*, 1789.) The field officer of artillery first on the roster for the field, to be always ordered to the command at Dinapore, and to proceed from thence, whenever the field officer in the field shall be ordered to be relieved.

To command the artillery in the field lieutenant-colonel George Deare, being a tour of two years. Staff the same as at present, being a two year's duty.

To command the artillery at Dinapore.

The Major of artillery first in the roster for the field, viz. Major Hussey.

The duties of adjutant and quartermaster, to be done by the officer of the day.

18. (*G. O. 30th October*, 1788.) Camels being considered as unfit cattle for service, in the districts of Chittagong and Dacca, one elephant is directed to be sent with each of the battalions ordered to relieve the troops at the above stations, in lieu of the camels now attached to the 8th and 22d battalion, which of course are to be struck off the establishment.

These elephants are to return with the 5th and 12th battalions when relieved to Dinapore, and the contractor is desired to supply the deficiency of elephants at Barrackpore, by ordering two to be sent down from Berhampore.

This mode to be observed in future reliefs; and as the elephant contractor will, at his expence, provide the means of carriage in lieu of two camels for the use of the battalions at Dacca and Chittagong on all occasions of service, he is on that consideration to be permitted to draw a sum monthly, equal to the contracted allowance for two camels.

19. (*G. O. 17th March*, 1790.) It is to be considered as a standing regulation in future, that when superior batta or any other allowances are annexed to any particular station, the officer relieved will receive these allowances for the day on which the relief takes place, and the relieving officer shall commence to receive them only, from the succeeding day.

SECTION XXXVI.

RETURNS.

1. (*M. C. 5th August*, 1779.) Resolved that the monthly returns of all the Company's troops in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, be regularly made, and of all military occurrences transmitted to the Governor-general and Council, and the military Commander-in-chief respectively, by all inferior commandants of those provinces, and the Commander-

der-in-chief to deliver or tranſmit returns ſigned by himſelf, of all the troops under the preſidency of Bengal to the Governor-general and Council, and whenever he ſhall be employed on ſervice at any other preſidency, he ſhall deliver returns of the troops at that preſidency to the preſident and council under whom he ſhall ſerve.

Copies of all returns to be made to the Governors of the reſpective ſettlements in India, (atteſted by the ſuperior commanding military officer.) ſhall be regularly tranſmitted by the ſaid military officer to the Commander-in-chief in India, as well during his reſidence at the preſidency of Bengal, as at any other preſidency.

The commanding officers of the ſeveral corps compoſing the army, are hereby directed to tranſmit, at the expiration of every month, the returns of the ſeveral corps under their command, to the military ſecretary, in lieu of addreſſing them to the Board.

(*G. O. 14th December*, 1780.) Monthly returns of brigades, detachments, and independent corps, together with copies of all orders iſſued to the troops, by their ſeveral commanding-officers, are directed to be ſent to the Commander-in-chief, as ſoon as poſſible, after the expiration of every month; alſo returns of all elephants, camels, draft, and carriage cattle, that are attached to them or at the ſeveral ſtations of the army; likewiſe returns of budgerows and boats, ſpecifying the ſervice they are employed upon.

That no delay may be made to their being tranſmitted, further than the ſervice requires, all returns of detachments from corps, are to be ſent off to their reſpective corps preciſely on the 1ſt of every month, immediately after the monthly muſter.

When from any cauſe they are prevented from being diſpatched in due time, the commanders of brigades, and the commanding-officers of corps, are to report it by letter; they are likewiſe to report by letter all material occurrences that may have happened in the courſe of the month, relative to their corps, not ſpecified in their returns.

(*G. O. 8th April*, 1786) The general monthly returns of brigades and detachments, are to be tranſmitted as ſoon as the returns of the ſeveral corps belonging to them on detachment, can be collected.

(*G. O. 9th April*, 1787.) The return of each brigade or other corps, muſt have the name at length of every commiſſioned-officer attached to it, accurately inſerted.

2. (*G. O. 8th July*, 1788.) The want of accuracy which appears in many of the monthly returns received at the adjutant general's office, obliges the Commander-in-chief to call upon the commanding officers of corps, for a more ſtrict attention to this neceſſary part of their duty; every corps, has its adjutant, whoſe immediate buſineſs it is to ſuperintend the preparing of the returns, and carefully to examine them before they are preſented to the commanding-officer for his ſignature, and in proof of having done ſo, his name ſhould be affixed at the bottom, but the commanding-officer being reſponſible for the accuracy of the returns which he tranſmits, it is alſo particularly incumbent on him minutely to inſpect them, before he gives them the ſanction of his name.

The form at preſent in uſe is approved, and the following particulars are to be obſerved.

That the returns correſpond with the muſter rolls, by including in figures all the men whoſe names appear in the latter.

That recruits be included among the effectives.—

fectives.—That effective ſtaff be diſtinguiſhed from non effective.

That ſupernumararies be ſeparate from the fixed eſtabliſhment.

That alterations and caſualties be carefully noted in columns under that head, and that the cauſes, whether of increaſe or decreaſe, be explained in remarks at the foot of the return.

That wanting to compleat in every rank, be ſpecified in the columns under that denomination, and that the period to which the corps is paid be inſerted at the bottom of the return.

After this injunction, the Commander-in-chief expects that the returns will be free from errors, and has poſitively directed the adjutant general to notice to him any inaccuracies that may appear in returns tranſmitted to his office, in order that the officers by whom they are ſigned may receive ſome mark of diſapprobation.

(G. O. 26th March, 1790.*)* Owing to the neglect of officers whoſe duty it is to render monthly returns, frequent retrenchments againſt officers abſent by permiſſion were made for whole months, becauſe the dates of departure and returns of ſuch abſentees were not inſerted in the monthly return, agreeable to the ſtanding regulations on that ſubject, whereas if the dates had been inſerted, the number of days for which retrenchments for batta ought to be made, would have been exactly aſcertained, with a view to prevent retrenchments, ariſing on ſuch neglects, an order was iſſued on the 4th of February laſt, but that order having been miſconſtrued, it is to be underſtood in the ſenſe now mentioned, as applicable to leave of abſence expreſſed in general orders only, and to the caſualties ſpecified in the regulations relative to muſters.

3. *(G. O. 14th December,* 1780.) In the copies of orders iſſued to the brigades and corps by their reſpective commanding officers, tranſmitted with the monthly returns, the dates and publication of all general orders received from the Commander-in-chief are to be noticed as follow:

Received and publiſhed the general orders of the —

(G. O. 26th March, 1790.) The commanding officers of ſtations, brigades, and detachments of the army, are deſired to direct their reſpective public officers to cauſe the copies of their orders, which are tranſmitted monthly to the adjutant-general's office for the inſpection of the Commander-in-chief, to be in future tranſcribed on fool's-cap paper, or paper of that ſize; this direction to be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation.

4. *(G. O. 11th June,* 1788.) In order to guide the paymaſter in his payments to the officers of the engineer corps, and the military auditor-general in his audit of their bills, review rolls of the officer's belonging to that corps, ſpecifying where and how they are employed, are to be ſent every month to the offices of the military auditor-general, and paymaſter of artillery and garriſon.

5. *(G. O. 8th April,* 1786.) Separate monthly regimental returns of the European regiments and battalions of ſepahis, whether on detachment or not, are to be tranſmitted to the adjutant-general's office, for the Commander-in-chief, on the 1ſt of every month, by the officers commanding them; returns alſo of each troop of caval-

ry

ry and company of artillery on detachment, are to be tranſmitted in like manner.

6. *(G. O. 14th December,* 1780.) With the monthly returns of the artillery corps, a return is to be ſent of all the field ordnance, ſpecifying their different natures, together with their carriages and tumbrils, employed with the ſeveral corps and detachments of the army, including that kept ready for ſervice in charge of the commandant of artillery at Fort William. The ordnance with every detachment of artillery, is alſo to be ſpecified in their returns.

7. *(ibid.)* Quarterly returns of arms, accoutrements, and camp equipage, are to be diſpatched to the Commander-in-Chief at the ſame periods that they are ſent to the Military Board, and great care is to be taken that the real ſtate and condition of each article, is ſpecified in theſe returns.

Quarterly returns of ordnance and ſtores, and monthly returns of receipts and iſſues at the ſeveral magazines of Berhampore, Patna, Buxar, Chunar Ghur, and the field ſtations, are to be tranſmitted regularly by the commiſſary and deputy commiſſaries at thoſe ſtations.

8. *(ibid)* General returns of budgerows and boats, elephants, camels, draught and carriage bullocks, are to be ſent monthly by the ſeveral contractors, ſpecifying the numbers employed at each ſtation, and with each corps of the army, together with the people employed with them; the ſize and the age of the elephants and camels are alſo to be ſpecified, likewiſe the age of the bullocks, and if they are ſtandard meaſure.

9. *(G. O. 10th July,* 1787.) A return to be tranſmitted immediately by the officers commandng at the different ſtations of the army, to the adjutant-general's office, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, of the Captains and Lieutenants of the Company's European regiments under their command, who in their opinion are ſufficiently qualified from their attention to their duty, and their knowledge of the cuſtoms and language of the country, and who are alſo deſirous of ſerving in the native regiments.

It is to be conſidered a ſtanding order in future, to ſend ſimilar returns on each 1ſt of November, and 1ſt of May, along with the monthly returns of thoſe months.

10. *(G. O. 27th April,* 1786.) The agent for ſtores, is directed to make up and deliver to the Commander-in-chief, according to a form which he will receive, a general monthly abſtract of all bills and allowances of every kind, for ſuch military ſtores as are furniſhed by himſelf, or other perſons ſupplying ſtores, that the whole monthly expences of this branch of the ſervice, may be exhibited at one view.

To enable him to frame this abſtract, all officers, quartermaſters, and others, who make monthly charges for ſupplying ſmall ſtores to their reſpective corps, are to tranſmit monthly to the agent of ſtores at the preſidency, a particular account thereof; and all perſons of every denomination, who may hereafter have charges to make for the ſupply of ſtores, at the different ſtations of the army, or with any detachment, are to ſend copies of their bills to the agent of ſtores, ſpecifying to whom and by what authority the articles were ſupplied.

11. *(M. C. 31ſt October,* 1769.). Ordered, that the officers commanding the ſeveral

veral corps of the army, ſhall tranſmit to the town-major's office, at Fort William, a long roll, containing the names of all the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men, then under their command, together with caſualties that may have happened in their corps, in the twelve months, that is to ſay, to commence on the 1ſt of December, and to be brought up to the 30th November.

(M. C. 9th April, 1787.) Ordered, that the commanding officers of corps, do regularly tranſmit the annual long rolls of Europeans to the office of the ſecretary, to the military department of inſpection, by the end of the month of November in each year, that ſufficient time may be allowed for their being tranſcribed and tranſmitted to the Court of Directors, in the courſe of the ſame ſeaſon, purſuant to their orders.

(M. C. 16th April, 1788.) Ordered, that the annual long rolls and caſualty liſts, which are now ſent to the military department of inſpection, be tranſmitted in future from the different ſtations of the army, in the firſt inſtance to the office of the town-major.

(M. C. 28th April, 1788.) Ordered, that one copy of the annual long rolls, and of the caſualty liſts of the army, be henceforward tranſmitted to the office of the town-major, and that duplicates thereof be ſent to the office of the ſecretary, to the military department of inſpection.

FORM.

F O R M.

Alphabetical Annual long Roll of the Commiſſioned, Non-commiſſioned Officers, and Privates, in the — Battalion of ——, commencing 1ſt December, —, and ending 30th November, —, incluſive.

Number.	Names.	Age. Years.	Height Feet.	Height Inches.	Where born. Country.	County	Town.	Trade.	Hair.	Complexion.	Station.	Company.	Battalion.	When and where firſt enlifted.	On what ſhip arrived from Europe, and when.	When, where, and for what time laſt enlifted.	Alterations and caſualties in the courſe of the year. Joined, and by what means.	Struck off, and by what means.
1	Jones, James	24	5	9	England.	Kent.	Woolwich	Weaver	Dark.	Freſh.	Corporal.	5h	3d	London, 1773.	Naſſaw, 10th Aug. 1774.	Ft. William, Aug. 85. 3ys	——	To ſup. by G.O. 10th Dec. 87.
2	Thomas, John	27	5	8	Ireland.	Meath.	Trim.	Taylor.	Brown.	Dark.	Matroſs.	3d	1ſt	Dublin, 1787.	Phœnix 13th July, 1788.	——	From Europe Recruits, 12 Aug. 1788.	——

F O R M.

Alphabetical Caſualty Liſt of the — Battalion of ——, for the Month of ——, 17—.

Number.	Names.	Age. Years.	Height Feet.	Height Inches.	Country.	Station.	Company.	Battalion.	On what ſhip arrived from Europe, and when.	Joined & enrolled: Entertained.	Re. from rec.	From deſert.	From ſupern	Fm. ot. corps.	Struck off: Dead.	Deſerted.	Diſcharged.	Invalided.	To ſupern.	When.	Where.	Remarks.
1	Gilderſleive, John	26	5	6	England.	Gunner.	1t	1t	Norfolk, March 1780.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19th	Dum Dum.	Time of contract expired.
2	Jerremy, William	24	5	6	Ireland.	Matroſs.	3d	1t	Vanſittart, Nov. 1784	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8th	Ditto.	Drummed out, by order of the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief.
3	Pichard, Francis	28	5	8	Ditto.	Matroſs.	4h	3d	Ganges, July 1786.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21ſt	Ditto.	By general orders.
4	Powlis, Thomas	29	5	10	England.	Matroſs.	5h	3d	Dutton, March 1783	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	24th	Fort William	By general orders, from the 42d regt.
									Total, -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1			

N. B. Additional columns to be inſerted for any caſualties (not deſcribed in the above) which may happen in the courſe of the month.

12. (*G. O. 8th July*, 1786.) The managers of the Orphan Society, having represented to the Commander-in-chief, that returns of the children of the non-commissioned officers and private Europeans, with the several corps of the army, are not made with sufficient punctuality, to enable them to receive the whole of the allowance, granted by Government, for the support of those children who might be placed under the care of the Society;

It is now ordered, that returns of the children of European non-commissioned officers and privates, whether orphans or not, belonging to the different corps of the army, be separately transmitted to the adjutant-general's office, with the monthly regimental returns of the several corps. In these returns, the names and ages of such children as are present, together with the casualties that may have occurred in the course of the month, are to be inserted.

FORM.

A Review Roll of the Orphans and Children, whose fathers are living—of the non commissioned and private whose fathers are, or were attached to the——, and who are now present with the corps, for the month of———

Names of the children.	Ages.		Names of the fathers.	Remarks.
	Yrs.	Ms.		

13. (*G. O. 10th October*, 1781.) When any officers shall happen to die at any station of the army, they are to be reported to the Commander-in-chief; and the officer commanding at the station, is at the same time, to direct his brigade-major, or adjutant, to transmit an account thereof to the commanding-officer of the brigade, or corps, to which they shall have stood attached at the time of their decease.

SECTION XXXVII.

REVENUE MONEY.

1. (*M. C. 29th July*, 1789.) Resolved, in conformity to instructions received from the Honourable Court of Directors, by the Berrington, that all the orders at present in force, respecting the division of the commission on the revenues, to the field-officers of His Majesty's and the Company's service, be revoked; and that from the 1st of May last, being the commencement of the current half year, the following rules and regulations be adopted for the distribution thereof:

That in lieu of the variable amount of the commission on the Bengal revenues, heretofore constituting this fund, a fixed sum of two lacks of current rupees be set apart, as the annual amount, to be divided, in two half yearly payments, amongst the field officers

ficers of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, and thoſe of two regiments of His Majeſty's troops, ſerving there, in the following proportions:

2. (*ibid.*) To ſix colonels of the Company's eſtabliſhment, and two of His Majeſty's ſervice, ſeventeen ſhares, to be divided equally between them.

To ſixteen lieutenant-colonels of the Company's eſtabliſhment, comprehending ſix of European infantry, ſix of native infantry, three of artillery, and one of engineers, and two of His Majeſty's forces, ſixteen ſhares, to be equally divided between them.

To ſixteen majors of the Company's eſtabliſhment, comprehending ſix of European infantry, ſix of native infantry, three of artillery, and one of engineers,—and two of His Majeſty's regiments, ſeven ſhares, to be equally divided between them.

3. (*ibid.*) That although ſpecific ſums have been allotted by the orders of the Court of Directors, to be paid to the field-officers belonging to each preſidency, a neceſſity will ſtill exiſt for extending or diminiſhing the number of ſhares, in all caſes where the King's officers are concerned, in proportion to the numbers preſent at each preſidency; thus, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, or a major of a regiment, ſtationed at Madras, or Bombay, if they ſhall be employed on duty in Bengal, ſhall receive the ſhare of their reſpective ranks, as paid in Bengal, for the period of ſuch ſervice; but without participating in, or diminiſhing, the ſhares of other officers ſerving there. The ſhares paid to them, in ſuch caſes, muſt be extra; to provide for which, thoſe they would have been entitled to receive at Madras, or Bombay, muſt then revert to the Company.

4. (*ibid.*) That as caſualties may occaſional- happen in the King's regiments which may not immediately be filled up; or as officers proceeding to Europe may occaſion the eſtabliſhment not being conſtantly effective in India, the following proviſions, in all ſuch caſes, are to take place:

In the abſence of the colonel, the lieutenant-colonel and major are to receive their own ſhares reſpectively, and the colonel's ſhare is to be a ſaving.

In the abſence of the lieutenant-colonel, the colonel and major being preſent, the major is to receive a lieutenant-colonel's ſhare, and the ſenior captain, according to regimental rank, to receive the major's ſhare.

In the abſence of the major, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel being preſent, the major's ſhare is to be received by the ſenior captain, according to the regimental rank.

In the abſence of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel, the major is to receive the ſhare of a lieutenant-colonel, and the ſenior captain, according to regimental rank, is to receive the ſhare of a major; the colonel's ſhare is to be a ſaving to the Company.

In the abſence of the colonel and major, the lieutenant-colonel being preſent, the ſenior captain is to ſucceed to the major's ſhare, and the colonel's ſhare to be a ſaving to the Company.

In the abſence of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, the ſenior captain, according to regimental rank, is to receive the ſhare of a lieutenant-colonel; the colonel's and major's ſhares to be a ſaving to the Company.

In the abſence of the lieutenant-colonel and major, the colonel being preſent, the ſenior captain, according to regimental rank, is to receive the ſhare of the lieutenant-colonel, and the Company will ſave the ſhare of the abſent major.

It

5. (*ibid.*) It is however to be underſtood, that caſualty or vacancy in any regiment, which may happen by an officer's being employed on duty at another preſidency, ſhall authorize any perſon to claim the abſentee's ſhare of the revenue money; but, the abſentee receiving it from another preſidency, his proper ſhare ſhall revert, as before directed, to the Company; it being the intention of Government, to limit the number of ſhares prescribed for the three preſidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, although the proportion of ſhares to be paid at each, cannot be invariably fixed.

6. (*ibid.*) That no ſupernumerary field-officer on the Company's eſtabliſhment, nor the adjutant-general, quartermaſter-general, or their deputies, or any other perſon holding the rank of field-officer, only in conſequence of ſtaff appointments, ſhall, from the 1ſt of May laſt, have any ſhare in the revenue money.

7. (*M. C. 23d September*, 1789.) The Honourable Court of Directors have ſignified their pleaſure, that the rank and allowances of colonel, ſhould be conſtantly annexed to the ſtation of the ſenior officer of the brigade of artillery, on this eſtabliſhment.

Reſolved, in conformity to this order, and according to the ſpirit of the Court of Director's inſtructions, in the 35th paragraph of their general letter, dated the 11th of March, 1789, that the colonel-commandant of artillery ſhall be allowed to receive the difference between a lieutenant-colonel's ſhare of revenue money, and that of a colonel, excluſive of the two lacks of current rupees per annum, ſpecifically appropriated by the minutes of Council of the 29th July, 1789.

8. (*M. C. 1ſt October*, 1790.) The following is a table of the proportion of the ſums, fixed by the minutes of Council of the 29th June, 1789, to be paid in lieu of the former commiſſion on the revenues, in conformity to the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 11th of March, 1789:

TABLE.

Share.	Rank.	Yearly ſhare.	Half-yearly ſhare.
$\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{17}{40}$	Colonel,	9572 1 2	4786 0 7
$\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{16}{40}$	Lieutenant-colonel,	4004 0 0	2002 0 0
$\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{7}{40}$	Major,	1751 12 6	875 14 0

N. B. All broken periods to be paid in the ſame proportion.

PROOF.

Total amount of the ſhares of 8 colonels — 17 ſhares,	76576	9	4
Ditto of 18 lieutenant-colonels — 16 ditto,	72072	0	0
Ditto of 18 majors — 7 ditto,	31531	8	0
Total 40 ſhares, —	180,180	1	4
Amount loſt in minute fractions,		1	$6\frac{60}{100}$
	180,180	2	$10\frac{60}{100}$
Batta 8 per cent. - -	19819	13	$1\frac{40}{100}$
Ct. Rs	200,000	0	0

SECTION XXXVIII.

SECTION XXXVIII.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

1. (*M. C. 5th April*, 1786.) Resolved, that the majors of infantry, on major's pay, and now commanding sepoy regiments or battalions, be placed on the list of supernumeraries, unless they should prefer remaining in their present commands on the pay, batta, and allowance of captain.

(*M. C. 22d May*, 1786.) In conformity to the resolutions passed on the 10th instant, an officer of the rank of major on captain's pay is considered eligible to the command of a battalion of sepoys on the new foundation.

(*M. C. 25th February*, 1788.) The Hon. Court of Directors have considered the memorial addressed to them by the captains of the army on the subject of the appointments of the majors to the command of sepoy battalions, and have confirmed the resolutions of the Governor general in council of the 10th May, 1786, that an officer of the rank of major, now on captain's pay, be considered eligible to the command of a battalion of sepoys.

2. (*M. C. 24th July*, 1786.) Resolved, that the excess or overplus of captains, after the new establishment has been completed, be posted to the sepoy corps, in the proportion of one captain to each battalion, according to the plan adopted by the Commander-in-chief regarding the supernumerary captains in the arrangements of the 22d March last; and if any should remain after this allotment, that they be distributed amongst the European battalions, as the Commander-in-chief may judge proper.

The captains so posted, are to receive the allowances of every denomination, and to be entitled to the proportion of quarters and camp equipage of lieutenants only.

Resolved, that an option be given to the supernumerary captains to be so posted, or to be on the half-pay list.

Resolved, that the pecuniary situations of those captains who prefer being on the half pay list, be adequate to their half-pay and half-batta as captains.

3. (*G. O. 22d September*, 1786.) It being directed in the minutes of Council of the 24th July, that the supernumerary captains who shall be appointed to sepoy battalions, be on the plan adopted by the Commander-in-chief in the arrangement of the 22d March last.—It is accordingly ordered, that the supernumerary captains attached to battalions of sepoys, be not posted to any particular company nor roster, duty, or command, with any subaltern officers; but are, if present, to command every detachment or division of two or more companies, of which the commandant of the battalion may not take charge, or a less force upon any particular occasion or service.

4. (*M. C. 24th July*, 1786.) Resolved, that all supernumerary officers above the rank of lieutenants, who do not chuse to

ſerve on the pay, batta, and allowance, of the next inferior rank, ſhall have the half pay and half batta of their own ranks.

(*M. C. 6th of September*, 1786.) Reſolved, that it be underſtood conformable to the expreſs letter of the Board's orders of the 24th July laſt, that the allowances to be received by the ſupernumerary officers, and thoſe who prefer going on the half pay liſt, ſhall be confined to the proportion they have fixed, of what goes under the name of pay and batta, and ſhall not comprehend the gratuity and additional allowances, or any part of them.

5. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the ſupernumerary officers who prefer the half batta, and the ſupernumerary ſubalterns, be permitted to reſide wherever they pleaſe within the provinces, in the manner agreed to by the Board, on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief reſpecting the ſupernumerary officers of the former arrangement, but they are to have no claim to quarters, or any allowance for houſe-rent in lieu thereof.

6. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the ſupernumerary officers ſhall again ſucceed to the enjoyment of the full pay and allowances in the tour of ſeniority, as vacancies happen in the ſeveral ranks of the preſcribed eſtabliſhment.

7. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that deaths, abſolute reſignations, leave of abſence to proceed to Europe, diſmiſſions, removals to the invalid eſtabliſhment, or appointments to ſtaff ſtations, which will preclude officers from doing duty on the ſtrength of the army, be conſidered as the incidents which only can create ſuch vacancies.

Reſolved, that the adjutant-general be directed to keep an accurate record of ſuch caſualties, and that the Commander-in-chief be requeſted to publiſh them in general orders, as often as they occur, for the information of the parties concerned, and the guidance of the commiſſary-general and the paymaſters of the army.

8. (*G. O. 31ſt May*, 1788.) All ſupernumerary European commiſſioned-officers, are directed to ſend their bills, in future, for payment, to the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons.

9. (*G. O. 4th July*, 1787.) Commanding-officers of all the ſtations and detachments of the army, ſhall keep the ſame watchful eye over the conduct of the ſupernumerary officers, who may reſide within or adjoining to their reſpective commands, as upon that of the officers upon the effective ſtrength of the troops.

10. (*G. O. 25th March*, 1788.) The non-commiſſioned-officers and privates of invalids or effectives at preſent employed as garriſon ſtaff, and in various departments and offices, are to be enrolled in one general liſt, and muſtered and paid by the town-major of Fort William, under the title of non-commiſſioned-officers and privates not attached to corps employed as ſtaff at Fort William, and elſewhere.

(*G. O. 27th March*, 1788.) The non-commiſſioned-officers and privates now in the hoſpital of infanes, are to be included in the town-major's liſt whilſt they remain in the hoſpital.

SECTION XXXIX.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

1. (*C. of D. 11th April*, 1785. *Published 29th January*, 1786.) We have thought proper to direct, that in future the senior colonel commanding a brigade, shall be considered as the officer next in rank in Bengal, to the Commander in chief in India, and as such, we consent to his receiving an addition to the usual allowances, of sonaut rupees 8000, per annum: it being our intention, that after the departure of General Stibbert, the second in command shall not be promoted to a higher rank than that of colonel.

2. (*G. O. 7th May*, 1787. *M. C. 20th April*, 1787.) Resolved, as the colonels will be no longer stationary with brigades or corps, that the articles of the regulations of the 3d of August, 1779, which directed a division of the table allowance, and granted 645 rupees per month, for contingencies to the lieutenant-colonel, be annulled, and that the allowance of a colonel be subject to no diminution except he should absent himself from his duty by leave, on his own private affairs, in which case, the half table allowance, and the 645 rupees per month, will devolve to the next senior officer of the absentee station: but when (as in the case of Colonel Harpur) a colonel shall be employed by Government, out of the line of his military duty, the whole of the table allowance, and the 645 rupees per month, shall devolve to the senior officer of that division of the Company's army, with which no colonel of their establishment is employed, or under orders to be employed.

(*M. C. 1st April*, 1774.) A colonel or commanding officer of a brigade, is allowed 40 rupees per day for the expence of his table.

3. (*M. C. 3d April*, 1774.) The Commandant of the corps of artillery shall in future be allowed 40 rupees per day for the expences of his table, in the same manner as commanding-officers of brigades.

4. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Resolved, that the allowance of rupees 645 per month for writers, sircars, moonshy, interpreter, hircarrahs, and stationary, be confined to the colonels of infantry and the commandant of artillery, when of the rank of colonel.

5. (*M. C. 27th July*, 1787.) Resolved, that the salary allowance for a table, oil, candles, and stationary, drawn by the chief engineer, and amounting to current rupees 710-15, be struck off, from the 1st of the ensuing month, after which period, he is to receive a fixed personal salary as chief engineer, of 2,700 sonat rupees per mensem, which is to be in lieu of any commission whatever, and in full for the table allowance and for every contingency of instruments, stationary, oil, and candles.

The pay and batta of the chief engineer, being allowances inseparable from the rank, will of course continue to be drawn by him as at present.

6.

6 *(M. C. 31ſt March, 1790.)* Reſolved that the following allowances be eſtabliſhed for engineer-officers, when employed in the ſuperintendance of works, which are engaged to be performed by contract, the following gratuities ſhall be paid to them on a report of the due-execution of the contract.

If the amount of the whole work contracted for, ſhall exceed one lack of rupees, the ſuperintending officer being a captain, ſhall receive ſonaut rupees 4000, if a ſubaltern 2000.

For works exceeding 50,000 rupees, the gratuity of a captain ſhall be 3000, and of a ſubaltern 1500.

For all works not exceeding 50,000, the gratuity of a captain ſhall be 1500, and of a ſubaltern 750.

When employed in the execution of works upon truſt, the following allowances are fixed.

To a captain, for the time he may be employed, 400 ſonaut rupees per month.

To a ſubaltern, 200, for ditto ditto.

Theſe gratuities being intended as perſonal allowances to the officers employed, it is further reſolved, that the following proviſion ſhall be made for the neceſſary eſtabliſhment of people to be employed under them, as well as for furniſhing inſtruments, ſtationary, and all other contingencies, to which they are liable.

Theſe eſtabliſhments to be drawn for monthly, during the time they are employed, but not to vary with the rank of the officer.

To officers ſuperintending contracts.

For inſtruments and ſtationary of all ſorts,	40
One tindal and 6 laſcars,	44
Two hircarahs,	10
	—94

To the executive officers of public work.

For inſtruments and ſtationary of all ſorts,	60
Two ſircars,	30
One tindal and 8 laſcars,	56
Three hircarahs,	15
	—161

When the officers are allowed aſſiſtants under them, which can only be neceſſary when the works are extenſive, and then only to be employed by order of Government or the Commander-in-chief, the following allowances are fixed for their aſſiſtants.

For inſtruments and ſtationary,	20
For a palanquin,	30
	—50

And in order that a due check may be maintained, ſo as to prevent public works being delayed by the continuance of their ſalaries, it ſhall be the duty of the Chief engineer, to report every three months to the Military Board, what officers of his corps, are employed in the execution or ſuperintendence of public works, and it ſhall be the buſineſs of the Military Board to report immediately to Government any delay which they may conceive has taken place in the execution of them, that an order for the diſcontinuance of their ſalaries may be given.

The allowance for ſurveyors of buildings, to be continued as at preſent, with this limitation, that no officer ſhall be entitled to receive it without an expreſs appointment from the Board or Commander-in-chief, and that the certificate which is given from the chief engineer, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the period the officer has been employed, ſhall further ſpecify his opinion whether ſuch period was neceſſarily taken up in completing the ſurveys, plans, and reports—Engineer officers when employed, to receive the ſame batta as other officers of the ſame ſtation.

7.

7. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Resolved, that the garrison engineer at Chunar Ghur, do draw as such, 240 rupees per month.

8. (*M. C. 25th February*, 1788.) The allowances of the architect, clerk of the works, draftsman, and deputy, are to be reduced to the following sums:

Architect and clerk of the works,	150 Rs per men.	
Master draftsman, - - - -	100	ditto,
Deputy, - - - - - - - -	50	ditto.

9. (*M. C. 15th May*, 1788.) That in addition to the salary established for the military-paymaster-general by the Honourable the Court of Directors, he be allowed to draw a sum in lieu of the salary and diet money of a senior merchant, which the Honourable Court presuming him to be in the receipt of, have confirmed, and that the same be fixed at sonat rupees 85 per month.

10. (*ibid.*) That the monthly salary of the deputy-military-paymaster-general and accountant, be sonat rupees 1150, in full, for salary, batta, and every personal allowance whatever.

11. (*ibid.*) That the deputy-military-paymaster-general do continue to discharge the bills for extraordinaries of the army, as at present, in the office of the military-paymaster-general, with a fixed sum for office establishment, or in lieu of contingencies as paymaster of extraordinaries:—the following separate establishment being fixed and deemed in every respect adequate to assist him in the discharge of this particular duty, namely:

One European assistant, per month, sonat rupees,	200
One native writer, - - - - - - - - - -	50
One sircar, - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20
One shroff, - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10

That the military paymaster-general use his own discretion in the selection of European assistants and writers.

The whole of the establishment of the military paymaster general's office and department will stand as follows.

MILITARY PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Salary as such, - -	2250	—	—	—	—	—
Civil allowance, - -	85	—	—	2335	—	—
Allowance for Banyans, Sircars, and Shroffs, - - -	—	—	—	364	—	—
Office rent when not furnished with an office, - - -	—		—	250	—	—
DEPUTY PAYMASTER-GENERAL AND ACCOUNTANT.						
Salary as such, and as paymaster of extraordinaries, - -	—	—		1150	—	—
Establishment for the separate duty as paymaster of extraordinaries, - - -	—	—	—	280	—	—
Senior Assistant, - -	100	—	—	—	—	—
Supposing him a writer, civil allowance, - - -	104	8	1	—	—	—
Supposing he is allowed a moonshy, - - -	29	3	—	233	11	1
Second or junior assistant, no salary as such, - -			—			
Supposing him a writer, civil allowance as such, - -	104	8	1	—	—	—
Supposing he is allowed a moonshy, - - -	29	3	—	133	11	1
European assistants, writers, and servants, - -				2013	—	—
Sonaut rupees per month,				6759	6	2

12. (*ibid.*) The Governor-general in Council is pleased further to direct, that as the duties of paymaster of the Company's allowances to the King's troops upon the Bengal establishment have been assigned to the military-paymaster-general; and as these duties may probably be encreased, he be allowed a monthly salary of St. Rs. 500 for this separate duty, to commence from the date on which the former salary of St. Rs. 1000 annexed to this office was discontinued, namely 19th February last.

That the paymaster of the Company's allowance to the King's troops, be permitted to employ an European assistant at sonat rupees 200 per month, and a native writer

at ſonaut rupees 50 per month; but that while this office is held by the paymaſter-general, no further allowance ſhall be made for banyans, ſircars and ſhroffs.

13. (*M. C. 9th October*, 1788.) Reſolved, that the preſent allowances of the ſeveral paymaſters of brigade troops, of the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons, and of their reſpective deputies, whether under the deſcription of pay, batta and houſe-rent, allowance for eſtabliſhment, or contingent allowance, be aboliſhed; and that from the 1ſt of November next, they be allowed a fixed eſtabliſhment, which is on no account to be exceeded or encreaſed; and a perſonal ſalary, which is to be in full for every allowance whatever now drawn from the Company.

That the ſalary be fixed, for a paymaſter, of ſicca rupees 1600 per month,—for the deputy, ſerving under the paymaſter, 400 per month,—and for a detached deputy while in charge of ſtation, ſicca rupees 600 per month.

That the eſtabliſhment for the office of each paymaſter, and that of his detached deputy, be fixed as follows:

1 head ſircar,	ſicca rupees	100
2 ſircars,		40
2 Bengal writers,		40
Caſh-keeper,		50
2 ſhroffs,		30
3 native writers, 2 at 50, and 1 at 40,		140
Allowance for thread, wax-cloth, coolies-hire, for the tranſportation of treaſure, cheſts, candles, dufflories, peons, and every incidental charge of the office,		150
	Sicca Rupees	550

That in addition thereto, each paymaſter and detached deputy, when not furniſhed with quarters or tents, be allowed 90 ſonaut rupees per month for office rent.

Ordered, that the eſtabliſhment of the detached ſtation be drawn by the deputy officiating there, and not by the paymaſter under whom he acts.

In confirming the allowance for contingencies of 150 ſonaut rupees per month, as ſtated in Mr. Brown's eſtabliſhment, the Board depart from the general rule which they have adopted with reſpect to thoſe charges in the offices at the preſidency; but as this allowance is ſtated upon an average drawn from the actual expenſe of a year, they are of opinion that the variation will conduce to the regularity of the accounts, and that no advantage would be derived from an adherence to the rule applied to other eſtabliſhments, in which contingencies have not been ſo accurately aſcertained.

14. (*ibid.*) Agreed, on conſideration of the additional duties of the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons, who is obliged to make out double ſets of diſburſements, that he be allowed three additional native writers, two at 50, and one 40 St. Rs. per month.

15. (*M. C. 18th Auguſt*, 1788.) Ordered, that the preſent mode of paying the agent for the ſupply of military ſtores be diſcontinued after this month; and that in lieu thereof, a ſalary of fifteen hundred rupees per month be granted to him, with an allowance for a moderate eſtabliſhment.

That the commiſſion, now drawn by the agent for the ſupply of military ſtores, is to ceaſe at the end of this month; and that in lieu thereof, he is to be allowed a fixed ſalary of fifteen

fifteen hundred ſonaut rupees per month, and the following eſtabliſhment:

For 1 writer, and ſtationary		80 St. Rs. per menſem.
For ſircars,	- -	150
Two hackeries,	-	60
Sonaut Rupees,		290

16. *(ibid.)* Agreed, that a ſimilar change be introduced in the mode of paying the purveyor; and that in lieu of the commiſſion, now drawn by him, of 10 per cent. upon his diſburſements, he be allowed, after this month, a fixed ſalary of ſonaut rupees fifteen hundred per menſem.

17. (*M. C. 29th Auguſt*, 1788.) Military-auditor-general's office.

The Honourable Court of Directors have been pleaſed to order that Colonel Murray's ſalary ſhall be increaſed from 27,000 rupees per annum, as directed in their letter of the 21ſt July laſt, in the military department, to 40,000 ſicca rupees per annum, in full for all pay and emoluments, either according to his rank, or as holding the office of military-auditor-general, but excluſive of the eſtabliſhment of writers or office charges.

(*M. C. 9th May*, 1783.) It may be proper to remark, that there are no covenanted ſervants in this office, and that the important and reſponſible duties of it are performed entirely by aſſiſtants on monthly ſalaries.

Reſolved, that the number of monthly writers be as follows:

Europeans,	8
Portugueſe,	3
Hindoos,	14

That any extra native writers whoſe ſervices may occaſionally be required, the military auditor-general ſhall draw for monthly as a contingency; and as this exceſs to the eſtabliſhment will chiefly take place at the period for forming the annual ſtatements, a monthly limitation of their numbers appears not to be practicable; nor is it neceſſary, when the ſtanding regulations muſt bring immediately under the inſpection of the Board, the monthly amount of whatever is drawn by him.

That the official ſervants allowed to the military-auditor-general be ſpecified, both by number and by name, in his monthly bill; and when the report of them is received from the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons, that it be the duty of the ſecretary to compare them with the eſtabliſhment, and report any deviation to the Board.

That the petty charges and contingencies, including the purchaſe of candles, preſſes, ſhelves, deſks, leather, cloth, &c. be drawn for by bill monthly as incurred, and audited by the Board before payment.

Official eſtabliſhment of the military-auditor-general's office.

	Rs.	S.	P.
Auditor, of diſburſements and book keepers, indexer, and examiners, - -	2010	0	0
Portugueſe writers, - - -	210	0	0
Hindoos, - - -	741	0	0
Servants and office peons, - -	68	0	0

The Governor-general in Council, adverting to the reſolution paſt for removing the commiſſary-general and adjutant-general's offices from the houſe where they were accommodated, and to appropriate that houſe to the uſe of offices in the civil department; it is agreed that office rent be allowed to the adjutant-general and commiſſary-general, from the time that they were ſo removed, and that it be fixed at 250 St. Rs. per month each, being the ſame as that allowed to the military-paymaſter-general.

18 *M. C. 23d May*, 1788.) Secretary Military Department of Inspection.

European assistants, - -	820
Servants, - - -	29
	849

All petty charges for the purchase of presses, desks, leather, cloth, &c. are to be drawn for in a contingent bill, and audited by the Governor-general in Council before payment.

19. (*M. C. 23d May*, 1788.) Establishment of the office of the secretary to the Military Board.

ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and accountant, -	1000	
Head assistant, - -	300	
First assistant, - -	400	
Second ditto, -	200	
2 assistants at 150 each, -	300	
1 Hindoo writer, -	150	
1 ditto, - -	60	
3 ditto, at 25 each, -	75	
		2485

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

1 European examiner and indexer,	140
1 Hindoo writer, - -	60
1 ditto, - - -	25
1 ditto, - - -	20
1 ditto, - - -	25
3 Hindoo writers, copyists, at 20 each,	60
Office peons and other servants,	43
Office rent, - -	250
Total St. Rs. —	3108

20 (*ibid.*) Establishment for the office of the adjutant-general.

Adjutant-general, - -	2250
Deputy adjutant-general, - -	466
2 assistants at 200 each, - - -	400
9 Hindoo writers, - - -	470
Office peons and other servants, - -	56
Office-rent, - - -	250
Total St. Rs. —	3892

21. Postmaster-general's office.

1 head clerk in lieu of deputy, -	250	
1 second ditto, -	200	
1 head Bengallee clerk, -	100	
1 inferior ditto, - -	60	
4 ditto ditto at 40 each, - -	160	
1 moonshee - - -	40	
3 sorters, at 10 each, - -	30	
		840
1 bookbinder, - - -	9	
1 durwan, - -	4	
1 mehter, - - -	4	
1 dufftary, - - -	6	
		23
1 jemudar, - -	15	
1 naib, - - -	8	
24 peons at 6 each, - - -	144 —	167
		1030

Two occasional writers for four months, June, July, August, and September, to be drawn for as employed.

Contingencies, viz. candles, wax-cloth, bags, &c. to be drawn for by monthly bill as required.

House-rent, - - -	250

22. (*M. C. 12th June*, 1788.) Establishment, surveyor-general's office.

Office-rent, - - -	90
1 native writer per month, - -	50
3 hircarahs at 5 rupees, - -	15
3 lascars at 7 ditto, - -	21
1 durwan, - - -	4
1 sicklegar, - - -	4
	184
Draftsmen to be employed as at present, but the whole charge not to exceed the present establishment, - - -	600
St. Rs. —	784

Paper, and the other materials for drawing, to be drawn for by bill as actually purchased, and audited by the Board before payment.

23. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Resolved, that surveyors, as such, do receive for every charge, as well within as without the

the provinces, 618 rupees per menſem, with an increaſe of 240 rupees per menſem if employed on rivers; but that they do receive only 250 rupees during the rainy ſeaſon, viz. from the 15th June to 15th September.

24. (*ibid*) Reſolved, that aſſiſtant ſurveyors, as ſuch, do receive for every charge, as well within as without the provinces, 100 rupees per menſem, with an increaſe of 195 rupees per menſem if employed on rivers.

25. (*C. D. 21ſt September*, 1785.) With a view to give every degree of encouragement to men of profeſſional abilities and integrity, to proſecute the medical line in our ſervice in India, We hereby direct, that at Bengal and Madras there ſhall be a phyſician-general, (now preſident of the hoſpital) as director of the hoſpital, with a ſalary of £. 2500 per annum, and a chief-ſurgeon with a ſalary of £. 2000 per annum, and the head ſurgeon of every hoſpital, where 8000 men may be ſtationed in peace or war, ſhall have a ſalary of £. 1500 per annum, and the head ſurgeons of all other general-hoſpitals are to receive each £. 1000 per annum; that all ſurgeons ſhall have the pay and emoluments of captains of infantry on their eſtabliſhments.

(*M. C. 30th June*, 1786.) No ſalary having been yet fixed for the member of the Hoſpital Board who is ſurgeon of the hoſpital eſtabliſhed at head-quarters,

Reſolved, that it be £. 1500 per annum, which is the ſalary appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors, for the head ſurgeon of every hoſpital where 8000 men may be ſtationed.

(*M. C. 14th March*, 1788.) Reſolved, that the ſalaries fixed for the medical gentlemen, by the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, in their general letter, dated 21ſt September, 1785, be converted into St. Rs. at 8 to the £. ſterling, and paid at that rate for the ſalaries becoming due for the month of March, 1788.

Ordered, therefore, that the table of monthly ſtaff and other allowances, publiſhed in general orders of the 11th September, 1786, be altered ſo far as reſpects the allowances of phyſician-general, chief-ſurgeon, head ſurgeon of the general-hoſpital at head-quarters, and head ſurgeons at other general hoſpitals, and the following be inſerted:

Phyſician-general, as director of the hoſpital, in full for pay, batta, and every other allowance, except quarters, £. 2500 per annum; which at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per ſonaut rupee, is per month St. Rs. 1666 10 8.

Chief-ſurgeon, in full for pay, batta, and every other allowance, except quarters, £. 2000, is per month St. Rs. 1333 5 4.

Head ſurgeon of the hoſpital at head-quarters, and to every hoſpital where 8000 men may be ſtationed in peace or war, excluſive of the pay, batta and quarters of captain, £. 1500 per annum; is per month St Rs. 1000.

Head ſurgeons of other general-hoſpitals, excluſive of the pay, batta, and quarters of captain, £. 1000 per annum; is per month St. Rs. 666 10 8.

(*M. C. 24th October*, 1788.) Reſolved, that the ſalary of a head-ſurgeon be always confined to thoſe gentlemen who are appointed to the charge of a general-hoſpital; and that whenever the diſtribution of the European troops ſhall occaſion a reduction in the number of general-hoſpitals, they do fall into the receipt of the allowance of full ſurgeons.

26. (*M. C. 26th February*, 1787.) Re-

 ſolved

ſolved, that the ſum of 150 St. Rs. per menſem be allowed to the eldeſt hoſpital mate, at every general-hoſpital, on account of his taking care of the medicines.

(*G. O. 22d March*, 1787.) The above-mentioned allowance of rupees 150, for taking care of the medicines, is to be drawn for in arrear by the head ſurgeon of each general-hoſpital; and he is ordered to be accountable for the whole, or juſt proportion thereof, to the ſenior mate, for the time he was actually preſent.

27. (*G. O. 2d February* 1789.) Mr. Wilſon, garriſon ſurgeon, is appointed to attend the engineer corps and people appertaining to that department, without any addition to the allowance he at preſent draws for Europe and country medicines, on account of the artificers, laſcars, &c. belonging to the garriſon.

28. (*M. C. 20th October*, 1786.) Agreed, that the allowance of 200 St. Rs. per menſem, granted in February, 1785, to Mr. James Naſmyth, aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, to defray the expenſe of medicines for the uſe of the children of the non-commiſſioned and private under the care of the Orphan Society, be continued to him, or to the ſurgeon for the time being, attending upon the children.

(*M. C. 21ſt May*, 1788.) Agreed, that the ſum of 100 rupees per menſem be paid in future to the ſurgeon of the orphan-houſe, in addition to his preſent allowance, for ſupplying medicines for the children on that eſtabliſhment.

29. (*M. C. 31ſt January*, 1787.) Reſolved, that an allowance be granted for paying the medical expenſe of the corps of artillery laſcars; in conſideration of which, all medical charges, except doolies, ſhall be defrayed by the ſurgeon drawing this allowance.

Reſolved, that the ſum granted ſhall be 12 St. Rs. per month for each company of laſcars, in every ſituation, whether field or cantonments; and that the allowance be drawn by the regimental ſurgeon, or the mate of artillery, when there ſhall be one preſent; or in his abſence, by the head-ſurgeon of the ſtation.

30. (*M. C. 11th Auguſt*, 1788.) The medicine allowance granted by the minutes of council of the 16th July 1787, for each company of laſcars, having been claimed for laſcars attached to magazines,—reſolved and ordered, that it be declared to extend only to companies of artillery laſcars; and in order to place the eſtabliſhment of the ſeveral magazines on the ſame footing, it is directed, that the medicine allowance which has hitherto been drawn for the magazine laſcars at Cawnpore, do ceaſe from the 1ſt of September next.

31. (*M. C. 12th June*, 1788.) Eſtabliſhment for the office of the ſecretary to the Hoſpital Board.

Hindoo writers,	180
Duſtory and peons,	18
Houſe rent,	250
St. Rs.	448

The ſecretary's ſalary is alſo to be paid in ſonaut rupees.

32. (*M. C. 4th September*, 1787.) (*G. L. 27th March*, 1787. *Par.* 56. The ſeveral applications from the chaplains ſerving under your preſidency, reſpecting the incompetency of their allowance, have been attentively peruſed.—From a review of the enormous increaſe of expence, in every department

ment under your presidency, compared with the establishment in 1776, and from a thorough conviction, that either the same must undergo a general reform or the Company sink under their weight, we were induced to issue our orders of the 11th April 1785, for their instant reduction.

Our sentiments in this respect remain in full force, and have indeed been fortified by every circumstance which has since come under our consideration.—We therefore highly approve of your conduct in refusing without our authority to give way to the representations of the chaplains, strong as the grounds of them appeared to you; and although it is our intention in part to yield to your recommendation in favor of the chaplains, we desire not to have it understood as warranting expectations of a similar nature; for such expectations, if entertained, will be certainly disappointed.—But when we consider that the order of men from whom your chaplains must be selected, ought to have a liberal and expensive education, and cannot therefore enter early into our service; and when we further consider, that they are cut off from the prospects of rise and emoluments, to which our other servants may look; and when we lastly consider, that the excess of their allowance above our former orders is amply repaid by having persons of liberal education, and decent manners, to supply the situation of chaplains under your presidency,—we authorize you to allow them, in addition to their present stipend, half the savings which accrued by the regulations of 1785:—their allowances will stand then as follows:

The two chaplains at the presidency, 10410 St. Rs. per annum.

Six chaplains to the 6 brigades, 7147 St. Rs. each.

One chaplain to the garrison of Fort William, 5927 St. Rs.

The chaplain to the brigade stationed beyond the provinces is to draw an additional allowance of sonaut rupees 2358, two thousand three hundred and fifty eight, per annum.

The Board observe, that at the time when these paragraphs were written, it cannot have occurred to the Honourable Court of Directors, that two brigades of their troops were stationed beyond the Company's provinces; they therefore resolve, that the chaplains to the brigades at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, shall each of them receive the additional allowance of two thousand three hundred and fifty eight St. Rs. per annum, allotted to the chaplain of the brigade beyond the provinces; that the newly established allowance shall commence from the 1st instant.

They are fixed as follows, in full for pay, batta and other allowance.

Chaplain to a brigade, whether in cantonments or in the field, within the provinces St. rs. 595 9 4, with the house rent of captain, when in cantonments and not provided with quarters, and the camp equipage of the same rank when marching with the troops.

Chaplain to a brigade, whether in cantonments or in the field, beyond the provinces St. rs. 792 1 4, but in this situation no quarters or allowance in lieu of them.

Chaplain to the garrison of Fort William, St. rs. 493 14 8, and captain's house rent, when not provided with quarters.

33. (*M. C. 20th June, 1787.*) As certain allowances were authorized by Government on

on the 3d May 1785, to be received from the vizier, by the officer commanding the regiment, employed for the protection of the Company's treasure at Lucknow, and as a recent agreement with His Excellency's minister is to do away from the 1st of March, all allowances authorized by the Board to individuals in Owde.

The Right Honourable the Governor-general-in-council, is pleased to direct, that from that date an established allowance of 800 St. rs. per mensem, shall be granted to the officer, of whatever rank, in command of the troops on the duty above stated; this allowance is to be restricted to such officers, and no other allowance is to be claimed on this precedent, on the plea of a battalion being employed on any other duty in the vizier's dominions; the allowance is to commence to the relieving officer, from the date of his arrival at Lucknow, when it will cease to be drawn by the officer relieved.

34. (*M. C. 26th December, 1787.*) Resolved, that the Governor-general be requested to appoint two gentlemen of ability to officiate as deputy judge advocates general; one at the stations in the field, and the other at those of Dinapore and Chunar.

Resolved, that the gentlemen who shall be nominated to these offices, be permitted to draw the following allowances: the pay and batta of their military rank, and a staff allowance of 210 sonaut rupees per month, in lieu of all charges whatever, except the boat allowance of the rank of captain, which they are permitted to draw when they shall have occasion to remove from one station to another, in discharge of their duties.

35. (*M. C. 2d July, 1788.*) Agreed, that the following allowances be fixed for the adjutant of the town guards, in addition to his pay, full batta, and house rent:

Staff allowance 4 rupees per day, and 30 rupees per month for a writer and stationary.

36. (*M. C. 11th October, 1785.*) Resolved, that the allowance of the roffaldar of the body guard be reduced from 300 to 200 rupees per month.

37. (*ibid.*) Resolved, that the staff allowance drawn by a lieutenant-colonel of artillery, be reduced to the same as is drawn by a lieutenant-colonel of infantry, viz. 40 rupees per month.

(*M. C. 5th June, 1789.*) Agreed, that the sum of 40 sonaut rupees per mensem, drawn at present by the lieutenant-colonels commanding battalions of European artillery and infantry, and commanding native brigades, under the head of staff allowance, be considered as intended only for writers and stationary; this allowance having been established originally for these purposes, and as it is not a personal allowance, that it be drawn by the senior officers in the actual command of the said European battalions, or native brigades, who shall be at the muster, and sign the muster returns.

38. (*M. C. 11th October, 1785.*) Resolved, that captains commanding companies of artillery, be allowed 60 rupees per mensem for iron, steel, and charcoal; and that all other staff allowances to such captains do cease.

39. (*ibid.*) Resolved, that the commanding officer at Dinapore, under the rank of colonel, do not receive any table allowance.

40. (*ibid.*) Resolved, that the staff allowances

lowances drawn by the barrack-maſter at Dinapore and Berhampore, reſpectively, including the charge for ſircars, ſerjeants, and camp colourmen, be 254 rupees per month, with the pay and half batta of their rank.—The barrack-maſters are allowed the quarters of their rank in cantonments; but not to draw houſe rent.

41. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the ſtaff, pay, and allowances of the fort-major and barrack-maſter of Fort William, as ſuch, be fixed at 673 ſonaut rupees per month.

(*M. C. 28th Auguſt*, 1789.) Reſolved, that a ſalary of ſonaut rupees 400 per menſem be annexed to the office of barrack-maſter, in Fort William, in lieu of the commiſſion formerly granted to him on his expenditure; to commence from the 30th of April laſt, which was the period when the ſupply of ſtores, uſed in the barrack-maſter's department, was taken out of his hands.

42. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the fort-adjutant of Fort William, as ſuch, do receive 177 rupees per menſem.

43. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the pay-ſerjeant drawn for by the fort-adjutant be ſtruck off, and that the ſupernumeraries be paid by the fort-major, who has an eſtabliſhment for that purpoſe.

44. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the commandant of Budge Budge do receive, as ſuch, 400 rupees per menſem; and that the actual charge, for keeping the line in repair, be drawn for under the head of extraordinaries, and audited before payment.

45. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the commandant at Buxar do receive the following monthly allowances:

As commandant, - - -	Rupees 300
For examining paſſengers at Buxar, and the Dewah, - - -	250
Port and barrack ſerjeant, ſtaff pay,	20
Serjeant for the Dewah, - -	20

46. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the major commandant of Begee Ghur be recalled, and that the ſenior officer of the detachment there, do command the fort; but without being entitled, in conſequence, to any extra allowance.

47. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the fort-adjutant and barrack-maſter at Chunar Ghur do receive 309 rupees per month, including ſerjeants, and that he draw alſo the pay and batta of his rank, but no houſe rent.

48. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the office of commiſſary of muſters, at Chunar Ghur, be aboliſhed, and that the duty be done by the fort-adjutant. who is to be allowed 30 rupees a month for a writer.

49. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the officers at Chunar Ghur drawing full batta, do not draw houſe rent.

50. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the allowance of the aſſiſtant to the commiſſary of ſtores as ſuch, be limited to the original ſalary of 200 rupees per menſem.

51. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that brigade majors as ſuch, do receive a ſtaff allowance of 294 rupees per menſem.

52. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the poſt of ſecretary and Perſian interpreter in one perſon, be allowed only to the brigade in the field, with a ſalary and allowance as ſuch reduced to 7,000 rupees per annum.

53. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the deputy judge advocate be recalled, and that in future the duty be done by perſons expreſsly appointed, as occaſion ſhall require; the whole allowance received by ſuch perſons is to be

ſeven ſonaut rupees per diem during the ſittings of courts martial, as well within as without the provinces.

54. (*ibid*) Reſolved, that the field engineer as ſuch, do receive 240 rupees per menſem, and the aſſiſtant field engineer 112 rupees.

55. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the provoſt ſerjeant in the field do receive as ſuch, 20 rupees per menſem.

56. (*M. C. 29th July*, 1783.) That the ſum of 150 rupees per month be allowed to the commanding officer of each regiment of ſepoys, for iron, ſteel, charcoal, &c.

57. (*M. C. 3d Auguſt*, 1779.) When two guns are detached from the park on ſervice, an allowance of 30 rupees per month for greaſe, charcoal, iron, ropes, pins, mallets and canvas for the guns, and camp equipage, and ſmall contingencies ſhall be made to the officer of artillery commanding, and in proportion when a greater number than two guns are detached.

58. (*M. C. 23d Auguſt*, 1781.) Reſolved, that only 30 rupees per month ſhall be allowed for any hackery, either for paſt or future charges.

59. (*G. O. 19th March*, 1787.) Tatties and beheſties are to be furniſhed during the hot months, viz. from the firſt of April, to the firſt of July, for the European hoſpital, and regimental and artillery barracks at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, by the deputy quartermaſter general. The expence at each ſtation to be limited to the ſum authorized laſt year at Cawnpore, viz.

For making the tatties, -	ſt. rs. 815	8
Monthly charges, - - - -	1159	14

60. (*M. C. 17th March*, 1777.) That an allowance of 15 rupees per day be granted to the captain or officer commanding the main guard, in the garriſon of Fort William.

61. (*M. C 23d Auguſt*, 1781.) Agreed, that the European women, whether belonging to the artillery or to the infantry, ſhall be allowed the pay of 8 rupees per month, and no batta untill further orders of the Board.

62. (*M. C. 15th December*, 1788.) Reſolved, that a proviſion be made for the repairs of the high road, from Dinapore to Patna, and that a monthly allowance of 100 ſt. rs. be granted to the engineer on duty there, for this purpoſe; and ordered, that on the 1ſt day of April, and 1ſt of November yearly, a committee be appointed to ſurvey and report on the ſufficiency of theſe repairs.

63. (*M. C. 7th December*, 1787.) Reſolved, that an allowance of 90 ſt. rs. be granted to the captain commandant of cavalry, for providing, furniſhing, and feeding his own horſes, and that the allowance to the ſubaltern officers and aſſiſtant ſurgeons for the ſame purpoſe, be continued at 60 rupees per month. That the allowance to the commanding officer for ſtationary, be increaſed to 20 ſt. rs. per menſem.

64. (*M. C. 24th October*, 1787.) An allowance of 15 rupees per month for perſons of low condition, and of 30 rupees for thoſe in a ſuperior ſituation, confined in the main guard, to be drawn by the town major,

65. (*M.C. 15th June*, 1788.) An allowance of 200 rupees per month granted to the ſurgeon of the garriſon of Fort William, for Europe and country medicines, on account

count of the artificers, lascars, &c. belonging to the garrison.

66. Regulating officer of the Calcutta malitia to draw an allowance of 540 rupees for a month of 30 days, and 551 for a month of 31 days, with the house rent of his rank.

67. (*M. C. 9th May*, 1787.) Resolved, that the allowance of 7 rupees per month formerly drawn by the pay serjeants who kept the accounts of each company of Europeans, but discontinued since the receipt of the orders of the Court of Directors of the 21st of September, 1785, be re-established, and that the commissary general be authorized to pass the bills for this allowance, from the 1st instant.

68. (*M. C. 28th February*, 1788.) The Hon. the Court of Directors, have been pleased to order, that it shall in future be considered as a standing order of government, that the rate of commission for every supply of stores shall not exceed 10 per cent.

69. (*G. O. 6th January*, 1788) It is the Commander-in-chief's orders, that from and after the 1st February next, no quartermaster or other person drawing any allowance for straw, tent pins, mallets, camp lines, and banderolls, shall be intitled thereto, when the troops are at any fixed station, either within or without the provinces; and that this allowance shall only be received for the period the troops are actually encamped.

70. (*M. C. 1st February*, 1788.) The allowance fixed by the regulations of 1779 for the provision of grease, iron, charcoal, ropes, &c. for guns detached from the park on service, is not in future to be drawn for guns at a fixed station or at practice, which if brought forward in proper time, when they are within an easy day's march of a magazine, from whence the stores in lieu of which it was granted, can be supplied.

71. (*M. C. 23d August*, 1781.) Resolved that travelling charges shall not be allowed in any cases in future.

72. (*G. O. 24th September*, 1778.) All new establishments or allowances made by the board, are to be understood to be ordered to take place, from the 1st day of the month following their publication, unless the date of their commencement shall be expressed in the order.

73. (*M. C. 24th January*, 1786.) Resolved, that all civil servants employed in the military department, be considered in point of payment of their allowance on the same footing as the military: this resolution is a necessary and equitable revision of the orders of the 29th ultimo, which directed civil servants in the military department to be paid in certificates.

74. (*M. C. 14th March*, 1788.) The Court of Directors have been pleased to order, that whenever a salary shall be fixed by them in pounds sterling, the same shall be converted into sonat rupees, at eight to the pound.

75. (*M. C. 11th March*, 1785.) The honourable the Governor-general and Council, having found by experience, that various claims against the Company have been unnecessarily kept back for a length of time, that the Company not only have suffered considerable loss on this account, but the attention of the members of Government has been taken off from material business by applications for claims of long standing, might

mighr have been ascertained and liquidated with less difficulty to Government, and with more satisfaction to the claimants; and as the duties of the public offices of Government have been much impeded, and the annual books kept back in consequence of applications on such subjects,—resolved, that in order to put an end to this practice, and to convince the servants of the Company indiscriminately, that the success of all demands and claims must no less depend on their moderation and propriety, than on their being made within a proper time: any bill or demand, from or after the first of May next, which shall not be presented to the proper paymaster within three months after the same becomes due, shall be totally rejected, without any other reason being assigned, than it's not having been presented within the prescribed time.

76. (*G. O. 20th July*, 1784.) It is directed, that the officer performing the duties of any staff appointment shall draw the staff allowance of the office, and not the officer who holds the appointment, (who may be absent for the recovery of his health, on private business, or any account whatsoever.)

77. (*G. O. 17th January*, 1788.) The Commander-in-chief having observed, that orders have been issued by several officers commanding detachments, divisions of brigades, or stations, appointing extra acting staff officers, he directs, that it shall be considered as a standing regulation in the army that such orders shall not, upon any account whatever, entitle these officers to any staff allowances during the movement of the troops to effect a general relief; and whilst the staff officers of the establishment are up- on their way, from one station to another: he thinks proper also, in order to prevent fruitless applications, to notify to the army, that no staff allowance will be given to acting staff officers, on any other occasion, unless his express authority, or the sanction of the Board, shall have been obtained for the appointment.

78. (*G. O. 22d May*, 1777.) If any officer tenders a bill to a paymaster, as a fixed allowance, which is to be paid before audit, and the paymaster has doubts whether it is an established allowance or not, it is the officers business to procure from the brigade-major, or other public officer, a copy of the order, which entitles him to make such a charge to the Company.

79. (*M. C. 10th March*, 1790.) Resolved, that the following establishment be fixed for each of the battalions of native invalids at Monghyr, to commence from the 1st of the ensuing month, and that the allowances fixed for the artificers, be in full for pay and batta:

NATIVE STAFF.	St. Rs.	Total.
A subadar to act as adjutant,	10	— 10
One jemadar for the duties of havildar major,	5	— 5
One sircar,	15	— 15
LASCARS AND ARTIFICERS.		
Four lascars,	4 12	— 19
One mistry armourer,	10	— 10
One sicklegar,	5 8	— 5 8
One chuckler,	4 8	— 4 8
Two bildars,	3	— 6
Allowance for iron, steel, charcoal, and stationary, and also to include the inferior smith's work,		60
Allowance for hackery-hire for conveying the pay from Boglepore to Monghyr,		10

80. (*M.C. 16th June*, 1786.) HOUSE RENT. Officers who cannot be supplied with quarters, in the garrison or cantonments

ments where their corps are ſtationed, are to be allowed houſe-rent in lieu of quarters to be drawn in arrears, viz.

A field officer of any rank, phyſician-general, chief ſurgeon, and head ſurgeons of Gen. Hoſ.	120
A captain, regimental ſurgeon, chaplain, paymaſter, deputy paymaſter, and commiſſary,	90
A ſubaltern, aſſiſtant ſurgeon, and dep. commiſſary,	60
A cadet, — — —	30
A conductor, — — —	30

All ſtaff officers not ſpecified herein, are to draw houſe-rent according to the rank for which they receive pay.

The following general ſtaff and commiſſioned officers, not having houſe-rent conſolidated in their ſtaff allowances, and the nature of their employments and appointments rendering their reſidence in Calcutta neceſſary, are to draw houſe-rent according to their reſpective ranks in the ſervice.

Surveyor-general,

Judge-advocate-general,

Secretary to the Governor-general in Council, military department of inſpection.

Military ſecretary to the Governor-general.

Chaplain to the Commander-in-chief.

Perſian interpreter to the Commander-in-chief.

Surgeon to the Commander-in-chief.

Regulating officer of the Calcutta militia.

Aſſiſtants in military offices when holding commiſſions.

Officers from the ſtation of Barrackpore, occaſionally ordered on duty to Fort William, are to draw houſe rent during ſuch ſervices, when not furniſhed with quarters.

All officers of the above deſcription, on being ordered on garriſon duty, ſhall immediately on their arrival, make application to the fort-major for quarters, and on their neglecting to do ſo, ſhall not be entitled to draw any houſe rent previous to the date of making the application.

By the preſent practice of appropriating a certain proportion of quarters to different corps, the Company becomes liable to an expence of houſe rent for ſome corps, while the quarters appropriated to others may be vacant:—That rule is therefore to be diſcontinued; and in future all applications for quarters in Fort William ſhall be made to the fort-major; and at all other ſtations of the army to the officer commanding, who is to give the neceſſary orders to the barrack-maſters for ſupplying them.

When there ſhall be a deficiency of quarters in the garriſon of Fort William, or at any cantonments for the officers doing duty, houſe rent is to be allowed for thoſe officers who cannot be ſupplied, upon a certificate being produced, ſigned by the fort-major, in Fort William, by the barrack-maſter, in fixed, and by the quarter-maſter, in temporary, cantonments; which certificate is to be counterſigned by the officer commanding, and is to run in theſe words:

This is to certify, that Lieut. A. B—, doing duty at —, applied for quarters on the — day of —, and could not be ſupplied for that month, there being no quarters vacant, or more than the due proportion occupied by any officer.

The above certificate is to be produced, monthly, to entitle any officer to draw houſe rent, and is to accompany his bill as an authority to the pay-maſter to diſcharge it.

The fort-major and commanding-officers are to be held reſponſible for a ſtrict attention to the ſpirit of theſe orders, by immediately

diately appropriating any quarters that may become vacant to the use of officers who are in the receipt of house rent; in doing which, the officer who has been longest in the receipt of house rent, is to be first called upon to occupy such vacant quarters.

Conductors of ordnance are to be quartered in the barracks allotted to the corps of artillery.—The officer commanding the corps of artillery will therefore allot them separate quarters, but in the same barracks with the non-commissioned and privates, at the rate of one appartment for four conductors; and in cases where they cannot be so accommodated, they will be entitled to draw house rent.

Officers in the receipt of full batta, are not to draw house rent, except those particularly described in the section as entitled to house rent at the presidency, in lieu of quarters.

House rent is to be allowed for the whole of a month, in which an officer on house rent dies after the 15th, and for half a month, if he dies before the 15th.

The same rule is to be observed with respect to officers, who, from their situation are entitled to house rent, for any broken part of a month.

No bills for arrears of house rent to be counterfigned or paid, unless presented within a month succeeding that in which the garrison or other duty is performed for which the charge of house rent is made.

House rent bills, for the garrison of Fort William, are to be paid by the garrison paymaster; and for all other places, by the paymaster of the station or corps to which an officer belongs.

(G. O. 22d December, 1788.) The new quarters erecting at the station of Barrackpore, for the officers of the native brigade, not including any provision for the supernumerary captains serving with these corps; the officers of that rank attached to the corps quartered at Barrackpore, are to draw the house rent allowance of subaltern officers, in lieu of quarters; and the allowance shall commence from the 1st of January, 1789.

81. *(Table of monthly salaries and allowances, collected from the several orders and regulations of the service, by the Compiler.)*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Senior colonel on the Bengal establishment in the Company's service,	666	10	8
Colonels, for hircarahs, moonheys, &c.	645	—	—
Military-auditor-general,	3483	7	9
Establishment for his assistants,	2112	3	—
Writers,	870	—	—
Office rent, when not furnished with an office,	250	—	—
Military-paymaster-general's salary,	2250	—	—
Civil allowance,	85	—	—
Banyans and shroffs,	364	—	—
Establishment of his office,	2380	6	2
Office-rent, when not furnished with an office,	250	—	—
As agent to the bazar fund, to be paid from the bazar receipts,	100	—	—
Deputy military-paymaster-general and accountant,	1150	—	—
Establishment of his office as paymaster of extraordinaries,	280	—	—
Adjutant-general's salary,	2250	—	—
Establishment of his office,	926	—	—
Office-rent, when not furnished with an office,	250	—	—
Deputy adjutant-general, in cantonments within the provinces,	416	—	—
In the field within the provinces,	576	—	—

Quarter-

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quartermaster-general's allowance and house-rent, within the provinces,	678	—	—
Without the provinces,	1116	—	—
With staff-pay to five serjeants, at 20 each, and an allowance for 1 tindal and 12 lascars, for the service of his department while at the presidency,	182	—	—
Deputy quartermaster general's allowance and house-rent, in cantonments within the provinces,	466	—	—
In the field within, and in the field and cantonments without the provinces,	576	—	—
With staff-pay to 1 serjeant,	20	—	—
The quartermaster general, and deputy quartermaster-general, when present with a detachment of the army which is actually marching, are to draw an allowance of 180 rupees per month for guides.			
Officer commanding in the field, for secret service, hircarrahs, &c.	1200	—	—
Officer commanding at the subordinate stations in the field, for ditto,	800	—	—
Commanding-officer at Midnapore for ditto,	300	—	—
Commanding-officer of one or more battalions, when actually marching, for moonshy, hircarahs, and guides,	150	—	—
Commanding-officer of a native battalion detached for ditto,	150	—	—
Commanding-officers of detachments, not less than one company, for ditto,	50	—	—
Commanding-officers of sepoy battalions for iron, steel, and charcoal,	150	—	—
Commanding-officers of a company of European artillery for ditto,	60	—	—
Commandant at Buxar,	300	—	—
For examining passengers at Buxar and the Dewah,	250	—	—
Port and barrack-serjeant,	20	—	—
Serjeant at the Dewah,	20	—	—
Officer commanding the regiment at Lucknow,	800	—	—
Commanding officer of the body guard of the resident with Madigee Scindia, for iron, steel, charcoal, bazar medicines, and all contingencies,	30	—	—
Commanding-officer of a detachment with two guns, for iron, grease, &c.	30	—	—
Judge-advocate-general, *(Vide Remarks.)*	400	—	—
Allowance for writers,	150	—	—
(Exclusive of 16 rupees per day when he sits on courts martial.)			
Military store-keeper, or agent for military stores,	1500	—	—
Establishment for his office,	290	—	—
Chief-engineer, including draftsmen, writers, sircars, stationary, drawing instruments, and peons	3600	—	—
Architect and clerk of the works,	150	—	—
Officer of the month,	50	—	—
Master draftsman,	100	—	—
Deputy ditto,	50	—	—
Officer of engineers superintending public buildings,	240	—	—
Field engineer, to be drawn only when marching, or under orders of march,	240	—	—
Assistant field-engineer,	112	—	—
Engineer in charge of the road from Patna to Dinapore,	100	—	—
Surveyor-general,	500	—	—
Office-rent and establishment,	184	—	—
Draftsmen to be employed for work done, but the whole charge not to exceed 600.			
Assistant to the surveyor-general,	250	—	—
Surveyors of buildings for all charges,	240	—	—
Surveyor of lands, for himself and people,	618	—	—
Surveyor of rivers, for himself, people, and boats,	858	—	—
Surveyors during rainy months,—from 15th June, to 15th September,	250	—	—
Assistant-surveyor of lands,	100	—	—
Assistant-surveyor of rivers, including boats,	295	—	—
Commandant of Budge Budge,	400	—	—
Engineer in charge of the works at Budge Budge,	340	8	—
Garrison engineer at Chunar-ghur,	240	—	—
With an allowance for keeping the fort and buildings in repair,	1000	—	—
Teacher of the mathematics,	512	8	4
Chaplain to a brigade, whether in cantonments or in the field within the province,	595	9	4
With the house-rent of captain when in cantonments, and the camp equipage of the same rank when marching.			
Chaplain to a brigade, whether in cantonments or in the field beyond the provinces,	792	1	4
But in this situation no quarters, or allowance, in lieu of them			
Chaplain to the garrison of Fort William,	493	14	8
(And captain's house rent when not provided with quarters.)			
Military-secretary to the Governor-general,	314	—	—
Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-chief,	666	10	8
Aid de camp to the Governor-general, allowance and house-rent,	334	—	—
Aid de camp to the Commander-in-chief, allowance and house-rent,	334	—	—

Postmaster

	Rs.	A.	P.
Postmaster in the field beyond the provinces, for himself and deputy, and all charges whatever, -	2750	—	—
Fort-major and barrack master of Fort William, in one person, - - -	673	—	—
Fixed allowance to ditto, in lieu of commission on the supply of stores, - - -	400	—	—
Fort-adjutant Fort William, - - - - -	177	—	—
Adjutant to the town-guards 4 rupees per diem, and 30 rupees per mensem for writers, -	150	—	—
Garrison store-keeper of Fort William, - - - - Sa. Rs.	400	—	—
Fort-adjutant and barrack master in one person, including staff-pay to serjeants. - -	309	—	—
Ditto for reporting the dates of officers and troops passing the station, - - -	30	—	—
Barrack-masters at Dinapore and Berhampore to be allowed for themselves, sircars, staff pay to serjeants and camp-colourmen, each, - - - - -	254	—	—
Aids de camp to colonels, - - - - -	204	—	—
Brigade-majors, - - - - - -	204	—	—
Secretary and Persian interpreter, in one person, to the officer commanding in the field, -	583	5	4
Paymaster's salary, - - - - Sa. Rs.	1600	—	—
Establishment of the paymaster of artillery and garrisons, including two sircars for the payment of extra people under the chief engineer, and barrack-master, and contingencies, - Sa. Rs.	726	—	—
Ditto for other paymasters and detached deputies, - - - Sa. Rs.	550	—	—
Deputy-paymaster detached, - - - - Sa. Rs.	600	—	—
Ditto serving under the paymaster, - - - Sa. Rs.	400	—	—
Paymaster, as commissary of bazars, to be paid from the bazar receipts, - - -	250	—	—
Commanding-officer at Prince of Wales's Island, for iron, steel, charcoal, &c. - -	12[illegible]	—	—
Provision and millitary store-keeper at Prince of Wales's Island, each, - - -	5	—	—
Surgeon at ditto, for medicines and all hospital charges, - - -	200	—	—
Physician-general's salary, - - - - -	1666	10	8
Chief-surgeon, - - - - -	1333	5	4
Head-surgeon at the hospital at Head-quarters, or where 8000 men are stationed, with the pay, batta, and quarters of captain, - - - -	1000	—	—
Head-surgeons of other general-hospitals, with the pay, batta, and quarters of captain, -	666	10	8
Secretary to the Hospital Board, - - - -	800	—	—
Establishment for his office, - - - -	448	—	—
Purveyor, - - - - -	1500	—	—
Deputy-purveyors, each, - - - -	200	—	—
Establishment for book-keeper, writers, sircars, kerutchbardar, office expences, &c. -	200	—	—
Apothecary's salary, - - - -	800	—	—
Assistant apothecary, - - - - -	400	—	—
Senior hospital-mate to each general-hospital, for taking care of the medicines, - -	150	—	—
Surgeon at the Orphan-house, - - - -	314	8	3
Surgeon to the garrison of Fort William, medicine allowance, - -	200	—	—
Surgeon to the insane hospital, to draw a gratuity equal to the pay and batta of the patients.			
Medicine allowance,——Regiment of cavalry, - - -	70	—	—
Battalion of native infantry, - - -	150	—	—
Company of artillery lascars, - - -	12	—	—
Garrison of Chunar, - - - - -	150	—	—
Buxar, - - - - -	75	—	—
Monghyr, - - - - -	200	—	—
Patna, - - - - -	100	—	—
Moraudbaug, - - - - -	100	—	—
For wages to the hospital servants, and allowances for bazar medicines, vide sec. Medical department.			
Commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry for horses, - - -	90	—	—
Ditto for stationary, - - - - -	20	—	—
Ditto for feeding the horses, paying sices, and grass-cutters,—keeping in constant repair the saddles, bridles, &c. and all contingencies, 20 rupees per month for each horse;—stabling for horses 1 rupee each at Cawnpore, and half a rupee at Futty-ghur.			
Subalterns of cavalry for horses, - - - -	60	—	—
Troop of body-guard subaltern's for horses, - - -	70	—	—
Commanding-officer for feeding the horses, clothing the men, saddles, bridles, &c. 35 for each horse.			
Officers commanding European battalions of artillery and infantry, and native brigades, -	40	—	—
Regulating officer of the Calcutta militia, for a month of 30 days, with the house-rent of his rank,	540	—	—
Deputy judge-advocates to be appointed as occasion may require, and to receive 7 rupees per diem during the sittings of courts martial.—*(Vide remarks.)*			
Deputy judge-advocates in the field and Chunar, to draw the pay and batta of their rank, and pay and full batta of captain, in lieu of all charges, except boat-allowance of captain, when they proceed by water on duty.			

Adjutants

		Rs.	A.	P.
Adjutant's of European infantry, from the off-reckoning fund,	Ct. Rs	100	—	—
Secretary to the Military Board,				
ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT. Secretary and accountant,		1000	—	—
Head assistant,		300	—	—
First assistant,		400	—	—
Second ditto,		200	—	—
Two ditto, at 150 each,		300	—	—
Native writers,		285	—	—
SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT. One European examiner and indexer,		140	—	—
Native writers,		190	—	—
Office peons and other servants,		43	—	—
Office-rent,		250	—	—
Commissary of stores,		756	—	—
Allowance for writers, sircars, serjeants, &c.		580	—	—
Assistant commissary of stores,		200	—	—
Commissary of ordnance,		270	—	—
Deputy ditto, exclusive of lieutenant's batta, when not commissioned-officers,		132	—	—
Tatties and bhesties at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur, to be drawn for from the 1st April, to the 1st July.				
For making the tatties,		815	8	—
Monthly charges,		1159	14	—
Captain commanding the main-guard in Fort William, 15 rupees per day.				
To be drawn by the town-major for prisoners in the main-guard.				
Persons of low condition,		15	—	—
In a superior situation,		30	—	—
Adjutants of artillery and European battalions of infantry.				
In cantonments within the provinces,		137	—	—
In the field within, and in cantonments and the field without, the provinces,		167	—	—
Quartermaster of artillery.				
In cantonmennts within the provinces,		117	—	—
In the field within, and in cantonments and the field without, the provinces,		157	—	—
With an allowance of 30 rupees per month for straw, tent-pins, and mallets, for each company of Europeans, with its division of lascars, when actually encamped.				
Quartermaster of European infantry, including the allowance for straw, tent-pins, mallets, camp-lines, and banderolls.				
In cantonments within the provinces,		117	—	—
In the field within, and in cantonments and the field without the provinces,		157	—	—
With an allowance of 30 rupees per month for straw, tent-pins, and mallets, for each company of Europeans, with its division of lascars, when actually encamped.				
Adjutant and quartermaster to a brigade of native infantry.				
In cantonments within the provinces,		157	—	—
In the field within, and in cantonments and the field without the provinces,		187	—	—
With an allowance of 10 rupees for each battalion for straw, pins, and mallets, when actually encamped.				
Adjutant and quartermaster to a detachment of infantry, in one person.				
In cantonments within the provinces,		157	—	—
In the field within, and in cantonments and the field without the provinces,		187	—	—
European adjutant to a sepoy battalion,		102	—	—
Adjutant to the native invalids at Monghyr, 4 rupees per day, and 50 rupees per month for writer and stationary.				
Adjutant and quartermaster to the European invalids at Chunar, 3 rupees per day, and 30 rupees per month for stationary and oil for the barrack-guard.				
European woman,		8	—	—
Serjeant-major,		20	—	—
Quartermaster-serjeant,		14	—	—
Drill-serjeant,		14	—	—
Drill-corporal,		7	—	—
Drum-major,		5	—	—
Fife-major,		5	—	—
Pay-serjeant,		7	—	—
Drill-havildar,		5	—	—
Drill-naick,		2	8	—
Park and magazine-serjeant, Bullock-serjeant, Bildar-serjeant, } With the train in the field only,		14	—	—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Provoſt ſerjeant,	20	—	—
Barrack-ſerjeant,	14	—	—
Baggagemaſter ſerjeant,	20	—	—
Laboratory-ſerjeant,	20	—	—
Laboratory man,	10	—	—
Sexton for the military burying ground at the preſidency,	16	9	—
Sircars,	15	—	—
Roſſaldar of the body guard,	200	—	—
(The preſent roſſaldar draws the former allowance of 300.)			
Campcolourmen, in the field only,	6	—	—
Bheſty-bullocks, in full for ropes, bags, &c.	12	—	—
For keeping in repair military buildings at Dacca, Chittagong, Juldah, Dinagepore, Burragong, Benares, and Juanpore, each,	3	—	—
At Midnapore, for each battalion,	3	—	—
For extra buildings,	4	—	—
Native agent of buzars, to be paid from the buzar receipts,	3	—	—
Native doctor,	10	—	—

(Remarks.) To aſcertain the number of days for which the judge-advocate-general, and occaſional deputy judge-advocates, are to draw the allowance of Rs. 16, and Rs. 7 reſpectively, as mentioned in the preceding table; it is reſolved, that the ſittings of courts martial ſhall be conſidered to commence with the day upon which the court aſſembles, and end with the dates of the order directing it to be diſſolved, both days inclusive.

Commiſſioned-officers, holding ſtaff appointments, to draw their ſtaff-allowances agreeable to the above table, excluſive of the pay and batta of their reſpective ranks.

SECTION XL.

TOWN GUARDS.

(M. C. 2d July, 1788.) Reſolved, that an officer be appointed to the following duties, and that he be called adjutant of the town guards.

He ſhall have the general command of all the ſepoy guards in the town of Calcutta, except that at head quarters; and it ſhall be his duty to be aiding and aſſiſting to the officers of the police on their requiſitions, in apprehending diſorderly perſons, ſuppreſſing tumults, and maintaining the peace of the ſettlement.

He ſhall comply with all written requiſitions made to him by the cuſtom-maſter for ſmall parties of ſepoys, which at times may be required to enforce the duties of his office.

He ſhall obey all requiſitions made to him in writing, by the commanders of the Honourable Company's or foreign ſhips, for ap-

apprehending ſuch ſeamen as may attempt to deſert from the ſhips, or who behave diſorderly while in Calcutta.

On receiving information from the fort-major or adjutant, of ſoldiers having deſerted or abſented themſelves from the corps in garriſon, or from the general hoſpital, with the deſcription of ſuch ſoldiers, he is to cauſe the neceſſary ſearch to be made for them in the town of Calcutta; and generally to uſe ſuch other means as may be required to prevent the eſcape of men, ſuſpected of an intention to deſert.

He is to cauſe rounds to go frequently from the different guards, under his direction in the town, which rounds are to apprehend all ſoldiers they may find in Calcutta, between ſun-ſet and ſun-riſe; and all ſoldiers who may be taken up by the rounds, are to be ſent to the main-guard in Fort William, with a crime in writing, and the commanding-officer of the corps to which they belong, is to be informed by him of their apprehenſion.

It ſhall be his duty to diſcharge all arrears of clothing to ſoldiers, whoſe contracted times of ſervice are expired previous to their embarkation for Europe; for which purpoſe he is to receive from the military-paymaſter-general an advance of caſh upon his receipt, but to no greater extent than may be neceſſary for that purpoſe; and to render an account of the diſburſement thereof, with the neceſſary vouchers, to the committee aſſembling in Fort William, for the adjuſtment of the off-reckoning accounts.

He is to render ſuch aſſiſtance as may be required from him by the fort-major, in making out the diſcharges and certificates for Lord Clive's penſion to the ſoldiers, who may be entitled to them.

(*G. O. 3d Auguſt*, 1788.) The officer of the town-guards is to viſit the guards poſted in the town for its protection, and to report them weekly to the officer commanding in Fort William.

SECTION XLI.

UNIFORMS.

1. (*G. O. 11th July*, 1787.) Lord Cornwallis directs that the following ſhall in future be conſidered as the uniforms for the undermentioned ſtaff officers of the Honorable Company's army upon this eſtabliſhment.

As the Colonels have no regimental uniforms and are employed on the duty of general officers, they are to wear the ſame uniform as that worn by brigadier generals in the King's ſervice.

The Adjutant general and quarter-maſter general, their deputies, majors of brigade and aids de camp, (the aids de camp to the governor-

governor general and commander in chief wearing two epaulets) to wear the same uniform as those of the corresponding ranks in his Majesty's service.

Fort majors to wear a uniform the same make as that of major of brigade, but with gold instead of silver embroidery.

The adjutants and quartermasters of brigade to wear the same cuffs, collars, and embroidery, as the majors of brigade, but no lacing, and the holes to be embroidered on the breasts of the coat.

Fort adjutants in the same manner to wear the same uniform as fort majors, except the facings.

The Commander in chief recommends to all the officers of the army to procure buttons as soon as they conveniently can, with the Honourable Company's badge, the lion upon them; those who belong to regiments, having in addition, and above the lion, the number of the regiment and in Roman characters, the letter E for European, and S for sepoy, according to the corps to which they may belong; and they are in the mean time, to wear plain flat buttons until those can be provided.

Drawings descriptive of the above-mentioned staff uniforms will be sent to the head quarters of the several divisions of the army.

2. *(G. O. 12th June, 1786.)* Facings of the European battalions and sepoy brigades.

1st	European	battalion	and	1st	sepoy brigade,	-	*Blue.*
2d	ditto	ditto,	2d	ditto	ditto,	-	*Black.*
3d	ditto	ditto,	3d	ditto	ditto,	-	*Yellow.*
4th	ditto	ditto,	4th	ditto	ditto,	-	*Green.*
5th	ditto	ditto,	5th	ditto	ditto,	-	*Buff.*
6th	ditto	ditto.	6th	ditto	ditto,	-	*White.*

3. *(G. O. 1st August, 1786.)* A pattern coat of the officer's regimentals will be sent to the commanding officers of brigades, which is to be kept at the office of the brigade major, in order that the officers may have time and opportunity to provide themselves with the new uniforms, which however they are not to appear in, until the new clothing is delivered to their respective corps.

All officers are to wear coats made exactly after the given pattern of their respective brigades, excepting that the grenadier officers, in addition to the straps on the shoulders, are to have wings, agreeable to an uniform pattern, to be sent with the coats. No frock-coat is regimental, nor can be worn on duty.

(G. O. 27th June, 1786.) The buttons, embroidery, and epaulets of the officers' uniform of the six European battalions and six sepoy brigades, are to be white, in order to correspond with the uniforms of the men, and the buttons on the lappels to be set two and two.

(G. O. 17th May, 1787.) The officers to wear jackets of the same form with those of the soldiers, and both officers and men to wear cocked hats.

The officers of the sepoy corps are to wear uniform hangers, on white cross-belts, with a silver plate or rose, on which is to be engraved the number of their respective battalions.

(G. O. 1st August, 1786.) On the march of a corps, or any part of it, the officers may be allowed to wear white hats after the above fashion, or to wrap folds of white linen round their black hats to repel the heat; but all officers of the same corps are to observe one mode.

Half-gaiters is the uniform for the officers of the European battalions.

The

The officers of the ſepoy corps on all duties, and the officers of the European battalions on a march, are to wear uniform, turned up top boots, to reach the knee.

The uniform waiſtcoat and breeches of all officers, is white linen in the hot, and white broad-cloth or caſſimere, in the cold ſeaſon of the year, excepting the officers of the 5th brigade, whoſe uniforms for the cold ſeaſon is buff broad-cloth or caſſimere.

The Commander-in-chief expects that the commanding-officers of brigades and battalions, will be very attentive to preſerve the ſtricteſt uniformity of dreſs in their reſpective corps, as well in the particulars above deſcribed, as in any other minutiæ which may conduce to the handſome and military appearance of the troops.

(*G. O. 11th July*, 1787.) Lord Cornwallis is of opinion, that an officer of any rank can ſeldom be dreſſed with more propriety and convenience than in his military uniform; he therefore expects that no officer, even when on leave of abſence from his duty, ſhall appear in public in any other dreſs; and he poſitively orders that the officers, while at their proper ſtations, do not appear in public in any other dreſs but their uniform, upon any pretext whatever.

The commanding officers of ſtations, brigades, and regiments, to be reſponſible that this order is ſtrictly complied with.

(*G. O. 27th April*, 1790.) In order that officers in the Britiſh ſervice may not be expoſed to the riſk of diſreſpectful or uncivil treatment, in any of the foreign ſettlements, from ignorance of their ſituation and character, the Commander-in-chief directs, that whenever Britiſh officers viſit the ſettlements of foreign nations, they do conſtantly appear in the uniform dreſs of their profeſſion.

4. (*G. O. 22d July*, 1789.) The Commander-in-chief is pleaſed to order, that the following uniforms be worn in future by deputy-commiſſaries, and conductors of ordnance: — The deputy-commiſſaries to wear long, plain, blue frocks, with capes, round cuffs and facings, of the ſame colour, and plain yellow (gilt) buttons, four on the cuffs and pockets, and ten on each lapell.—The dreſs of conductors to be without lappells, but in all other reſpects, the ſame as ordered for the deputy-commiſſaries.

5. (*G. O. 5th May*, 1787.) The uſe of fuzils and eſpontoons to be laid aſide, in future, by all officers of the army; and when under arms, they are to appear with their regimental ſwords only.

(*G. O. 26th June*, 1788.) The fuzils now in uſe with the ſerjeants of the grenadier companies of European battalions, are to be delivered into ſtore, and ſwords indented for in their room.

(*G. O. 14th Auguſt*, 1788.) The fuzils now in uſe with the ſerjeants of the battalion companies of European corps, are to be delivered into ſtore, and ſwords indented for in their room, as directed for the ſerjeants of the grenadier companies, in the general orders of the 26th June.

S U P P L E M E N T.

1. (*G. O. 2d November*, 1790.) The commander-in-chief conſiders it of much importance to the public, that every poſſible encouragement ſhould be given to the Northern horſe-merchants, to bring horſes for ſale into the provinces of the Company or the nabob Vizier; and as the officers commanding the regiments of cavalry muſt have the moſt immediate and frequent communications with the merchants, they are poſitively enjoined to uſe every reaſonable means, to conciliate their confidence, and to induce them to maintain an intimate intercourſe; and theſe officers will be held ſtrictly anſwerable from any improper conduct towards the merchants, in their tranſactions with them.

The officers commanding at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur, will take care that the merchants meet with no oppreſſion, or improper and uncivil treatment, within the extent of their reſpective authorities; and no duties are to be levied by any perſon whatever, on horſes brought for ſale at any ſtations or market immediately under the authority of Government.

2. (*G. O. 11th November*, 1790.) Officers commanding European corps are directed, immediately on the deſertion of any of their men, to cauſe reports thereof, and deſcripr-tion rolls of the deſerters, to be tranſmitted to the town-adjutant, in order that he may take meaſures for apprehending them.

3. (*M. C. 17th November*, 1790.) The Honourable the Court of Directors, having in their general letter of the 12th May, 1790, directed, that every officer who ſhall in future be invalided, be ordered to Europe with a recommendation, if qualified, for a penſion from Lord Clive's fund,—Reſolved, that the ſame be publiſhed in general orders.

4. (*ibid.*) The Honourable the Court of Directors having in the ſame letter acquieſced in the continuation of paſſage money, to officers in caſes only where an ill ſtate of health makes a return to Europe indiſpenſibly neceſſary, and where the pecuniary circumſtances of the party require ſuch aid;

Reſolved, that it be notified to the army in generl orders, that the iudulgence of paſſage money can only be granted to officers who obtain permiſſion to proceed to Europe for the benefit of their health; and to ſuch of them only as ſhall produce a certificate from

from the Hospital Board, containing a solemn declaration, that in the opinion of the members of that Board, a return to Europe is indispensible to the recovery of their health; such declaration to be accompanied, when transmitted to the Board, with an affidavit duly taken, as to the extent of the officer's property, according to the Resolutions of Council of the 29th July, 1789.

5. (*M. C. 13th December*, 1790.) The Governor-general in Council, having vested that part of the medical regulations, passed in the Secret Department on the 24th October, 1788, which directs that, "Every "hospital-mate, who shall have discharged "his duty in that capacity for eighteen "months, shall be considered as eligible to "proceed to any other medical charge his "rank may entitle him to hold; but that "the order of his future progression shall "be from the duty of an hospital-mate "to that of a regimental assistant,—to that "of a sepoy battalion, or civil station, who "has not served the period prescribed in a "general hospital; and becomes thereby en-"titled to succeed to a situation which is "generally considered of more ease and "emolument than the duties of the military "department;" his Lordship has been pleased to resolve, that every hospital-mate who shall have discharged his duty in that capacity for eighteen months, shall be considered as eligible to proceed to any other medical charge his rank may entitle him to hold, without making it necessary that his future progression, from the duty of an hospital, shall be that of a regimental assistant; so that an hospital-mate, who shall have discharged his duty for the period above mentioned, shall be eligible at once to be appointed to a sepoy battalion, or civil station.

THE END.

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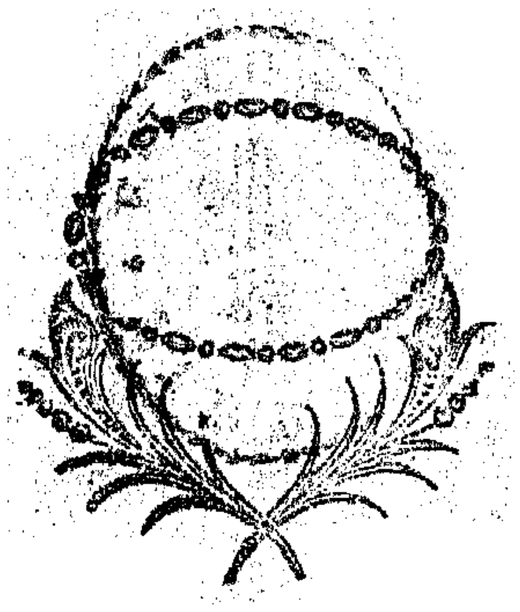
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